













## WILL DEFINE JAP ISSUES.

Bonaparte, Devlin and Root  
in Conference.

To Prepare Statement for a  
Test Case in Court.

Undesirable Hindus Try to  
Be Admitted.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Conference between Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte and Dist. Atty. Devlin of San Francisco, and later between these gentlemen and Secretary of State Root, were held today with a view of agreeing on the government's statement of facts concerning the Japanese school question at San Francisco.

This statement is to be used in a test case to determine whether it is lawful under the treaty with Japan, to separate the races in the schools.

By defining the issues, it is hoped to provide the necessary of taking testimony. In this way, it is expected, an early decision may be had.

At the conclusion of the conference, Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte said an agreement had not been finally reached, but further conferences would be necessary. In the meantime, it was announced that nothing would be given out for publication. Devlin will remain several days.

INSPECTING NAVY YARDS.

CHIEF LEAVES MARE ISLAND.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—H. H. Henshaw, who was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Naval Affairs, has left the Mare Island yard, where he has been stationed for three years, for an inspection tour of the various navy yards. He will assume his duties here January 1. Owing to his appointment, several important matters were filed, the principal one being that of civil engineers at Mare Island.

UNDESIRABLE HINDUS.

SEEK ENTRANCE TO COUNTRY.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—An interesting, and what is regarded by the immigration authorities as an important case is under consideration by Secretary Strauss of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It relates to the admission in the United States of ten Hindus, who desire to go to San Francisco, the statement of the case shows that six of these are diseased and four are in good physical condition. They have no friends in this country, and they speak English and they have barely enough money to enable them to reach San Francisco. In the opinion of the immigration officers, they are likely to become public charges.

In the past few years 3500 Hindus have arrived in British Columbia. They are, according to the officials of the Dominion immigration authorities, an undesirable class of immigrants. The feeling in British Columbia is so strong against them on account of their habits and unsanitary methods of living that the inhabitants have in some cases turned their houses in order to compel them to leave.

The immigration officers on the Canadian border denied them admission to the United States, and the case is now on appeal to Secretary Strauss.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

Reimbursements Comeback.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Postmaster-General Cortis today said "Statements that have been published that Inspector Anthony Comstock's commission has been canceled and that he was compelled to sever his connection with the Postoffice Department, are entirely without foundation. Inspector Comstock has been recommended for the year 1907 as he has been for every year since 1912."

Compromise Timber Cases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Secretary Hitchcock entered today a compromise for \$150,000 growing out of alleged timber depredations. The settlement is the outcome of suits begun several years ago against companies in the Northwest charged with denuding the public lands of timber.

Harriman Franks Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch addressed to the President has been received today from E. H. Harriman stating that he would transport free of charge all supplies for Chinese famine sufferers. The offer was announced to begin at San Francisco and end at Wu Hung, which is the port for Shanghai and Hongkong. The information was sent to the State Department and the American Red Cross.

Fight Uniform Diverse Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Vigorous objection will be interposed by the churches of Washington to the adoption by Congress of a uniform divorce law agreed upon by the recent convention of the National Congress of Uniform Laws, held in Philadelphia. The ministers of the various faiths are announced, propose to organize a movement to oppose the adoption of the law.

Need Stenographers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs today made known the fact that more stenographers are needed in the Philippine service. Another examination will be held January 24 by the Civil Service Commission. Many young men originally appointed after passing the stenographer examination who have demonstrated their ability have worked their way up. The position at first pays \$1200 per year.

Skeptical as to War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department issued a statement today concerning the situation in Cuba which indicates that conditions are not alarming. The statement says: "A letter dated December 23 has been received from Gen. Maxon which contains the following passage: 'The present situation is full of hope, and confidence that the provisional government will have no occasion to deal with an uprising.'"

American Ships Too Dear.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Bids recently opened at the Navy Department for 50,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal to be delivered at Manila, disclosed the fact that it is more expensive to transport in foreign bottoms than in American bottoms.

The proposal called for separate bids on shipments in steamers of American register, sailing vessels of American register, steamers of foreign register and sailing vessels of foreign register. No bid was received to transport the coal in steamers of American

register, the experience of the past having demonstrated the futility of offering any. The prices on shipments of steamers of foreign register, and on which there were a number of bids, ranged from \$5.40 a ton to \$4.70 a ton. Last year similar coal was bought for \$4 a ton, the price for shipments in American ships being \$7.

LABOR.

COMPROMISE IS

SOON EXPECTED.

INCREASE OF WAGES REACHED

TEN MILLIONS.

General Railway Managers Frankly

Discuss Labor Situation With

Employees and Both Sides Seem

Willing to Conclude Negotiations

In Friendly Spirit.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The railroad

representatives and a committee of

engineers will get together today to

discuss the demands of the employees for

higher wages, and an eight-hour day.

It was stated last night by a road official that there are good reasons for

believing a compromise agreement will be reached.

The General Managers' Association

says an increase of 4 cents an hour in

pay to the engineers, firemen, conductors

and trainmen on twenty-three

roads, comprising the association

would represent an added expenditure

of \$10,000,000 annually.

STRIKE IS THREATENED.

SHIP OFFICERS' DEMANDS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SEATTLE (Wash.) Dec. 29.—Following

the recent sailors' strikes comes

disagreements between the officers of

vessels, which promises to result in

one of the greatest labor troubles in

connection with Pacific Coast shipping

of recent years. This is a strike

of all ship officers, except the masters.

The trouble hinges on the demand

of the officers for overtime and an

increase in salary of \$10 a month. The

companies have decided to fight the

demands of the officers for over-

time. Unless the overtime clause is

inserted, the mates declare they will

not go out on any vessel. The

agreement has already held up one

vessel, the Santa Ana, belonging to

the Northwestern Steamship Com-

pany.

Capt. Horie, secretary of the Mas-

ters' and Pilots' Association, declares

that the companies who stand behind

the officers in their demands. Both

sides are obdurate, understanding that

there will be no compromise.

UNIONS SQUARE.

PEACE IS STILL DISTANT.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

HOUSTON (Tex.) Dec. 29.—Numerous

conferences were held today at the

United States Commissioner of Labor

Neill in an endeavor to effect a

settlement of the strike of the Southern

Pacific locomotive firemen, but with-

out success.

The railroad company has been vir-

tually eliminated from the negotia-

tion and the effort is now being made

to find a common ground upon which

the engineers and the well organized

members of the firemen's organization,

if in return the firemen would allow

the seniority of such men to date from

the time they became members of the

organization. The firemen contend that

their organization should have control of

the seniority of such men, and that

they shall date from the time they be-

came members.

LABOR BRIEFS.

German Read Their Case.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The

German consular case against the

United Railroad before the board of

arbitration today. Next week will be

given to argument before the matter is

finally submitted to the board of

arbitration. As the case draws to a

close principal attention is being given

to the question of the carmen for an

eight-hour day.

Engineers Accept Increase.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—The Grien-

ville Association of the Brotherhood of

Locomotive Engineers, which has been

in conference with the officials of the

Pennsylvania lines, West, in regard to

an adjustment of the wage scale, has

accepted the 10 per cent. increase

proposed by the railroad company. The

## ANARCHISTIC NEWSPAPER.

Japanese Editor Would Slay  
the President.

Berkeley Publication Prints  
Offensive Article.

Declares Consul-General Ap-  
proved the Paper.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—[Exclu-

sive Dispatch.] Secret-service agents

in this city, had their attention called

today to the publication in Berkeley

of a paper entitled "Kakumel," or

"The Revolution," issued by the Ja-

panese Socialist-Revolutionary party

and containing an article advocating

by a very broad implication, the as-

sassination of the President.

A marked copy, with objectionable

passages underlined, has been received

by the Board of Education, which

placed the matter in the hands of Fed-

eral authorities. The publication is

printed partly in Japanese and partly

in English. The offensive paragraphs

are in English.

It is explained that "The Kakumel"

is the central organ of the Ja-

panese Socialist-Revolutionary party.

The paragraph which deals with the

President reads as follows: "Our policy

is toward the overthrow of the

Mikado, King and President, as

representing the capitalist class, as

soon as possible, and we do not hesi-

tate as to the means."

Another extract, also marked, deals

with the admission of Japanese pupils

into the public schools. It says:

"President Roosevelt, in his message

to Congress, censured the exclusion

of Japanese in California, and every

nation applauded his action, particularly

our nation. The members of the So-

cialist-Revolutionary party expected

him to do as he did, for the following

reasons:

"Being aware of the industrial de-

velopment and economic determinism,

and knowing well that his counsel

cannot affect the interests of the cap-

italist class, which he represents, he

had nothing to lose in appearing to do

the right thing by the Japanese, and

thus satisfy his vanity by gaining the

applause and approval of all, particu-

larly our nation.

"We believe that such a thing as the

trifling legislation which the capitalist

class may from time to time bring

into effect will prove of no avail, and

that it is only by the use of the

struggle, the only way to the

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## SUNSET

Sunset Phone L. e.

Economy

A Sunset Phone is an invest-

ment. An economy—not a waste-

ful expenditure. It saves time, worry and money.

In home or office. Call up Contract Dept., Main

6. SUNSET T. & T. CO.

Close the Year Right

and you will have

A HAPPY

NEW YEAR

Finish the year by buying a Strick

& Zeldler, H. P. Nelson or Kringle

Piano

and you will make no mistake. Come

early tomorrow and you will find the

prices to fit your purse.

In slightly used instruments I have

one Haines Bros. upright, Simples play-

er, Angelus player, and cabinet organ.

When in need of piano tuning ring up

2122 or Broadway 2588. Cut these

numbers out, please, and save yourself



Visit Our Art Rooms

YEAR'S

in better shape today business we own before, each at reserve stocks in lines and now glass, art-ware, meise values are

ining Room

ing Sets  
ed here  
ed carving sets—\$1.50 to  
ed carving sets—\$2.50 to  
ut crabs and 6 picks, 60c,  
ut crabs and 12 picks, 72c,  
e each.  
ed baking dishes \$2.50 to \$4  
Bohemian crystal and gold,  
Bohemian wine and liquor  
orments of these sets in the  
y and exclusive with us.

ann Co.

ulletin

adability  
s of 1907

ches rear; 31x3 1/2 inches front.  
Capacity, 15 gals. with valve  
for emergency.  
ar and generator.  
aluminum.  
\$2750  
\$3500  
\$2750  
\$440

Chalmers

THE  
MAXWELL  
DOCTRINE

Reasons why the Maxwell

best, rain or shine:

Two-cylinder double overhead

under the hood, for cars up to

horse-power.

Four-cylinder vertical motor

cars over 30 horse-power.

Three-point suspension.

Unit construction; sliding

transmission, three speed.

All metal disc clutch.

Shaft drive.

Thermo-siphon or natural

circulation of water.

Metal bodies.

MAXWELL-BRISCOE

WILCOX COMPANY

1211-1213 SO. MAIN ST.

Home 6607. Broadway 4000

J. W. WILCOX, Pres. and Mgr.

St.  
Francis  
Heights

ADJOINING NEW YORK TRACT, NEW  
LAND PARK. TAKE YELLOW GASTAR  
CAR OR SPRING STREET. MEET US  
DAY AT AVE. B AND MONTE VISTA  
LOT IN FRONTAGE TO GARDEN  
SIDE MAP. SEE MR. JOHN H. BAUMANN  
60 SOUTH HILL STREET.

Brentwood Park

The only reproduction of Golden Gate

Park in the world. Ideal villa

MENT CO.

110 Merchants' Trust Bldg.

UNIQUE

Cloak and Suit House

245 South Broadway

ALTITUDINOUS  
HIGH JINKS.

The Nathan Club Opens Its  
Door for a Night.

Big Crowd Called to Dance  
Hall of Mining Camp.

Everything "Wide Open" in  
This "Desert Town."

Some of our best citizens were bad  
of the worst type for a few hours  
last night. They consorted with low  
characters, gambled, drank and ran  
the gamut of the vices of a disreput-  
able mining camp. If anything is omi-  
tting from this list, they did that also.

It was at the high jinks of the Nathan  
Club that all this occurred, near  
the foot of the Huntington building,  
the "highness" of some features of  
the jinks were quite as altitudinous as  
of a turkey that has hung for  
several weeks after death.

The affair was one of the most suc-  
cessful of its kind ever attempted in  
Los Angeles. It was planned and car-  
ried out on an elaborate scale. The  
club was well patronized, and the  
club and the cleverness of those  
who took the principal parts made it  
with all the rough abandon of a  
wild and rich mining camp on the de-  
sert.

The elegant dance hall of the club  
was transformed for the night into a  
wild and rich mining camp on the de-  
sert. No semblance was left  
of the handsomely decorated ceiling  
and walls.

"JOE NATHAN CLUB."  
In their place were rough boards of  
wood, the straight walls being  
made by the sloping shed roof of  
the buildings. At the far end,  
where the room was entered from the  
clubhouse, was a stage, the curtain be-  
hind it was a canvas, under an inscrip-  
tion it was none too good.

This was the "Joe Nathan Club,"  
and the place of its being was Virgin  
Valley. "Virgin Valley" is a  
stage paper filled with "josh"  
and a certain kind of  
have been in circulation  
club members for several days,  
through them some hint was  
of the nature of the programme  
and been arranged.

The programme came off, as per  
the edges of the sidewalk  
floor every known game was  
played; likewise some that are not  
known. There were faro, keno, craps,  
roulette, Mexican monte, a roulette  
wheel of fortune and several  
games of chance. That is, they  
were to be games of chance. The  
players failed to recognize the  
element.

THE GLITTER WITHIN.  
Through the open door there floated  
the odorous air of the desert. The  
marble staircases and the  
lights of the club lobby)  
the thump of a dance-hall piano,  
any other name would sound  
like the glitter within drew him.  
The club members in ordinary  
clothes were within they found them-  
selves in the heart of Nevada.  
No other State than Ne-

vada hung about the walls,  
relating to the price of chips,  
relating to the morning of the  
game. There also were other  
things related to—but it may be  
said not to say what they re-

lated to the throw who had been  
in a camp in recent years or  
of the desert. The throw was  
present on familiar  
the tin-horn sports that ever  
under one roof, the greatest  
was met inside that hall.  
There were some apparently hon-  
ored miners, a cowboy  
and other hangers-on of a min-

ing figures.  
The figure was a southern  
man—that was white of hair and  
and clad in long coat and high  
boots. The redness of his nose, the  
and his voice and the empha-  
sis of his pockets told the story of  
the downward path that  
down with cards and liquor. There  
was beneath the shift  
and the accent that led many who  
him to surmise that he is a  
young Federal official of  
the department.

ing the roulette wheel, which  
was swarmed with patronage,  
of the most typical repre-  
sentative of the sporting fraternity,  
of the tint of the setting  
hair cropped short and  
with the narrow-brimmed plug  
of forty years ago in the Dutch  
he was like one resurrected  
from the desert. There was something  
in the country. There was something  
in the air. There was something  
in the eyes of the men who  
were all around the room. A  
light went that preceded over  
the game recalled in more ways  
a banker who once held high  
office in Los Angeles—Mayor.

with a special notice,  
of members appeared in  
of the room. "That there will  
be a dance," according to the  
of the Nathan Club, and the  
of the dance house might  
be seen in the morning  
to appear in court in the morn-  
ing wearing clothes.

THE HUSH FALLS.  
The curtain went up for the  
first time. A hush fell over the crowd  
in red, and the notes of a  
rose from the ruby  
and hardened men to won-  
der as fair, yet so darkly  
The solo was "The Girl Who  
It was the chorus that walked  
the stage. Never before has  
a solo appeared on  
the chorus even to attempt  
to appear in the midst  
of the game. The audience  
part of it is still  
turned out that the fair  
one of the men waiters  
was numerous other special-  
ties of the roulette  
the clink of glasses con-  
fused the morning  
of the "Foster" to present the  
game to detail.

RELIEVE FAMINE.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Under  
the Federal government  
Warren, now lying at  
dock, will be put in con-  
signment for a voyage to  
the famine sufferers in China.  
The ship was today from Sec-  
retary of War by Major J. B. Bel-  
mont how long a time would

be required to fit out the Warren for  
sea. On telegraphing back that the  
work could be completed in one week,  
Maj. Bellinger was ordered to go  
ahead, and have her ready for sea at  
once.

"While my orders do not state that  
the Warren will go to China," said  
Maj. Bellinger, "from previous dis-  
patches and from what I can gather  
that is the purpose for which she is  
intended."

NEGROES FLOG  
TELEGRAPHER.

RAIDING STATION-HOUSE THEY  
TORTURE WHITE MAN.

Before They Seize Him He Sends  
Pitiful Message for Help Which is  
Answered to Find Blacks Gone and  
No Arrests Are Yet Made, but a  
Purse Searches Woods.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.  
SPARTANBURG, (S. C.) Dec. 29.—  
Telegraph Operator Porter, in charge  
of the block station at Mount Zion,  
six miles from here on the main line  
of the Southern Railway, was taken  
out of his station tonight shortly after  
7 o'clock by a crowd of drunken ne-  
groes, tied and whipped. The mob  
surrounded Porter, who barricaded  
himself in the station and shot out  
windows and lights.

The operator wired the dispatcher at  
Spartanburg to send help. He scarcely  
had finished the message when the  
negroes broke into the station, seized  
and dragged him outside the station  
when Joseph Wilber, a white  
party of officers left on a special train,  
but when they arrived the negroes had  
disappeared. The posse is searching  
the woods. No arrests have been  
made.

His message is as follows:  
"I have been seized up in the block-  
house and surrounded by a mob of ne-  
groes who have threatened my life.  
They are beating down the doors. For  
God's sake send help."

"BLACKS THREATEN WHITES."  
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]  
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 29.—A special  
to the Star from Perry, Kan., says  
serious trouble between white citizens  
and a band of negroes of this town is  
feared. Already several clashes have  
occurred and excitement runs high.  
This feeling took new life last even-  
ing when Joseph Wilber, a white  
farmer living near Perry, was seri-  
ously injured in a fight on the street  
with a negro named Bryant. The ne-  
groes are reported to have threatened  
the lives of several citizens.

POINT LOMA DRIVE.  
San Diego Chamber of Commerce Asks  
the Government to Complete  
Road.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]  
SAN DIEGO, Dec. 29.—The board  
of directors of the Chamber of Commerce  
have asked Senator F. P. Flint and S.  
C. Smith, Representative, to see that  
the necessary proceedings are taken by  
the United States government for the  
grading and completion of a boulevard  
across the military reservation on  
Point Loma.

The boulevard has been completed  
around the north shore of the bay from  
the business center of the city to the  
reservation line, about nine and a half  
miles.

If the government will continue it  
across the reservation to the end of  
the point, it will make one of the  
grandest drives in the world.

LAUNCH ROVER SIGHTED.  
Word of Dora Bennis and the How-  
artons was brought here today by the  
steamer St. Denis. The steamer, which  
came from Ensenada, brings news that  
the steamer Curacao, which called at  
Ensenada December 27, sighted the  
missing launch, Rover, Wednesday, off  
Cedra Island. The Rover was sailing  
north and seemed to be in good con-  
dition. She is bound for this port. The  
Rover had on board the Bennis girl  
and the Howartons, who were alleged  
to have been kidnapped by Capt. Hall.

WILL CAPTURE OR KILL.  
Posse Surround Murderers of City  
Marshal of Lamar in Cornfield  
and Fight is Expected.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]  
PUEBLO (Colo.) Dec. 29.—Word was  
received from Sheridan Lake early  
this morning that the two murderers  
of City Marshal Friesbe of Lamar are  
now surrounded in a cornfield a short  
distance east of Sheridan Lake.

After a running fight with a posse  
about midnight the men separated,  
but later met again. One of them is  
wounded and it is supposed that the  
other is trying to aid him and does  
not wish to desert him.

A heavy rain is falling in that vic-  
inity this morning and has delayed  
operations slightly, but it is con-  
fidently expected that the posse which  
started from Sheridan Lake at day-  
light will overtake the fugitives  
and that another running fight will  
take place.

A posse also started from Towner,  
ten miles east, to cooperate with the  
one from Sheridan Lake. All avenues  
of escape are said to be closed and it  
is expected that the men will be cap-  
tured in a short time before the men are  
captured or killed.

VANCOUVER BEATS STANFORD.  
Cardinal Team Loses Second Rugby  
Game by Score of Three to  
Nothing.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]  
VANCOUVER (B. C.) Dec. 29.—The  
Vancouver Rugby team for the second  
time lowered the cardinal colors of  
the Stanford team on Recreation Park  
grounds here today, beating the Cal-  
ifornians by a score of 3 to 0.

The game was played under the most  
trying conditions, the field being a sea  
of slippery mud. Vancouver had the  
best of the game in general, but the  
Stanford team showed some fine play  
and carried the Stanfords off their feet.

The score was made near the call of  
time by Churton, aided magnificently  
by the whole Vancouver team. The  
attempt to convert by backing a goal  
failed.

ESPEE STEAMER SHORE.  
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 29.—The South-  
ern Pacific river steamer Modoc went  
ashore at Point Pinole, in the Bay of  
Palo Alto, early this evening and the boat  
is reported to be hard and fast on the  
rocks with a hole in her bottom.

Only meager details of the accident  
have been received at the local office  
of the Southern Pacific. A relief crew  
has gone from Port Costa to the scene  
of the wreck, but at a late hour to-  
night nothing had been received con-  
cerning the extent of the Modoc's in-  
juries. It is presumed, however, that  
she became lost in the dense fog that  
was hanging over the bay and was  
atop of the rocks before the crew were  
aware of danger.

The Modoc was due to arrive here  
at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. She  
has been belated on all of her recent  
trips, however, owing to the high wa-  
ter in the river and on account of be-  
ing to contend with fog.

CUT GLASS  
FOR  
NEW YEARS  
Punch Sets Cordial Sets  
High Ball Sets  
Whiskey Decanters  
Wine Decanters  
Tantalus Sets  
S. Nordlinger & Sons  
Gold and Silvermiths Established 1859  
323 SOUTH SPRING ST.

BLACKMAIL  
IS ALLEGED.  
Woman Demands Coin from  
Goldfield Miner.  
Asserts She Is Common Law  
Wife; He Denies It.  
Gen. Butler's Brother-in-Law  
Under Arrest.

EX. 315—PHONES—EX. 315  
DIAMOND COAL CO.  
5 23 WEST THIRD STREET  
Correspondence Papers  
Engraved Calling Cards  
Die Stamped Stationery  
Ford Smith & Little Co.  
313 So. BROADWAY

CRIME BRIEFS.  
"Gun Man" Gets Shot.  
PORTLAND (Or.) Dec. 29.—A special  
to the Oregonian from Bismarck,  
Wash., says that J. Key was shot and  
fatally wounded last night by officers  
Colly and Upson, as he appeared  
upon the street with a revolver  
into a crowd. Key had had trouble  
with his wife. His wife left home  
and went to her mother's but Key  
came and stole his step-child. The  
police went to Key's home, where the  
shooting occurred.

CRIME BRIEFS.  
"Gun Man" Gets Shot.  
PORTLAND (Or.) Dec. 29.—A special  
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Quality Tells  
Herington  
Price Sells  
FOR New Year's Week  
I am Offering Many Especially Good Values  
A Few are Listed Below  
I want to give you good cause to feel kindly disposed  
toward my store. I want to start the "Glad New  
Year" with scores of new friends. That's my reason  
for offering you these top quality goods at such  
small prices. I have selected a list of things that I  
thought would be most acceptable to the greatest  
number.

Overcoats  
When I laid in my new stock of overcoats  
and cravenets, I included all of the very best  
styles, the leading patterns and shades, in the finest materials. I  
didn't tie myself down to one line, and consequently you have a com-  
plete assortment to select from, representing the choicest garments  
made by the several best coat specialists in America. There is a lot  
of overcoat weather coming and you can be sure of getting a good coat  
here, even at these low prices.

Suits  
My showing of suits is by no means limited to the \$10  
line. The values that I am showing at \$15 to \$30 in-  
cludes everything that could be desired in suits. I have a line of suits  
that I have been selling for \$15 that are in reality the regular \$20  
article—just to get you interested enough to put one on and wear  
it. I will sell them, as a New Year's offering, for \$12.50.

Smoking Jackets—  
House Coats  
I am cutting one-third off the price for New Year's.  
Hosiery  
I realize this is something a man always needs  
and I am strong on good values. I have a fine  
line of 30c fancy hose, 3 for 50c, including all the newest plaids. They  
will go for 12 1/2c.

Underwear  
Usually a man has his own particular kind, and in view of that fact I am well stocked  
with the best values in all the best makes. Your kind is here.  
Herington  
445  
South Spring  
Street

You can feel safe when you trade at "The  
Owl" stores. Quality is the first essential with  
us, and stocks change so frequently that "Owl"  
drugs are always fresh and potent. Remember, too,  
that you always pay less at "The Owl" stores.

Tuscan Virgin Olive Oil  
20c, 40c and 75c  
This is imported oil of the quality—the first  
produced in Italy. It is put up  
and guaranteed by The Owl Drug Co.—the  
largest and best in the country. It is  
guaranteed to be pure and of the  
highest quality. Put up in full pound  
tins.

"Owl" Talcum Powder 25c  
"Owl" Talcum is the most economical high grade  
talcum powder on the market. It is packed in extra  
large tins, and is guaranteed to be pure and of the  
highest quality. Put up in full pound  
tins.

Truss Department  
A complete truss department is main-  
tained at "The Owl" Drug Store. We  
have a complete stock of reliable trusses  
of all makes, and we guarantee to fit  
you perfectly. We also have a complete  
stock of elastic and rubber goods, and  
we guarantee to fit you perfectly.

"Owl" Souvenir Postals  
"The Owl" post card pictures of  
famous places, and are a most interest-  
ing and useful souvenir. They are  
available in all "Owl" stores.

"Owl" Dental Cream 15c  
This delightful dentifrice comes  
in collapsible tubes—most con-  
venient and economical to use.  
The preparation itself is a gen-  
eral favorite. It hardens the  
gums, purifies the breath,  
cleanses and beautifies the  
teeth.

Wood  
Crutches  
\$1.50 Pair  
Rebate of 25  
cents allowed  
if crutches  
are returned  
in good order.

Baker's Atomizer and  
Catarrhal Treatment  
Treatment 2 oz. 50c  
6 oz. \$1.00  
Atomizer \$1.00  
This treatment consists of a com-  
bination of oils put up according  
to the private formula of one of  
the most successful catarrh specia-  
lists in the United States. Prop-  
erly applied, it affords relief to  
sufferers from catarrhal affections.  
The atomizer, is so constructed  
that it will not only spray oil, but  
vaseline, and other liquids as well.  
It is substantially made and will  
prove effective in treating unhealth-  
ful conditions of the nasal pas-  
sages.

Allen's Nait Whiskey 75c  
This is the most advertised  
whiskey for medicinal and sick-  
room use. It should be in every  
family medicine chest—at this  
time of year, when colds are  
prevalent, it is especially recom-  
mended for those suffering from  
lung trouble.

Shoulder  
Braces 50c  
The famous  
Kieckhefer  
shoulder  
braces. Per-  
fect fitting.

DICTATORS OF DRUG PRICES  
The Owl Drug Co.  
320 So. SPRING ST.  
BROADWAY & FIFTH.



## RIVER SHOWS NO INDECISION.

Colorado Cavorts Through Imperial Valley.

Latitude Marks Efforts of Men and Mules.

Reclamation Service Waiting to Take Charge.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

IMPERIAL, Dec. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The past week has been one of disappointment to those anxious to see work of controlling the Colorado River rushed to completion. It is evident that much of the spirit of the former heroic struggle with the river has been absent, and while considerable work has been accomplished, it is mainly of a preparatory nature. Work of driving piles has proceeded with a small force of men, and rock has been brought in by trainloads with the expectation of having it ready for dumping from the trestle about the first of the year.

The greatest task of all, however, is the building of the dyke, and this is proceeding with a small force of teams. Something of the latitude of the situation is shown by the fact that 500 mules have been standing in the break in the river for two weeks ago, simply waiting orders to go to work.

Senor de Paredes of the Mexican Boundary Commission yesterday served notice on the California Development Company, in accordance with a telegraphic information from the City of Mexico, that the company must demonstrate its financial ability and intent to close the break at once or lose its concession.

RECLAMATION PLANS. Among the Reclamation Service men the fact is freely discussed that the work on the break is now being done upon plans furnished by engineers of the service, and one even hears the name mentioned of the man who is to have charge of the work when the Reclamation Service succeeds the California Development Company, while among the company men it is evident they are expecting a change.

It is not a fact that there is a definite understanding between the corporation and the Reclamation Service, conditions at the break certainly give a false impression.

It will be remembered that Harriman notified the President that he would at once begin work on the break in the river, relying on Congress to aid in the work. Word received here today is to the effect that Harriman from the Southern and Western States favor an appropriation to assist the work, but Northwestern Congressmen are opposed.

This is taken as a further indication that unless the Southern Pacific proceeds to complete the river it is inevitable that the Reclamation Service must do so out of the reclamation funds.

SPIRIT IS WEAK. There is thus far nothing in the spirit of the men at the break to indicate more than perfunctory acquiescence in the call of Harriman to work, but everything to indicate that the Southern Pacific stands ready to turn the work over to the Reclamation Service.

A telegram was received at Imperial today from R. H. Ingram, superintendent of the Southern Pacific, and W. J. Brown, treasurer of the California Development Company, that they are negotiating with the mutual water company with a view to water users acquiring the system when the break in the river shall have been mended.

This refusal, with the reluctance of the Southern Pacific to proceed with the work, is construed to indicate that the Reclamation Service control is not to be avoided. Meanwhile, time, which is one of the great elements in controlling the river, is slipping by and comparatively little is being accomplished.

At an early hour this morning Superintendent Ingram stated that he had sent a telegram to Imperial, saying that he would refuse to have the taking over of the water system by the users until they keep their agreement to contribute to the expenses of closing the break in the Colorado River bank.

"It will be time enough to negotiate when these people keep their promise. But I don't believe they intend to do so," said Mr. Ingram.

RAINS SWELL FLOOD. DAMAGE DONE AND EXPECTED. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) PHOENIX (Ariz.) Dec. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Heavy rains all over Central and Southern Arizona have swollen all the streams to flood height. The Gila is a torrent again and by tomorrow will be filling the channel of the Colorado with a flood that will triple the volume of that which broke into Salt Lake Sink.

This afternoon several boats of the Gila trestle of the Southern Pacific went out, cutting off communication between this city and the main line at Maricopa. Both the Salt and Gila rivers are as high as during the freshet of a year ago.

The latter and its main affluent, the Verde, each gauge eleven feet and at the present writing about three million inches, or seventy thousand cubic feet of water is passing Phoenix.

The offerman and the excavation at Roosevelt have passed, but the Gila being a longer stream, is expected to rise. The two join twenty miles below Phoenix.

A flood of about three million inches is coming down Salt River. At noon a telephone message from Roosevelt announced eleven feet of water rising over the dam and a flood rising. Contractor O'Rourke had scarcely finished repairing the cofferdam below the site of the storage dam, swept out in the last flood, and though all is under water, it is supposed this structure is safe, and that the greatest damage in this incident is the consequent further delay in construction of the big storage dam.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS. SENATOR PERKINS SENDS NEWS. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 29.—President Groves of the Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a reply from United States Senator Perkins to a telegram relative to the control of the Colorado River, in which the Senator says:

"President Roosevelt intimated to Senator Flint that he would recommend to Congress that the government assist in the work, but it is pointed out that there would be objection to investing government funds in a foreign country for the benefit of a company holding a foreign charter, and that if the Mexican government should release the company from obligations to it, that fact would work to the disadvantage of owners of the company's

bonds, which are based on the Mexican concession, where there appears to be difficult questions of a diplomatic as well as of a financial character in the way of receiving aid from the United States government. Another difficulty is that it is not yet known that the Southern Pacific and California Development companies are unable to cope with the situation. The case is, therefore, at a standstill as far as the United States government is concerned.

GREAT DAM GATES. ENGINEER HILL TALKS. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The great gates for the Roosevelt dam, the Salt River irrigation project, for Arizona, are on the ground, and ready to be installed as soon as the water permits, said Louis C. Hill of the United States Reclamation Service, this morning.

Hill, who is the supervising engineer for Arizona saltwater, is in Washington for a few days on business. The Salt River project in Arizona, which is now in course of construction, is already world famous for its wonderful engineering features and new and unique devices which have been introduced.

The gates which are to be installed in a tunnel driven around the dam for the purpose of regulating the flow from the reservoir in accordance with the needs of irrigators in the valley some miles below, were designed by Engineer F. H. Tichmann.

"There are six gates," said Mr. Hill, "arranged in pairs, so that it is necessary for two gates to fall at once in order to prevent operation of the system. Each gate covers an opening about five by ten feet and operates under a pressure of about 800,000 pounds. They are the largest gates in the world operating under a head that anywhere even nearly approaches this figure.

SPECIAL MATERIAL USED. "An account of the salt in the water it has been necessary to make all faces in contact and rollers on which the gate operates of special bronze in order to sustain the enormous pressure.

"Large numbers of experiments were made to determine a bronze of suitable composition. After the composition had been selected it was necessary to increase its strength by hammering its face under a heavy steam hammer.

"A unique lifting device for operating the gates was designed by O. H. Ensign, electrical expert. It consists of hydraulic cylinders operating under a pressure of 700 pounds per square inch, operating mechanism being hand-operated from a power-house several hundred feet from the gates by means of electric valves. The position of the gates at any time is indicated by a gauge on the switchboard in the power-house, so that at any time, by a glance at the indicator, the superintendent in charge can tell the position of the gates and the quantity of water flowing through.

GATES MADE HERE. "These gates were manufactured by the Llewellyn Iron Works at Los Angeles and shipped by rail to Mexico, and then hauled by wagons sixty miles to the dam. Large numbers of the pieces weigh from 16,000 to 20,000 pounds, and special wagons were necessary to transport them. It was necessary to use from sixteen to twenty-two animals in order to haul these loads up heavy grades.

"When the machinery reached the dam it was unloaded by great cable ways, and carried by cable ways to the mouth of the shaft just above the location of the gates in the tunnel. Here derricks handle the machinery, letting it down the shaft to a chamber built to receive it 100 feet below.

"As soon as the present flood is over, the tunnel will be closed at each end and the work of erecting the gates will be begun. During the time these gates are being placed in position the entire river will flow over Roosevelt dam and the contractors will practically have to close work."

ALPHA PHI SORORITY. The Southern California Alumnae Association of the Alpha Phi Sorority held its bi-monthly luncheon and business meeting in the banquet room of Hotel Westmore yesterday afternoon.

Miss Robert J. Burdette presided. Among those attending were Mrs. Susan McKee Hyde of Santa Clara, Mrs. Adeline Hovey Brooks of Chicago, Mrs. A. W. Tower of Glendale, Miss Louise Darby of Chicago, Miss Anna Alabaster of Pasadena, Miss Anna Stuart, Miss Gladys Armstrong and Mrs. T. Perdual Gerson of Los Angeles.

NEW RECORD AT COVINA. COVINA, Dec. 29.—The record price paid on Thursday for a Covina business corner by Senator Butler of Idaho was broken today when T. E. Finch paid \$24 a front foot, for twenty-five feet on the corner of Citrus and West College streets. There is a one-story brick storehouse on the corner, occupied by F. H. Fabrick as a hardware store. The owner, H. M. Houser, paid \$2000 for the property less two years ago.

PRESIDENT IS A FIELD. CHARLOTTEVILLE (Va.) Dec. 29.—President Roosevelt spent most of the morning in the broad fields around the Chambers Bridge. Many birds were seen.

DEATH IN GREAT FIRE. (Continued from First Page.)

had poured a thundering bombardment. This and the rare battle against odds in the rear won. The flames began to retreat. They dwindled further. Finally they died. It was the ugliest struggle the department has seen for many a day. And the department saved many thousands of dollars in adjoining property.

F. M. Thomas was probably the first man to see the fire. He was on the opposite side of Los Angeles street when it broke out. "There was a big sound like 'whoof,' and a number of the window panes on the third floor fell outward," he said. "This was followed by a burst of flame and smoke, and almost immediately the whole third floor seemed to be blazing."

One of the alarms was sent over the private wire of the A.D.T. Company by C. F. Hanley of Hawley King & Co., who says there was an explosion before the flames burst out.

Others who are damaged are the J. Smith Machinery Manufacturing Company, who occupy the first and second floors of Nos. 214 and 214 South Los Angeles street, the R. F. Kierulff Company, electric switchboard manufacturers at No. 210 South Los Angeles street, the Pacific Wire and Steel Company, and the Fuller Iron Works agency, in the same building.

FALLING WALL. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Five men were killed and a number of others injured by the falling of a wall which fell at the corner of Pine and Battery streets and it was half an hour before a hundred laborers who rushed to their rescue were able to uncover them. Two of the victims, Salvatore Galea and Nicholas Antonio, are probably fatally injured, while Manuel Montrell, Pedro Hernandez and Charles Dial are severely hurt.

All the men were employed by a construction company. At the scene of the accident there is a deep foundation of stone and concrete, which was surrounded by a wall of brick and masonry. The wall was in the process of being built and was about ten feet high. It was built on a foundation of stone and concrete, which was surrounded by a wall of brick and masonry.

Without warning the wall fell over. All except five of the men dropped their tools and managed to jump to safety. But five victims were buried in the debris, two of them completely and the rest up to their necks.

## SAY COOLIES ARE USELESS.

CALIFORNIANS DECRY CHINESE FOR PANAMA CANAL.

It is Stated Sufficient Force of Italians and Spaniards Are Flooding to Zone to Complete Work and Mongols Are at Best Only Last Resort of Operations.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

PANAMA, Dec. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The investigation of the Congressional committee develops the fact that the contention that Chinese labor is needed to build the Panama Canal is absurd.

The unanimous sentiment of the committee is that Congress will trust on American men being given the opportunity to do the work. Senator Flint and Representatives McKinley and Knowland are convinced that the presence of Chinese labor here is most useless and undesirable.

Even the division superintendents say that Coolie labor should be the last resort. Spaniards and Italians are coming to the canal zone at the rate of a thousand a week, and can do all the work.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The Russo-Japanese negotiations for a treaty of commerce were interrupted today by the departure of Dr. Motomi, the Japanese Minister, for a fortnight's stay in Paris. The conference was continued up to the last moment, but no final agreement was reached. The two principal points of contention are the fisheries question and the navigation of the Sunari River. The official communication issued tonight confirms statements previously made in these dispatches that the negotiations are proceeding smoothly.

The details of the treaty have been practically drafted. Russia's objection to the opening of the Sunari River is due largely to the phraseology of the Chinese draft of the treaty of Amur, which applies the same "safety" clause to the main river as far as the sea and refers to the Amur as merely a branch. The Russians fear that under the proposed Japanese will claim navigation through Russian territory to the sea.

The government's communication, still stating the recent sensational reports of an impending rupture and the arbitration of the Japanese demands, declares the facts as follows:

As provided in the treaty of Portsmouth, the new commercial convention of 1905, Russia has advanced no demands, while Japan, on the contrary, has not only demanded the inclusion of all privileges granted to foreigners in recent Russian treaties, but she has made various new demands, based on the changed situation in the Far East.

The siting of the conference for the last three months have been devoted to the first-mentioned demands and an understanding has been reached covering the matter of the most favored nation treatment regarding commerce, navigation, real estate and the carrying on of trade and manufactures.

There still remain Japan's demands for free navigation of the Sunari River, not the Amur, which is not mentioned in Japan's demands, the establishment of Consulates in the Russian Far East, greater passport facilities for Japanese in Asiatic Russia, and special tariff privileges for Russian-Japanese commerce on the Manchurian frontier. These have not been taken up, but there has been a preliminary exchange of views on them.

With reference to the fisheries question, Russia, in view of her future economic development and the colonization of the Pacific coast, has not found it possible to accept the proposals Japan made at the outset, as they gave the Japanese far greater rights than the Portsmouth treaty.

The chief difficulty has been found in the interpretation of the words "Anses et Fleuves" (inlets and rivers), for, according to the agreement reached at Portsmouth, "inlets and rivers" were to be excluded from the fisheries convention, the inclusion of bait in the fisheries privileges and the placing of Japanese and Russians upon an equal footing.

A committee has been appointed to determine the meaning of the words.

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## Freed From Pain

After Suffering Years of Torture with Piles.

You Can Have a Trial Package Free. Geo. B. Bender, 24 Diversey St., Chicago, expresses his gratitude to the Pyramid Pile Cure as follows:

"I have been a sufferer for 14 years from internal and external piles. I have bought all kinds of pile cures to get relief, but it was all in vain until I read your ad in The Times, and I sent for a sample which you sent me. I used it. I have bought one box of Pyramid Pile Cure and one box of Pyramid Ointment. I have used them as you directed and today I bought



These Little Pyramids Positively Cure Piles. Another 50c box. Gentlemen, candidly speaking, I must tell you the truth, that I am feeling free after using one 50c box and I am free from pain at present. I sincerely believe it is one of the best and grandest pile cures in the world. I would advise all sufferers to try the Pyramid Pile Cure, for it is the best remedy ever used. It is a sure cure. I am very thankful for the sample you sent me.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is a Godsend to the sufferer of Piles and I know it. We want every man or woman who suffers from piles not to wait another day before writing us whether you have the money or not. We are confident that our treatment will cure you no matter what the progress of your disease is if you will use it. We are so anxious to cure every piles sufferer that we will send one sealed trial package of the Pyramid Pile Cure free upon receiving your name and address.

This trial treatment will reduce the swelling, relieve the congestion, irritation and itching and soothe the ulcerated areas. If you will continue with the use of the remedy we can ensure you a positive cure without interruption of your diet and without expense. Pyramid Drug Co., 74 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold in 50-cent packages at all druggists.

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Needs Fireproof Building Material. Money in Supplying This Demand.

For particular see

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An extension of the widely-known and

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Same Advantages—Same Improvements.

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LOTS AND HALF ACRES

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E. L. HOFFER & SON, Owners, 58

Laurel Hill, Home 1901 Main 24

A

Big

Lot

Is a Little Farm

There's more than one advantage buying a big lot. You have twice the room and double the profit. When you get one of these lots on two car lines and near Vermont Ave. you are getting something worth while for your money.

THE BIGGEST LOTS ON VERMONT

Lots in Athens Heights run from 50x125 to 100x150, with wide alleys in rear. They have all improvements. They have graded streets, cement walks and curbs and have water piped in large mains. Ornamental trees will be added to any lot. The car service is excellent. You are in touch with the business section of the city and only across the street from the new city limits. The most casual comparison will prove that I can save you fully 33 1/3 per cent. on your lot. There will be a substantial profit on every one of these lots within the next few months.

Price Only \$375 Upward

Terms very easy. As low as \$10 a month if you like. See them. There will be free excursions every hour Sunday and every day this week. Office open Sunday until 4 p. m. to give out free tickets.

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319 West Fourth Street

Between Broadway and Hill

Phones—Home 8108 Main 2543

"YOU'RE SAFE AT FIRTH'S"

# 1400 HOLIDAY GOODS

We are selling many lines of holiday goods at a reduction of one-fourth from last week's low prices. The policy of the "Sun" stores is to effect a clean sweep of all Christmas goods before the New Year, in order to make room for regular lines.

- \$1.50 Toilet Sets \$1.10
- \$2 Toilet Sets \$1.50
- 75c Hand Mirrors \$1.88
- \$3.50 Triplicate Mirrors \$2.63
- \$6 Triplicate Mirrors \$4.50
- \$3 Manicure Sets, three pieces, \$2.22
- \$3.50 Manicure Sets, four pieces, \$2.63
- \$20 Manicure Sets, thirteen pieces, \$15
- \$2.50 Manicure Sets, for women, 3 pieces, \$1.88
- \$6.50 Travellers' Manicure Sets, 6 pieces, \$4.63
- \$8.50 Women's Roll Ups, 7 pieces, \$2.63
- \$6.50 Women's Roll Ups, 7 pieces, \$4.88
- \$12 Women's Roll Ups, 14 pieces, \$9.00
- 50c Pocket Mirrors 38c
- \$1 Pocket Mirrors 75c
- 75c Infants' Sets 57c
- \$2.50 Infants' Sets \$1.88
- \$1 Collar and Cuff Boxes 75c
- \$2 Handkerchief Boxes \$1.50
- \$1 Perfume Atomizers 75c
- \$4 Music Rolls \$3
- \$2.25 Shaving Sets \$1.63
- \$6 Shaving Sets \$4.50
- 75c Liquor Flasks 57c
- \$4 Liquor Flasks \$3
- 40c Boxed Stationery 30c
- 25c Dripping Cans 19c
- \$1.50 Drinking Cups \$1.12
- 75c Pigskin Coin Purses 57c
- \$1 Coin Purses 75c
- \$1 Cigar Cases 75c
- \$5 Cigar Cases \$3.75
- 50c Bill Books 38c
- \$1 Bill Books 75c
- 25c Pocket Knives 19c
- 50c Pocket Knives 38c
- 50c Framed Pictures 38c
- \$2 Framed Pictures \$1.50
- \$1.50 Women's Hand Bags \$1.12
- \$2 Women's Hand Bags \$1.50
- \$6 Carriage Bags \$4.50
- \$10 Alligator Hand Bags \$7.50
- \$6.50 Vanity Bags \$4.88
- \$4 Envelope Bags \$3
- \$6 Envelope Bags \$4.50
- 75c Burnt Leather Office Clocks 57c
- 54c Burnt Leather Toasts 41c
- 35c Burnt Leather Pipe Racks 26c
- 35c Burnt Leather Blotters 26c
- 75c Burnt Leather Picture Frames 57c
- \$1 Burnt Leather Letter Holders 75c
- \$1 Burnt Leather Calendars 75c
- \$3 Burnt Leather Pillow Tops \$2.25
- \$2 Burnt Leather Table Mats \$1.50
- \$1 Burnt Wood Alarm Clock Cases 75c
- 50c Burnt Wood Nut Bowls 38c
- 50c Burnt Wood Mission Bells 38c
- \$5 Cut Glass Nappies \$3.75
- \$8 Cut Glass Sugars and Creams \$6
- \$9.50 Cut Glass Water Bottles \$7.13
- \$5 Cut Glass Water Bottles \$3.75
- \$12 Cut Glass Celery Trays \$9
- \$10 Cut Glass Berry Bowls \$7.50
- \$13 Cut Glass Olive Dishes \$9.75
- \$11 Cut Glass Decanters \$8.25

(Cut Glass at Store No. 1 Only)

25c Briar Pipes 19c

\$5.50 Briar Pipes \$6.38

\$2 Meerschaum Pipes \$1.50

\$15 Meerschaum Pipes \$11.25

\$1.50 Art Metal Clocks \$1.12

\$2 Art Metal Clocks \$1.50

\$3 Suit Cases \$2.25

\$6 Suit Cases \$4.87

\$8 Suit Cases \$6

\$12 Suit Cases \$9

The prices quoted above prevail only until New Year's eve. Many lines mentioned we have but a few of, so we advise early shopping.

If there is some friend forgotten—to whom you wish to send a New Year's gift—or if you wish to reciprocate an unexpected present—you can save a quarter on your purchase by patronizing any one of the eight "Sun" Stores before January 1st.

The Sun Drug Co.

No. 1—Corner Second and Broadway. No. 4—Corner Sixth and Broadway.

No. 2—Corner Second and Spring. No. 5—Corner Temple and Broadway.

No. 3—Corner Second and Spring. No. 6—Corner Temple and Broadway.

Mail Order and Wholesale Department, 524 South Los Angeles Street.

700

All the latest fall and

dreds of these suits are

Now HALF PRICE.



# Off IDAY ODS

lines of holiday goods at  
fourth from last week's  
of the "Sun" stores is  
of all Christmas goods  
in order to make room

let Sets \$1.1  
t Sets \$1.50  
Mirrors 87c  
Mirrors \$1.88  
ate Mirrors \$2.68  
e Mirrors \$4.50  
e, three pieces, \$2.22  
Sets, four pieces, \$2.63  
s, thirteen pieces, \$15  
or women, 3 pieces, \$1.88  
icure Sets, 6 pieces, \$4.62  
ill Ups, 7 pieces, \$2.63  
ill Ups, 7 pieces, \$4.88  
ill Ups, 14 pieces, \$9.00  
Mirrors 38c  
Mirrors 75c  
nts' Sets 57c  
Sets \$1.88  
Cuff Boxes 75c  
Chief Boxes \$1.50  
Atomizers 75c  
ic Rolls \$3  
ing Sets \$1.68  
g Sets \$4.50  
or Flasks 57c  
or Flasks \$3  
Stationery 30c  
ing Cups 19c  
ing Cups \$1.12  
Coin Purses 57c  
Purses 75c  
Cases 75c  
Cases \$3.75  
Books 38c  
Books 75c  
t Knives 19c  
t Knives 38c  
t Pictures 38c  
Pictures \$1.50  
Hand Bags \$1.12  
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r Office Clocks 57c  
ther Toasts 41c  
r Pipe Racks 26c  
her Blotters 26c  
Picture Frames 57c  
Letter Holders 75c  
r Calendars 75c  
Pillow Tops \$2.25  
Table Mats \$1.50  
rm Clock Cases 75c  
a Nut Bowl 88c  
Mission Bells 38c  
Nappies \$3.75  
ars and Creams \$6  
ater Bottles \$7.12  
ter Bottles \$5.75  
Celery Trays \$9  
erry Bowls \$7.50  
ive Dishes \$9.75  
Decanters \$8.25  
ure No. 7 Only  
Pipes 19c  
Pipes \$6.38  
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i Clocks \$1.12  
Clocks \$1.50  
es \$2.25  
ases \$4.87  
ases \$6  
ases \$9

ve prevail only until New  
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gift—or if you wish to re-  
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tronzing any one of the  
January 1st.

**Drug Co**  
No. 4—Corner Sixth and Broadway.  
No. 5—Corner Temple and Belmont.  
Pasadena, Riverside, Redlands.  
No. 324 South Los Angeles Street.

## Important Announcement

Just received by express a most beautiful selection of the very newest silks for spring 1907. Not ALL our new silks, mind you, but an advance shipment made up of some of the earliest Eastern novelties. We shall expect you to be one of the first to reach the silk department tomorrow. We can promise you that lovelier patterns and colorings are not produced.

BOTH PHONES 125

# Jacoby Bros

831-833-835 South Broadway  
THE DAYLIGHT STORE

## All Millinery at Half Price

Yes, the hats all go at half—street hats, trimmed hats, un-trimmed hats, dress hats and all. It goes almost without saying that the styles are those most in demand for present wear and which will be worn for some time to come. It's a long time before the Spring Millinery will be displayed, so have a pretty new hat or two to finish out the season. Choice, half price.

# King Cotton Rules in All His Glory



## King Cotton Sale

An Annual Event

(IF YOU WOULD SAVE MONEY SPEND IT FOR COTTONS TOMORROW.)

Our former King Cotton sales were so successful in every way—(seemed to be just what everybody wanted) that we determined in spite of the higher prices on all cotton goods, to make this year's sale outlast its predecessors. Have been making preparations for some time, for a sale of such magnitude cannot be made ready in a day—even eight months ago we made purchases with this very sale in mind and from time to time have snapped up different lots of goods as the opportunities came. Now we're ready. The big sale commences tomorrow morning. Thousands and thousands of yards of cotton goods of all kinds will be on sale at prices that will fairly make your eyes open in astonishment. Read the prices—the descriptions. You cannot fail to realize that a sale like this has never before been held in Los Angeles.

## A Partial List of Some of the Rare Bargains White Goods by the Yard, Blankets, Spreads, Gingham, Waistings, Curtain Materials, Towels, Outing Flannels, Etc.

12 CASES WHITE AND GRAY COTTON BLANKETS—11-4 and 12-4 size; pink and blue borders; an extra fine make; \$1.75 value. King Cotton price, \$1.18 a pair.

14 CASES CREAM COTTON BLANKETS—10-4 size; ends bound with silk tape; especially good for hotels and hospitals; regular \$3.50 value. King Cotton price, \$2.48 a pair.

14 CASES OF 72x72 COMFORTS—Floral patterns; best sanitary batting; regular \$1.75 value. King Cotton price, \$1.38.

7 CASES HIGH GRADE COMFORTS—72x78; finest cottons covering; very pretty patterns; regular \$3.00 value. King Cotton price, \$2.88.

6 CASES EXTRA FINE ROBE AND LOUNGING BLANKETS—Fancy stripes; very heavy nap; regular \$1.50 value. King Cotton price, 98c a pair.

14 PIECES WHITE 36-INCH CURTAIN SCRIM—Regular 75c value. King Cotton price, 3c a yard.

50 PIECES 36-INCH SILKOLINE—Floral and Oriental patterns; the very best quality; regular 15c to 18c value. King Cotton price, 8 1/2c a yard.

500 PIECES FANCY ART DENIM, CRETONNES AND CREPES—All choice patterns and colors for draperies; values up to 30c a yard. King Cotton price, 11c a yard.

A SLENDID LINE OF JAPANESE KIMONO CREPE—Navy blue and white and many pretty light grounds with stork and other fancy style patterns; 25c values. King Cotton price, 16c a yard.

25 PIECES CHOICE MERCERIZED ART STRIPES—All colors; just the thing for side curtains; the magnificent 14th century style; regular \$1.00 values. King Cotton price, 68c a yard.

500 PAIRS OF OVERLOCKED EDGED NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—3 yards long; in white, ivory, cream and Arabian; splendid values; extra wide; regular \$1.25 to \$3.00 values. King Cotton price, 98c a pair.

100 PIECES FLEECEDOWN—Pretty floral and Oriental designs; the finest class of goods for kimono and bath robes; regular 20c value. King Cotton price, 15c a yard.

125 IMPORTED FRENCH MARSEILLES SPREADS—In delicate light blue, yellow and red colorings; extra size; a splendid bargain; regular \$4.00 value. King Cotton price, \$1.98.

10,000 YARDS HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN—36 inches wide; free from impurities; regular \$1.3c value. King Cotton price, 4c a yard.

15,000 SHORT LENGTHS OF FLEECEDOWN, eiderdowns, outing flannels, gingham, including dress and apron checks, canton flannels, percales; regular 25c values. King Cotton price, 8c a yard.

A BIG JOB OF SCARFS AND SQUARES—7500 beautiful Japanese drawn work, Battenberg and Spatula work scarves; some are slightly mused; large assortment of different sizes; regular \$1.00 values. King Cotton price, 19c each.

A GENERAL CLEAN-UP OF HIGHLY MERCERIZED CANVAS WEAVES, piques, satinettes, madras, etc.; regular 85c values. King Cotton price, 39c a yard.

7 CASES HIGHLY MERCERIZED ENGLISH WAISTINGS—In dot, floral and scroll effects; these are the early spring goods; regular 50c values. King Cotton price, 19c a yard.

50 PIECES IMPERIAL LONG CLOTH—12 yards in a bolt; a soft, even weave; regular \$1.50 value. King Cotton price, \$1.00 a bolt.

1 CASE OF SHORT LENGTHS IN EARLY SPRING SUITINGS—Dainty colorings suitable for street wear; this is a rare bargain; regular 50c values. King Cotton price, 15c a yard.



## Big Special Sale of Men's Shirts

65c Golf Shirts 39c

Sample Shirts 79c. Worth to \$1.50

85c Golf Shirts 59c

Excellent fitting golf shirts; cut full and well made with custom-made collars and cuffs; come in many colors and fine percales; either plain or in neat figures; sizes 34 to 42; special 85c.

30 dozen sample shirts just received from New York's foremost maker; we have added many shirts from our regular stock of \$1.25 and \$1.50 values to make the size complete. These come in all the new patterns that will be shown for spring and are the finest imported madras, cherries, oxfords and percales; some with cuffs detached and coat style; plain, white, medium and new blues; sizes 14 to 17 1/2; many worth to \$1.50, choice 75c.

Pine madras and percales with and without shirts; perfect fitting; cut large in body and sleeve lengths; both light and dark; attached or detached cuffs; all sizes in the lot; many worth to \$1.50, choice 85c.

## King Cotton Sale Prices On The Sheerest, Daintiest Undermuslins



You may supply your season's requirements at about 1/2 the price you usually are asked.

Gowns	Skirts
59c gowns 29c	\$1.00 skirts 68c
\$1.00 gowns 68c	\$1.25 skirts 95c
\$1.39 gowns 95c	\$2.00 skirts \$1.39
\$3.50 gowns \$2.29	\$3.00 skirts \$1.89
\$5.00 gowns \$3.89	\$5.00 skirts \$3.89
Drawers	Corset Covers
59c drawers 39c	50c corset covers 29c
\$1.00 drawers 68c	\$1.00 corset covers 68c
\$1.50 drawers 95c	\$1.25 corset covers 95c
\$2.00 drawers \$1.29	\$3.00 corset covers \$1.39

## Handkerchief Clearance

Worth to 50c

Choice at 9c

A final clean-up of women's handkerchiefs mused and slightly soiled from the big rush at the handkerchief section Xmas week. Many of pure linen with dainty beautiful borders with embroidered designs as well as handkerchiefs of sheer Swiss with scalloped borders; others with tiny lace edging; ALL 25c HANDKERCHIEFS here last. ALL 25c HANDKERCHIEFS here.

\$1.50 Lisle Gloves \$1.00

16-button Milanesse Lisle gloves; 3-button Mousquetaire wrist; black, white, mode and gray; all sizes; King Cotton price \$1.00.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Lisle Gloves 69c

A clean-up of 12 and 16-button Lisle Mousquetaire and Jersey wrist gloves; black, white, mode and gray; worth \$1.00 and \$1.25. King Cotton price 69c.

## King Cotton Sale of 1907 Waists

Thousands of dollars worth of fine, new, crisp lawn and lingerie waists will be on sale in the morning, marked at extra low prices to give added zest to King Cotton's big event. These waists are the first of the new season's styles, and we advise you to purchase now, instead of waiting, as the exclusive styles, and certainly not the low prices, will not be duplicated later on. A splendid choice at

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.50  
\$2.95 and up to \$15.00.



Notions Underpriced

Finishing braid; white; 6-yd. piece; 15c value for 8c  
Finishing braid; colored; 6-yd. piece; 15c value at 8c  
Handy needle books; 15c value for 8c  
Aluminum thimbles; 5c value for 3c  
White metal thimbles with thread cutter; 15c value for 8c  
Pearl buttons; clear white; 10c value at 5c  
Emery bags; many shapes; 10c value at 5c  
La Belle hook and eye; 8c value at 4c

20c Pure Silk Ribbon 12c

3 and 4-inch pure silk taffeta ribbon; very brilliant and firm, the kind that washes and retains its luster; best shades in reds, browns, greens, blues, pinks, lavenders, white, black and cream; just the kind for making bows; the regular 20c quality, special 12c.

## King Cotton Sale of Finest Laces and Embroideries

LACE EDGINGS, ETC., 12 1/2c. WORTH FROM 25c TO 50c.

500 yards handsome Point de Paris and Normandy Val. edgings, insertions, galloons and medallions; beautiful patterns in tulips, dots and many floral designs; the kind with well woven edges; edging from 1 to 7 inches; insertions from 1 to 2 1/2 inches; many worth 25c, and many worth 35c and 50c. Special for Monday, 12 1/2c.

WIDE EMBROIDERIES 39c. WORTH FROM 75c TO \$1.50.

5000 yards beautiful embroideries in demi-florence and corset cover widths; 16 to 20 inches wide; handsome blind effects with raised floral designs, as well as print of open work styles in Gimpure and dainty wheel effects, with narrow heading tops to draw the ribbon through; some in nainsook and sheer lawn, many yards of Swiss; many worth 75c, some worth \$1.00 and \$1.50. For Monday only, 39c a yard.

DAINTY EMBROIDERIES 10c. VALUES TO 39c.

5000 yards sheer Swiss and soft nainsook embroideries, the season's best styles in floral, conventional and scroll effects; edgings from 1 to 7 inches; insertions from 1/2 to 2 inches; values to 35c a yard. Special 10c a yard.

EMBROIDERY MATCHED SETS 1-3 LESS THAN REGULAR PRICE.

All made on soft nainsook; the patterns are all the latest novelties that have been produced this season in St. Gall, Switzerland; many dainty baby sets with 4 and 5 widths of edging with 2 widths of insertion to match; choice from 1 to 5 widths of edging including the Swiss as well as 2 widths of insertion; our price Monday, 1-3 less than regular price.

BEAUTIFUL LACES 50c DOZ. VALUES TO \$1.50 A DOZ.

Dainty Valenciennes laces, best German, Italian and French makes with all the newest patterns in both round and square mesh; many different styles to choose from; in widths from 1/2 to 2 inches; 3 shades, Arabian, butter and white; values to \$1.50 a dozen. Special King Cotton price, 50c a dozen.

# Jacoby's Mammoth January Clearing Sale

## Handsome Suits, Coats, Costumes, Skirts



Our Great Third Floor is Determined to Make Extraordinary Reductions

On all garments, so that not a single suit, coat, costume nor skirt of our fall stock shall remain unsold. We have cut again our low sale prices so you will find positively the greatest bargains of all this week.

1200 Women's Coats  
One-Fourth Less Than Regular Price

COATS OF EVERY KIND—Long black broadcloth, covert, tight fitting and many other new models at 25 per cent. off regular prices. Cravenette and light plaid mixtures at 1-8 to 1/2 less than former prices.

## 700 Tailored Suits Just Half Price

All the latest fall and winter models. All the new materials are in the assortment. Hundreds of these suits are adapted for small women. Our price ranged from \$24.50 to \$85.00. Now HALF PRICE.



400 Beautiful Opera Coats  
One-Fourth Less Than Original Price

Our assortment for 1906 and 1907 was magnificent for a high-class department display. Every desirable novelty was represented. Our price ranged from \$24.50 to \$200. Now 1/4 off all prices.

300 Rich Costumes and Gowns  
Worth to \$150. Now One-Fourth Less

Grand and positively enchanting has been our costume section during the past few months. All our costumes and gowns are fresh and new. Our prices range from \$45 to \$150. Now 1/4 off all prices.

5000 Perfectly Tailored Skirts  
Specials at \$3.95 and \$5

Filled with staple and every day needed skirts. A Great overstock of black panamas—odd skirts \$3.95 values to \$6.50 and \$5.00 values to \$9.50. All skirts 20% off









September 14, 1906, died December 23, 1906. Kinball, late Co. D, Third Cavalry, a native of Vermont, admitted from Salinas in 1902, and December 23, aged 52.

John Hendrickson, late United States Army (Mexican War), a native of New York, admitted from Salinas in 1902, and December 23, aged 52.

John O. Walker, late Co. F, Fifty-third Infantry, a native of Illinois, admitted from Santa Cruz in 1904, died December 23, aged 67.

**EAST WHITTIER SALES.**  
EAST WHITTIER, Dec. 29.—Sixty thousand dollars were paid last week for fifty acres of orange, lemon and almond acreage. William Plotts sold the Houghton ranch of ten acres, to W. Bacon, to J. W. Brain the same day. Plotts also sold to John Plotts five acres. Ralph McNeese purchased the William Wood Johnson ranch of ten acres, and Mr. Reader bought from J. P. Underwood the old Gales ranch, comprising fifteen acres.

The energetic members of the Women's Improvement Club held a food sale today in Whittier, clearing a sum for the furnishing of their pretty new clubhouse.

One of the pleasantest of the holiday events was the reunion of the Cannon family, at the ranch of James McGee, on Tuesday. Twenty-seven relatives were present. Mr. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood have as their guests their sons, W. E. Wood of Palo Alto, and William Wood, wife and three children of Exeter. Their daughter, Mrs. Clara Page of Coalinga, arrived today. The reunion is scheduled for Sunday.

**TRAGEDY BEGINS AT VENICE.**  
VENICE, Dec. 29.—The romance that led to the horrible tragedy at Portland yesterday, where Giuseppe Bignami, wounded her mother and took his own life, had its origin here. It was here that the murderer fell in love with Mrs. Bignami.

J. C. Bries of Coeur d'Alene fell in love with a handsome home. It is to consist of two stories and will cost \$14,000. The following day residents have been selected to occupy seats in the camel-propelled gondola, which will represent Venice at the Pasadena Tournament of Roses. Mrs. C. A. Bignami, queen; Mrs. F. H. Geer and Miss Edith Wheat, Julia Clark, Wanda Hays and Ethel Fraser.

**BRIDE WEEPS AT WEDDING.**  
A bride wept hysterically at her wedding ceremony at the home of Mrs. Thomas's court this morning. The contracting parties were Leo Meyer, a native of Illinois, aged 24, and Miss Helen, a native of Illinois, both residents of Los Angeles. The couple had arrived from Los Angeles on the morning train, and were met at the station by Mrs. Meyer, who was the bride's mother. From there they went to the home of Mrs. Meyer, where the wedding ceremony was held. The bride's father, Mr. Meyer, was not present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Bries, who was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood. The bride wore a white gown and veil, and the groom wore a dark suit. The ceremony was a simple one, and the couple were married at 11 o'clock. The bride's father, Mr. Meyer, was not present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Bries, who was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood. The bride wore a white gown and veil, and the groom wore a dark suit. The ceremony was a simple one, and the couple were married at 11 o'clock.

**RAILROAD WASHOUTS.**  
The storm played havoc with the railroad tracks in several localities. The most serious in this section was on the southern Pacific line, between 200 and 300 feet of track being washed out about a mile and a half this side of Redlands Junction. This is where the storm water passed down the wash and has been in bad condition ever since. It was not until yesterday morning that the tracks were washed out again before a train could pass over it. There was no morning train out to Los Angeles. The Santa Fe tracks at East Highlands were covered with sand and the morning train was delayed. The morning train from Redlands to Los Angeles via Santa Fe was delayed. The morning train from Redlands to Los Angeles via Santa Fe was delayed.

**REDLANDS BRIEFS.**  
The first annual banquet of the Redlands Board of Trade will be held at the Casa Loma Hotel January 8. It is expected that covers will be laid for about 150. Criticisms upon the past work of the board and suggestions for its future work will be made by leading citizens and music will be furnished by the University Club Quartette.

The Redlands Indian Association has an exhibition at Folsie & Beatty's a number of choice Indian rugs and blankets.

Miss Lillian Olive White and Walter Harry Wiseman, both of Los Angeles, were united in marriage by Rev. A. M. Porter yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William White, in Crafts. They will make their home in Los Angeles.

A meeting of the Spanish War Veterans was held Thursday night, when an organization was perfected and the following officers elected: Commander, George A. Higgins; Senior Vice-Commander, Charles McCubbin; Junior Vice-Commander, Charles R. Ferguson; Adjutant, Joseph G. Johnson.

The proprietors of the butcher shops of H. Rockoff, Gaume & Son and Elomquist & Bieha, have been arrested on the charge of violating the city ordinance regarding the selling of undrawn poultry. Mr. Gaume has pleaded not guilty to the charge, but others will plead next Wednesday. The butchers claim that no such ordinance is enforced in any other town and that they are being treated unfairly. A. G. Hubbard, who bought the franchise for the electric railroad across the city of Redlands from west to east, has bought the ties for August delivery for the electric railroad. Other material will be contracted for within a short time and work will be begun soon.

**BOY IS KILLED BY ACCIDENT.**  
CONTENTS OF GUN ENTER HIS HEART.  
Young Son of Colton Garage Proprietor Draws Weapon from Wagon by Barrel—It Is Discharged and He Dies in Few Minutes—Hunting With Companions.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
COLTON, Dec. 29.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Ray Lee, the 12-year-old son of H. Lee, proprietor of the Colton garage, was killed this evening while hunting with Fred Van Loven and Ray Elgan.

He was drawing the gun from a wagon by the barrel when it was fired, the contents entering his heart.

The accident occurred three miles southeast of Colton. The boy was carried to the home of Norman Colley, where he expired in a few moments.

**DEATH AT COLTON.**  
Milo Gilbert, a wealthy citizen, died at the family residence this morning. Mr. Gilbert was 55, and had been a resident of this city for twenty years. He leaves a widow and four children, 22, 20, 18 and 16 years of age. Frank Gilbert of Milwaukee and Mrs. W. W. Wilcox and Mrs. E. Dyke of Colton. The funeral will be held from the Baptist Church Sunday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Mable officiating.

Lyman Bartlett died last evening at the home of his son, W. E. Bartlett, after an illness of several months. He was 65. He was the father of George Bartlett of Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Deville Robinson and W. E. Bartlett of this city.

The preliminary hearing of the four men arrested for burglary Thursday night by Officer Maguire and Bailey was held before Justice Hanna today. James Burns was bound over to the Superior Court on a charge of burglary. The others were discharged because of lack of evidence to convict.

**TWO HOMES SPARED.**  
Narrow Misses from Destruction of Upland House—Citrus Colony Notes.

UPLAND, Dec. 29.—The Westland home, on First avenue, had a narrow miss from being destroyed by fire this morning. At an early hour the wood-work beneath an open hearth in an upstairs room was found to be on fire, and was finally extinguished, but not until considerable damage had been done by smoke, water and falling plaster. This is the second time this same misfortune has befallen the Westland family, in the past two years. Mrs. Macy, a tramp who was brought in from India yesterday on a charge of larceny, about 2 o'clock in the morning, broke into a house of general merchandise owned by Frank Gilbert, at San Antonio Heights was narrowly averted a few days ago, when, by the agency of a defective gasolene stove, a serious fire was started. The contents of two rooms were ruined, but the timely aid of the neighbors served to extinguish the fire before the house was burned.

**UPLAND TOWN BRIEFS.**  
The total rain for the season here is 1.11 inches.

The ladies of the W.R.C. have secured permission to erect a soldiers' monument on the triangular ground at the entrance to Bellevue cemetery, Ontario.

W. C. Reynolds has purchased the residence property formerly owned by Frank Gerry, at the corner of First avenue and Gerry street, the consideration being \$2200.

The City Council has ordered the construction of a five-foot cement walk and a stone curb, on both sides of First avenue from a street to the street, commonly called Eleventh; also

a cement walk same width, and stone curb on the north side of a street from Second to Euclid avenues.

The President of the Association of Cucamonga, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mr. Meyer of Euwanda, president; W. J. Kincaid, vice-president; George E. Keyes, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Maddock, guide.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Kearns of Fairfield, Iowa, who have been guests at the W. C. Reynolds home on First avenue for a week, left for Redlands yesterday.

Postmaster George B. Hayden has received from a friend in Missouri a fine specimen of the opossum family, and will add him to his already good zoological collection, with the hope that no ambitious Ethiopian will decide to appropriate him for a New Year dinner.

Go to Coronado for New Year's.

**CREDITS LIFE TO DOG.**  
Santa Barbara County Man Lies for Several Days Helpless, Attended by Canine.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 29.—A man of 65, suffering from a heart ailment, lay near this city. John Stewart, a well-known resident of Mission Canyon, 66 years of age, was found by a boy, who was attracted by the strange yelps of Stewart's dog. Stewart was lying in a helpless condition at his cabin on his ranch, where he had laid for days without fire or food, his only companion being his shepherd dog. Stewart says that the dog kept him warm by lying on him, and if it had not been for the kindly act of the canine, he thinks he would have not survived.

The boy hastened to St. Anthony's College and called on the Franciscan monks, and Father Peter Wallenscheck hurried to the relief of Stewart. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the home of the Franciscans, where he is being cared for by the monks. It is evident that help came none too soon, for Stewart was in a weakened condition and suffering from pneumonia and a severe attack of rheumatism. Before coming to this country Mr. Stewart was a wealthy man, and among the poor and needy of London, where he was identified with the city missions.

**WARSHIPS TO SAIL.**  
Admiral Swinburne is having the vessels of his squadron coaled preparatory to sailing for Magdalena Bay on January 2, on the afternoon of that day, if conditions will permit, or early on the following day. The fleet consists of the battleship Oregon, the armored cruiser Albatross, the torpedo cruiser Thetis, and the gunboat Albatross. The fleet will be accompanied by the battleship Oregon, the armored cruiser Albatross, the torpedo cruiser Thetis, and the gunboat Albatross.

**WHAT SULPHUR DOES**  
For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY IT.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," and, indeed, it was, and is, and will be, a remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is as effective as a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from California (California sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Waters. They are small chocolate coated tablets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health. Sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they gave us with molasses and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary forms of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Waters is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidotes for liver and kidney troubles, and cure constipation and piles; the blood in a way that often surprises patients and physicians alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Waters. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Waters is a proprietary article and sold by druggists and by mail, I have known many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood purifiers will find in Stuart's Calcium Waters, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Send your name and address today for a free trial package and see for yourself.

F. A. Stuart Co., 97 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

**ANAHEIM WOMAN SAYS.**  
ANAHEIM, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Mary Hunter, aged 50 and one of the best-known residents of Orange county, died at her home two miles north of this city last night after an illness of several months. Mrs. Hunter was the mother of J. J. Hunter, Walter Hunter and Mrs. L. Williams. The funeral will be conducted tomorrow at 10 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Hunter, 1000 North Main street. Mrs. Hunter was a native of Ohio and had lived in California for many years. She was a member of the Methodist church and was well known in the community.

**STACY BY TROUBLE POLE.**  
T. Armaturo and T. Alesgawa, laborers employed by the Pacific Electric, were taken to the receiving hospital of that road last evening, suffering from a heart ailment. The road between Clara Vista and Baird's Station. The men, in company with a crew of fags, were coming toward the city when the trouble occurred. The trolley pole fell, and Alesgawa was struck on the head and received slight scalp lacerations. He was picked up from the car and his left leg was broken just above the knee.

**BOYLE HEIGHTS REVIVAL.**  
Dr. E. J. Bulgin will begin a series of meetings in the Boyle Heights Methodist Church today, to continue for two weeks. He will also preach this morning, and will have charge of the watch-night service on Monday night.

**These Beautiful Apartments**  
to be equipped with the  
**Marshall & Stearns Co.'s**  
Patented Wall Beds

Our Patented Fixtures are what make the up-to-date apartments. They add greatly to the income of the building.

Our Patented Wall Bed makes two rooms of one; is the most sanitary bed in existence. Using them does not add to the cost of construction.

The phenomenal success of our business has caused a horde of mushroom fakirs and imitators to spring up and offer the public all kinds of imitations of our beds, hoping to secure some of the business which we have established.

Old traps that we could not give away are seriously offered in competition to our bed. Beds without weights, unsanitary beds that shove under the floor, losing space instead of saving it. No experience—no reputation—no nothing behind them.

We offer you the benefit of our experience of years, which has cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars, during which time we have tried the imitations that are now being offered on the market, and we have thrown them away as impractical and NO GOOD.

You are invited to visit our display rooms.

**Marshall & Stearns Company**  
Parnelle-Dohrmann Bldg., 436-444 South Broadway  
SAN FRANCISCO, 904 Eddy Street. LOS ANGELES, CAL. SAN DIEGO AGENTS, Maston & Kendall.

**ALHAMBRA**  
HAYALGO AVENUE  
Grand Boulevard on car line. Free tickets of T. Wessendanger, 207 South Broadway.

**Crescent Heights**  
Add. No. 2, West Hollywood.  
The Gem of All Locations  
Norton & Hay...  
818 West Third Street

**15 Minutes to Palms**  
By the L. A. P. R. Y.  
PALMS LIGHT & WATER CO.  
208 W. Hollman Bldg. 419 DeWitt Bldg.

**Hacienda Park**  
WEST HOLLYWOOD  
Large Lots—Low Prices—Long Time  
Lovely Location  
C. A. Sumner & Co.

**ONE-QUARTER ACRE LOTS IN CORINTH HEIGHTS**  
Choice part of Southwest. Free tickets. Free booklet at our office, 3330 S. HILL ST.  
WINTON & McLEOD COMPANY, 510 Down.

**The Wilshire Boulevard District**  
Well located lots in Wilshire Heights, Wilshire Terrace, Wilshire Place, West Seventh Street Tract, and all other parts of the Wilshire District.  
DAVID BARRY & CO., 224-226 Broadway Bldg.

**LONG BEACH Harbor Mfg. Sites**  
Los Angeles Dock & Terminal Co.  
Long Beach, Cal.

**ACREAGE PROPERTY**  
with water  
See Us Before You Buy  
F. H. BROOKS COMPANY  
215-216 Currier Bldg. 212 West Third St.

**Only \$90 and Up**  
LOTS AT WATTS  
60 Down, 60 a Week. No Interest. No Taxes  
Free Tickets at our Office  
S. B. HILL, Selling Agent,  
103 West Sixth Street

**UNIVERSITY PLACE**  
The Heart of the new Southwest!  
PIONEER INVESTMENT and Trust  
707-710 Grand Bldg. 358 So. Broadway

**Ramona Acres**  
Arroyo house sites 3600 up 15 minutes from business center. Graded streets sidewalks gas, electric telephones  
EMERSON REALTY CO.  
801 304 DeWitt Bldg.

**Jefferson Street Park**  
On West Jefferson and Arlington etc. Lots 500 and 60. Easy terms.  
ARTHUR W. KINNEY, CO., 113-115 Market Street Building, Room 402, Market Main St.  
At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood purifiers will find in Stuart's Calcium Waters, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

**"No. 1 Hard" Wheat**  
This wheat is the best in the world. It is the only wheat that is so hard that it will not break in the mill. It is the only wheat that is so hard that it will not break in the mill. It is the only wheat that is so hard that it will not break in the mill.

**"For Bungalow Sites"**  
In "Vermont and Maine Ave. Tract." See  
E. A. FORRESTER & SONS, INC., 443-445 Douglas Bldg.

**LA PRINCESSE CORSETS**  
The improvement in your figure by the dress making adjustment will surprise and delight you. Every pair fitted by our expert. Corsets made to order.  
La Princesse Corset Parlor  
Home Phone 4211, 30 South Broadway, Second Floor

**BREWERY STOCK**  
At \$6.00 Per Share  
HUMBOLDT BREWING CO.  
624-25 Bradbury Bldg.

**DR. G. W. SHORES**







**Auctions.**

# Auction

Wednesday Jan. 2nd  
10 a. m.  
730 South Spring St.

**RUED & SONS**  
 30 South Spring Street  
 Wednesday, January 12

2nd, 2 p. m.

fine furnishings of large dining room  
kitchens, consisting of 50 diners  
12, tables, oak, sideboard, all  
es and cabinet, gas range, steam  
and glass refrigerator; also large  
show case, ball mixer, oil tank,  
s and cleaners' outfit, Singer sewing  
chine, etc. etc. Must be sold on this

DADES, REED & RHOADES, Auctioneers.  
Both phones 1289.

**Auction**

**Thursday, Jan. 3rd,**

At 10 o'clock a. m.


71 S. Figueroa, Corner Ninth St.

the furnishings of a 3-room rest-

es, comprising oak rockers and  
ers, oak china closet, lounges, oak  
nition table and dining chairs, la-  
writing desk, secretary and  
oak sideboard, oak chiffonier,  
er tables, Axminster rugs, Body  
cane chairs, hall and stair car-  
oak mirror folding bed, odd  
ers, oak bedroom set, enamel bed,  
ing, toilet ware, kitchen furniture,

C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer.  
Room 205 Tajo Bldg. Both Phones.

# UCTION



erion, 25 head of well broken, all purposes, 12 head of choice young subarbores, 6 head of good work mules, 4 head of 1 well reined saddle horses, bugies, harness, etc. Sale takes place, Thursday, 24, at 10 o'clock, at 717 Lyon st., near Aliso and Macy. All horses guaranteed to be as represented.

**R. WATKINS, Auctioneer.**

Early auctioneer in Southern California, a specialty of live stock. Outside solicited, sales held on the premises Thursday at 12 a.m.

# Auction

## Wednesday, January 2, 1907

South Main st., cor. 15th. A well  
and desirable stock of groceries con-  
sisting of staple and fancy groceries, canned  
spices, sugar, coffee, tea, jellies and  
fruit, wares, a nice lot of standard  
cups, also tobacco and cigars, fixtures,  
computing scale 1902 pattern: one How  
Fairbanks coffee mill, one Montgomery  
cable, large refrigerator, five show cases,  
a four door case, Southern and shel-  
tercase, cutter. Will be sold as a whole  
or lots to suit purchaser: sale positive, no  
resale. Very desirable location, cheap rent;

R. N. KEMP & CO., Auctioneers.  
213 S. Broadway, Room 211. Phone  
1465; Main 2170.

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# Auction

Los Angeles Auction  
and Commission House

654 South Main Street  
Regular Sales Every  
Monday and Friday at 2 p.m. For our next  
sale, Jan. 1st, a large consignment  
includes, all kind leather chairs, rugs,  
dressers, rockers, dining tables and  
bedding, iron beds, kitchen safe. Try  
to furnish houses. These goods

**HERRY & MOXLEY**  
AUCTIONEERS

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**Auction**

**Household Goods**  
**Carpets**

**Monday, Jan. 3, 10 a. m.**

**17 Union Ave.**

lot of mahogany inlaid center table,  
17 chairs and rockers, fine French  
cabinet, fine carpets, lace curtains, bris-  
sine oak dining chairs, extension table.

tinware, silverware, gas range, cook-  
stoves, for chest, oak and mahogany  
dressing tables, brass beds, etc.,  
these are nearly new and all first-  
class.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer,  
Office, 132 South Broadway.







XXVI<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

**SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1906.**

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) are the primary photosynthetic pigments in green plants. They are responsible for capturing light energy and converting it into chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis. Chl a is the most abundant pigment, while Chl b is present in smaller amounts. Both pigments absorb light most efficiently in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum.



## FADING OF THE OLD-TIME PEACE COURTS



## NEW TYPE COMES.

IT WILL be like a requiem of the old-style Justice of the Peace when Albert Lee Stephens goes on the bench next Wednesday.

The days of the old-time rough and ready justices who knew no law but who were long on common sense, and who were prepared to defend their positions with their fists, if necessary, have gone by.

Not that all the other justices are of that style, by any means; but Mr. Stephens is an interesting type of the young lawyers who are coming into these positions.

Among the old-style justices who are slipping into the past, Los Angeles county had, and has still, some quaint characters. Their law may be a little queer, but some of them are able, capable men who have left footprints.

One of the most celebrated of the justices who have retired from the bench is W. H. Savage, now a well-known Los Angeles attorney and State Senator from San Pedro. He used to be a justice for many years in the seaport town.

Savage was a sailor himself, one of

sudden, sharp command: "Throw up your hands!" He was not in a mood for conversation or gentle amenities. His eyes gleamed wildly with excitement. He was at a high pitch of emotion like an animal driven to bay. "I know what you want," he almost snarled. "You have come after me to try another case. Well, I won't go. The first man that says law to me is a dead man. I'll give you just three minutes to hike. And I want to give you fair warning that no other lawyer ever comes in these woods and lives to tell about it."

Thy "hike."

In a little town near Los Angeles is a justice who prides himself on common sense. He makes up for the short-

two-mile walk, but when the Constable's wagon, laden with the guilty, comes along, the acquitted 'bos are glad enough to dig up what money they have to pay fare back to the railroad.

But the 'bos got their revenge. One day, when Justice Hughes entered on a new term of office, he had to come to Los Angeles to legally qualify.

Overwhelmed with the responsibility, he had to take a stimulant to bear up. He took so many stimulants that he finally landed in the drunk cell of the City Jail.

When the police found out who their misguided guest was, they let him go out—sobered and sheepish.

But he couldn't get by an enticing beer sign on the way to the depot and in about two hours landed back at the Police Station, his judicial chapeau cocked on one side of his head—very much the worse for wear (the head and the chapeau).

When he got back in the cell, some of the hobos recognized their old "friend" with a shout of joy. They made him get up on the table in the tank and hold a mock court on the spot; they made him give a long and picturesque address on the rights and wrongs of hobos.

After this sad experience, some of his friends put a pair of blinders on him and led him down through the middle of the streets and so safely to the train.

In case of these slight eccentricities, "Judge" Hughes is a good old fellow.

Another justice out in Antelope Valley was not always as long on the law as he is now.

It is related of him that he once came to the city to testify in a case on trial in the Superior Court, and was deeply impressed with the Superior Court judge—particularly Judge Trask.

At the end of one of the cases he heard Judge Trask say: "This case will be taken under advisement until Thursday morning." And it struck the justice as a pretty fine-sounding thing to say.

As he got back to his own little court he found a case waiting for him. When it was finished, he said, in his most heavy judicial air, to the lawyer who had come from the city to try the case:

"Gentlemen, this case will be taken under advisement as to her sanity; when judgment will be given for the plaintiff."

There used to be a funny old justice in Santa Monica who made the most of the fee system. Under that law he was allowed so much for every judgment he made up a decision. All of the various points decided were in the costs bill of the loser.

It is said that he used to keep two little pots on his desk and two small

boxes of red beans and white beans, respectively. When he decided a point or ruled on a motion for one side, he put a white bean in the pot; when it was the other side, he slipped a red bean in.

When the case was ended, it is claimed that he used to decide which ever way the majority of beans had it.

Attorney Lilly, who is now an officer of the District Court of Appeals, tells about an old justice before whom he tried a case near this city.

The case was tried before a jury, and when it came to the end Lilly prepared some instructions for the jury.

Instructions are, of course, supposed to be the advice the judge gives to the jury on technical law points.

His Honor took Lilly's instruction with curious interest and looked them over and over. Finally he turned to the jury and said, slowly:

"This here lawyer, he says that this is the law, and that I ought to read you these. I'll be dinged if I know whether or not it is the law. You can read 'em and take 'em for what they are worth."

A tale about ex-Mayor Henry T. Hazard and a rural justice is a stock story among lawyers who have lived here a long time.

Some say that the lawyer on the other side was ex-Gov. Hazard, and some say it was another attorney. Whoever it was, the old judge was persistently favoring the judge and Hazard and the worst of it.

At last Hazard, getting weary of his every objection and motion being overruled, ventured to expostulate. He said he thought the judge was giving the other lawyer the best of it.

"Now, Your Honor," he said, "I just want to make one little motion; I move that a motion for non-suit be granted in this case."

His Honor didn't know what a nonsuit was, but it sounded reasonable. "Well," he said, "I may have been a little severe on you, Mr. Hazard. But I assure you it was quite unintentional. I want to be good to the young men. I believe in encouraging young men."

"I will grant your motion for a nonsuit," he said, and the case was ended.

they told him that his order had ended the case, and given judgment for Hazard's client.

El Monte has always been a celebrated place for eccentric justices of the peace.

At one time the justice court used to be over a saloon. There used to be cases going on most of the time, and the saloon man lived on the threat that the dry legal proceedings endangered.

The proprietor of the saloon was up a rock and heaved it through the window of the justice court.

They banged the door and shook the door knob and bawled out. Their only answer was the Frenchman's head poking out of a crack of the door and the dramatic exclamation: "Ha! You attack us! Very well, we will be prepared!"

Every few minutes he would thrust out his head and yell that.

Presently some irate person grabbed the Frenchman's head and thrust it out the window. Instantly came the Frenchman's head through the hole, exclaiming: "Ha, you attack! We will be ready for you!"

Finally every one picked up rocks and the place was literally stormed.

The Frenchman was literally stormed. The Frenchman was literally stormed. The Frenchman was literally stormed.

The town then took possession of the saloon. Some one volunteered to tend bar and shoved out booze till his arms ached.

In the back of the saloon was an ancient billiard table. After every one had drunk all they could, some one got a grand inspiration. They filed the top of the billiard table with beer and nailed ships and shoes around in a beautiful sea of soda.

As soon as the case came back from his vacation, he brought criminal proceedings; had a lot of people arrested and took them before the justice of the peace—who was somewhat anxious over the outcome himself. He had been in the crowd himself but wished to show his voice had been raised for peace and quiet.

One of the first witnesses called was a long, lean boy from Arkansas. The justice was a little man with a shrill, piping voice.

"Where was I all this time; I was calling for order, wasn't I?" inquired His Honor, enigmatically.

"Wal—'drewed the boy," "you was there, all right."

"Wal, wasn't I calling for order?" snapped the justice.

"Wal," said the boy slowly, "I didn't hear you calling for no order. But hearsed you sing out from behind the bar fer everybody to come in and get a drink, and I allow yer name must be heard."

The witness was quickly excused.

Hon. Will A. Harris tells of a justice of this county before whom he practiced when a young lawyer. A saloon-keeper had been sued for wages and Harris appeared to defend the saloon-keeper.

The old justice—most of the justices were elderly men—had been getting in an appropriate frame of mind when it came to the end of the case.

He was sitting in a high-backed chair, and when the case was ended, it is claimed that he used to decide which ever way the majority of beans had it.

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The case was tried before a jury, and when it came to the end Lilly prepared some instructions for the jury.

Instructions are, of course, supposed to be the advice the judge gives to the jury on technical law points.

His Honor took Lilly's instruction with curious interest and looked them over and over. Finally he turned to the jury and said, slowly:

"This here lawyer, he says that this is the law, and that I ought to read you these. I'll be dinged if I know whether or not it is the law. You can read 'em and take 'em for what they are worth."

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The old fee system which has now been done away with used to give up some of the queerest stories. Justices and constables used to be paid so much for the arrest; so much for the trial; so much mileage, and so on.

a constable near Newhall who used to get out on dark nights and build up big hobo bonfires out of railroad ties—a beacon of cheer to the wan-

dering Willies who would come in out of the dark and cluster around the fire. When enough had clustered, the constable and the justice would rush in and bar the whole outfit.

WARRANT FOR CLAMPIFF. For the arrest of E. A. Clampitt, Councillman-elect from the Second Ward, a warrant was issued yesterday from the Police Court. Letting off from a rumpled hole on his property overlooking into College street is the charge. City Inspector Blackmer is the complainant. The police say that the oil inspector is getting ready to make more trouble for rumpled-hole owners, than he has in the past.

TOURIST THOUGHT INSANE. Mabel Beross, a young tourist from the East, was taken to the Receiving Hospital by two policemen yesterday because she seemed insane. She was not violent but she was removed from the Hotel Westminster for fear that she might become so. Whether she had been examined as to her sanity was not determined yesterday. She has been in the city only a short time.

Residents of San Francisco. The San Francisco Call, now the best San Francisco newspaper, has opened a branch office at 555 South Spring street, where advertising and subscriptions will be received. Send in your subscriptions and the Call will be delivered to you daily, by carrier. Wm. Winthrop, Agent, Telephone Main 2751, Home 4391.

Ocean Steamship. North-German Lloyd Fast Express Service. ELYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. K.W.M.II. Jan. 5, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 5, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 12, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 12, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 19, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 19, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 26, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 26, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 3, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 3, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 10, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 10, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 17, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 17, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 24, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 24, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 31, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 31, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 7, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 7, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 14, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 14, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 21, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 21, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 28, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 28, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 4, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 4, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 11, 10 am (Rapid). Mar. 11, 10 am (Rapid). K.W.M.II. Jan. 18, 10 am (Rapid). 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## SWISS REPUDIATE THE "INITIATIVE."

Has Only Produced One Statute and That a Law of Intolerance.

Leading Men of Switzerland Declare That the "Referendum" Has but Served to Defeat Good Measures and Is a Mischievous Device of Which They Would Gladly Be Rid—Tired of the Tomfoolery.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, Dec. 16.—I have made my pilgrimage to the famous "fountain head" of direct legislation, and have found only a muddy pool. Instead of the headquarters of the initiative and the referendum, I find that Switzerland is only a way-station.

Poland appears to be the first European country that legalized these mischievous devices. They were grafted on the constitution of Switzerland much as they were grafted on the municipal charter at home, and they have proved no more satisfactory among the plateaus of the Alps than in the lowlands of Southern California.

In 1275 the initiative and the referendum became a part of the constitution of Poland, and for a hundred years the government was dominated by direct legislation. During that period the initiative and the referendum were supreme. At the end of the hundred years Poland had lost both its constitution and its freedom.

The initiative is a dead letter in the Swiss federal government. Direct legislation when attempted is destructive, not constructive; the vote of the people comes out only on negative propositions. Theoretically, the initiative is intended to be used in presenting good



EDWARD MULLER, to be President of Switzerland in 1907.

and the referendum to block the passage of vicious ones. Just one amendment has been added to the Swiss constitution through the medium of the initiative in thirty years. In 1892 the anti-Semitic feeling was carried into Switzerland from Russia, and for a time the citizens of the Republic indulged themselves in Jew-baiting. About this time an initiative petition was introduced in the federal constitution an amendment forbidding the slaughter of "kasher" meat.

### ONLY INTOLERANCE.

This amendment still stands on the Swiss statute books. "Kasher" meat prepared by half a dozen butchers in Los Angeles; it is sold in every large city in Europe and America outside of Switzerland. But the orthodox Hebrew living in the Swiss Republic must secure his meat outside the country. Religion furnished the motive for the initiative here just as prohibition furnished it in Los Angeles a year and a half ago. This is the single instance in which the initiative has been invoked in the Swiss federal government during recent years.

Last summer the Socialist agitators of Zurich attempted to invoke the referendum for the protection of the anarchists and the nihilists within the city gates. So many crimes committed in other countries had been traced to Switzerland that protests were made by foreign powers. Thereupon the Swiss Parliament passed a law providing a punishment of fine and imprisonment for "inciting others to anarchistic acts or glorifying others who have committed such acts."

This law awakened bitter opposition in the Socialist cantons of Zurich and Lucerne. Remonstrances were placed in circulation, protesting against the new law. To invoke the referendum in the federal government 30,000 signatures are required. In Zurich alone 11,671 were secured. Outside this canton the law was considered a salutary one and few would sign petitions. After working for three months the Socialists obtained 23,874 signatures, about 1200 less than the number required to call an election. These are the two latest attempts at the use of direct legislation in Switzerland; they are fair examples of the quality of public sentiment these devices awaken.

Fifteen times during the last eleven years referendum petitions have been sent out, calling for a vote of the citizens of the Republic on laws passed by Parliament. In eight cases the laws were accepted as passed; in seven they were rejected. The elections cost the State more than half a million dollars.

When the government sought to buy the steam railroads in 1891, the people protested. A referendum election was held and the proposal to buy the railroads was rejected. In 1898 Parliament passed a second law providing for the purchase of the railways. This law was not challenged and it is still in effect. But an attempt to secure an initiative petition for the purchase of the railways was defeated.

In 1907 the referendum was invoked to prevent the adoption of a new bank law passed by Parliament. The law was generally regarded



LUDWIG FORRER, editor of a Berner daily.



EDWARD HIGGINS, U. S. Consul at Bern.

as a salutary one, but it was opposed because it contemplated the immediate expenditure of a large sum of money. The referendum vote was successful and the law was defeated. Since that time the condition of the national finances of Switzerland have been far from satisfactory. Last year, in response to a general demand, Parliament reaffirmed the former law with slight modifications, and it was accepted.

Two years ago the government proposed a system of insurance for workmen similar to that conducted by the government of Germany. But this, too, involved an immediate expenditure of money, and it was voted down. Five times since 1892 attempts have been made to secure the passage of laws through the medium of the initiative. The elections cost about \$200,000, and the amendment barring "kasher" meat is the only one adopted.

### SWISS DICTATORSHIP.

While commonly called a democracy, the Swiss government is not nearly so democratic as that of the United States. The people have no voice in the selection of a President of the Republic. He is chosen by the Federal Council from its own membership. This council exercises practically a dictatorship over Switzerland. It is composed of seven members; they hold the office of President in rotation and keep their place in the Council generally for life.

Ludwig Forrer, representative from Zurich, is President for 1906. If he lives he will be President again in 1913. Next year Edward Muller of Bern will be President. Muller has served once; that was seven years ago. He will serve a third and a fourth term if he lives long enough to wait for his proper turn.

The roster of Swiss Presidents runs in rotation. In 1908 Adolf Deneher will be President, in 1909 Joseph Zemp, in 1910 Ernst Brenner, in 1911 Robert Comte, in 1912 Ruech. Then comes Forrer's turn again.

The rule of these seven men is almost absolute. In many matters they usurp the functions of Parliament, and there is no protest. The Swiss themselves are beginning to complain mightily of being governed too much. They now accept "executive orders" issued by the Federal Council just as readily as a law passed by the Parliament; and there is no appeal to the referendum against an executive order.

Here Parliament is superior to the Supreme Court; a statute is legal because it expresses the will of the majority. The minority has no rights which the government is bound to consider. An amendment must be constitutional. The individual has no rights which the government is bound to respect. If the people should vote to confiscate all the dairies without paying for them, there would be no appeal. Nothing is sacred; there is no protection for the individual.

A recent incident well illustrates the effect where the statute is superior to the common law and to the courts. In Lucerne a three-year-old child took some pears from a fruit stand. The child was arrested and brought to trial. No defense could be made on the ground that the culprit was not old enough to understand what they were doing. The law says that theft must be punished by imprisonment, and this baby was sent to jail for thirty days; the court could not act otherwise.

This is a simple illustration of a country where the letter of the statute is the only law. Here the citizen is permitted to enjoy his life, his liberty, his property, his home and his social and family relation only by the sufferance of the multitude. Such a thing as an indefeasible right is not contemplated by the Swiss constitution. Personal rights are subject to the popular will.

I have failed to discover that the citizen of Switzerland receives a commensurate benefit for surrendering his individual rights. In this respect the Swiss law is very similar to the letter of the old English law, abolished by the Magna Charta.

### INITIATIVE A DEAD ONE.

I have asked fifty people here, ranging in the social scale all the way from the United States Consul and the Vice-President of the Republic to the poorest that carried my grip to the train, to relate to me an instance in which the initiative has been used to introduce a salutary law or the referendum to defeat a vicious one.

Not one of the fifty suggested one. It appears that the referendum is used chiefly by the forest cantons; these oppose all attempts at legislation that includes any marked expenditure of money. The country cantons are jealous of the growth of the cities. They resent the encroachments of the towns on the pastures, and they are always ready to vote against improvements that will not put money directly into their own pockets.

I found United States Consul Higgins one of the most popular men in Bern. He is exceptionally well posted, even for an American Consul, and I am proud to say that our consuls appear to rank in intelligence above those of the European countries.

Barred by the rules of the diplomatic service from discussing questions affecting the government of the country, Mr. Higgins secured for me interviews with commercial and political leaders of the Republic. But in each instance it was stipulated that they should not be quoted for publication. A Swiss official has a nameless dread for a reporter, most of all for one of American nationality.

The opinion of these officials is unanimous that the initiative and the referendum are not devices conducive to good government. But each was able to name at least one salutary law that has been defeated by the referendum. Six different acts were named in all. Some affected the tariff, others the finances. In each instance the story was the same. The country people vote continuously against the expenditure of money, and it is difficult to run a republic on good will alone.

Graft exists here on a limited scale only; not by reason of any special form of government, but because the country is so small and so old that every man knows his neighbor's income and every hundred-mark piece is so well known that it can be traced.

### STRONG TESTIMONY.

I asked D. M. Buhler, editor of a Berner daily with an unpronounceable name, but the organ of the administration, to cite me an instance where the referendum has defeated vicious legislation. I assured him that I would send the history of the act to The Times in my first letter. But he replied through his interpreter that he could recall no such instance. He is one of the influential men of Bern. He has been an editor here for fifteen years.

I made a similar request of Vice-Consul Frankfort. He referred me to the regulations of the diplomatic service, just as his chief had done, but he promised to assist me in getting expressions from prominent citizens of Bern. All one evening we sat together in the lobby of a hotel adjoining the government buildings and frequented by Swiss government officials. Mr. Frankfort introduced me to eight of these, and two or three guests of the hotel. But one out of them all had a good word to say for the referendum. They said the initiative is a forgotten statute.

Politics plays a prominent part in the referendum elections. This device is made use of by the politicians of the minority party. Sometimes the forest cantons vote with them, and it has the effect of reversing the administration.

The one man favoring the referendum was the electrician of the hotel. He said it is a handy implement with which to swat the frock-coated officials at the federal buildings. He thinks it curbs extravagance. But the men of brains in Switzerland say the referendum brings with it a penny-wise policy that hinders the growth and development of the Republic.

A few cantons in the southern part of Switzerland fairly reek with freak legislation. These are infested by disciples of unrest, and they are among the least prosperous in the Republic.

Berne is trying to break away from its crude charter and secure a local government based on the lines of those of American cities. Under its present charter all ordinances are voted on by the people; every council meeting is a special election. Most of the voting is done on Sunday. The polls are generally open all that day.

The last Sunday I was in Bern a red-hot election was on to determine whether the barber shops should be compelled to close at 12 o'clock noon in place of 1:30 p.m.

As the Swiss villages grow into cities they outstrip these puny charter provisions. Here they regard the American form of government as the ideal one. Almost every attempted reform hinges on some new idea imported from America.

I told one high official here that the initiative and referendum have found a place in our city charter at home. "What!" he exclaimed, "you have put them in! Why, we have been pointing to the American cities as shining examples of municipal prosperity, and now they are so far from us that we cannot see them!"

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All broken assortments, odds and ends, left in the wake of this closing year's unprecedented business, will be closed out

Regardless of Cost

Each department will contribute REAL LIVE BARGAINS for this great occasion.

**READ** Our Big Ad. Wednesday Morning  
for full details of the unusual offerings.

## FOR EXAMPLE

Compare the Prices in  
**Sunset Boulevard Tract**

With those but a mile and a half southwest of the courthouse, which would be inside of Ninth and Figueroa streets. Can you still believe that fine residence property northwest will continue long to be sold at from \$20 to \$40 per front foot when all the improvements projected within the next two years are completed? No, you don't believe it. They will go up from two to five hundred per cent.

Our Prices Today for Lots 50x140 With Most Expensive Street Improvements in the City

**\$1000, \$1500, \$2000**

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**\$2500 to \$3500**

For Further Particulars See  
**Alex. Culver**  
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## WALL PAPER

We employ none but first-class mechanics for Tinting, Frescoing and Wall Paper hanging. Agents for Mound City Paints. Estimates given. Phones: 724.

**G. A. THIELE, 529 S. Main Street.**

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**TRACT**

If cash, 25 per cent off for one who will build within 60 days.

Whether you will save \$25 to \$150 at the price, WITHOUT THE

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15



## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

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PUBLISHERS OF

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

Daily, Weekly, Sunday. Vol. 51, No. 21. Founded Dec. 4, 1881.  
Every Morning in the Year. Twenty-sixth Year.

NEWS SERVICE—Full reports of the Associated Press, covering the globe; from 800 to 2,000 words transmitted daily over more than 2,000 miles of leased wire.  
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ADVERTISING—Editorial Rooms, 1100 Broadway, New York; 1211 Market Street, San Francisco; 1211 Market Street, San Francisco.  
CIRCULATION—Daily, 192,000; Sunday, 192,000; Total, 384,000.  
REVENUE—Daily, \$10,000; Sunday, \$10,000; Total, \$20,000.  
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THE TIMES has a larger regular bona-fide circulation than any local rival. It circulates widely among the business and professional classes, the highest educational, the largest volume of business advertising, the finest display, the best illustrations, the largest results to advertisers.

Official Times Building, First and Broadway.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as mail matter of the second class.

## IN EIGHT PARTS, INCLUDING MAGAZINE SECTION

## Den Points

The Kaiser is still standing out meddlesome and occasionally a lemon.

The law regards marriage merely as a civil contract. But it frequently turns out to be a very uncivil one.

It does not matter, perhaps, that the price of shoes is so advanced. Very few people walk any more.

A traveler who has visited Brittany says the people there hate strangers. It is different in Los Angeles.

At last reports Maxim Gorky was still moving to another city, unable to shake his disgust.

On New Year's day the world will be at peace and serene. But a little practice will get the figures right.

We trust that Jim Hill is not retiring from the railroad business for the purpose of leaving his entire time to pessimism.

It is now predicted that clothes will soon be made from paper. In that case a copy of the Sunday Times will outfit an average family.

An actress who says her husband's songs is asking for a divorce. She is entitled to it for no other reason than the one referred to.

We would be pleased to know what the authority is upon which the Kaiser bases his Order of the Red Eagle. Who ever saw a red eagle?

Among the other reasons that he will soon feel at home when he comes to this country is the fact that Mr. Bryce is a north of Ireland man.

An old English adage has it that the three evils most to be dreaded are grief, sin and age. The first, it is said, is the most common.

"Modern Irish is more difficult than ancient Greek," according to the Manchester Guardian. And the reference may be to people as well as to language.

We are inclined to agree with Prof. Johnson of Stanford that there really were no apples in the Garden of Eden, especially after the place got to be so warm.

Those persons who are still buying Christmas presents are the ones who received presents from people whom they didn't expect would send them any.

"Hogs advanced," says the market reports. But the women hanging on the straps in the street cars knew it before the announcement was printed in the paper.

A man who was defeated for office is suspected of burning the beautiful new courthouse at Manila. It was a poor revenge. The office will go on just the same.

England complains that Uncle Sam forgets to write Mr. Bryce words of welcome. The fact is that he is so welcome that we didn't think it was necessary to say it.

"I never knew a fiddler who amounted to a hill of beans," says Judge Worford of Kansas City. He forgets Nora Thomas Jefferson, Pope Leo, Patrick Henry and Eugene Schmitz.

"Milwaukee is the best place I know to blow off a high nerve pressure," remarked a man from that place recently. "Nerve pressure" is probably a new name for foam in the brewery.

The New York Art Students' League is rejecting on the fact that Anthony Comstock has been stripped of authority as much gusto as though it were a model who had been stripped of clothes.

It seems to us that those learned people who are spending their time in the invention of new languages would do better by making an effort to have the languages that are already in existence understood.

Now that he is going out of the game, the less said the better; but under other circumstances it would not be out of the way, maybe, if some one were to say that it was the empire of the Northwest that built up Jim Hill.

A Colorado broker claims to have lost his fortune and his home because he could not sell 60,000 shares of mining stock. Still, if he had sold it the chances are that a lot of other people would have lost their fortunes and their homes.

In an article in the Century magazine President Roosevelt makes the statement that "among primitive peoples the ability to shout loudly was much prized." And he might have added that it is as much prized now as it ever was.

Jim Hill started business with not much more coin of the realm than he could carry in his vest pocket, and quits with \$100,000,000. And while no man can make that much money on the square in one lifetime, Jim has come as near to doing it as any other man now on record.

by any process of reasoning. It is founded upon faith and that faith is grounded upon the miraculous testimony of a prophet who claims some direct relationship superior to that enjoyed by other men with this immortal, incomprehensible world, distinct in every respect from the realm in which the material man spends his life.

The dream of the post-diluvian people who under the leadership of the Hebrews, whose lot should reach to heaven, was no more unreasonable, no more futile, than that of Sir Oliver Lodge to found a religious catechism upon the so-called scientific theory of evolution. The religious world will have to go on in the future as it has gone on in the past, through the operation of spiritual faith which the writer of the Epistle of the Hebrews tells us is "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." The missing link may or may not be discovered. The descent of man may be traced to material organisms less perfect, more crude, than any human being whose remains have yet been found, but whichever branch of this hypothesis becomes a fact in the future, it will not change the basis of man's religious beliefs. In this respect we shall have to continue as those before us have done to "live by faith," not by scientific theories.

## RUSSIA FACING FAMINE

The Russian peasant is facing one of the worst famines that country has known in twenty years. According to the preliminary report of the Central Statistical Committee, Russia's winter crop of wheat equals 238,000,000 bushels, of spring wheat, 239,000,000 bushels, and the rye crop is 232,000,000 bushels. This makes the wheat crop 100,000,000 bushels short of last year, and over 120,000,000 bushels of 1924; the wheat crop of 1925 is 100,000,000 bushels short of 1924, and the rye crop is 100,000,000 bushels short of 1924. It is 100,000,000 bushels short of the 1921 crop, and is even smaller than the famine crop of 1897.

They estimate the total crop of cereals at about 1,015,000,000 bushels, which is 163,000,000 bushels less than the 1920 harvest. Stocks in farmers' hands at the end of the crop year, July 15, 1926, were 144,000,000 bushels, or 44,000,000 bushels less than the preceding year, making the total shortage this year no less than 112,000,000 bushels.

The necessity for government aid has been recognized in over twenty provinces, and an appropriation of 75,000,000 rubles for that purpose, according to the statements of many Zemstvos, prove insufficient. Besides requests for financial aid heavy requests are made for grain for seed purposes, aggregating fully 35,700,000 bushels.

As more than 20 per cent. of Russia's wheat crop goes to supply the international market, this Russian shortage means a good deal (beneficially) to the American farmer.

Russian wheat exports in September and October fell off from an average for five years of 40,000,000 bushels to 28,000,000 bushels. During the current commercial year the export drop will be from 33,000,000 bushels in 1925-26 to 28,000,000 bushels, less than half the average for five years.

Applies to spring wheat, the crop of which has fallen off 164,000,000 bushels since 1924, or 26 per cent. Western wheat, which is grown in Western Russia only, is a somewhat larger crop than in 1924 and 1925.

THE MONEY SITUATION.

There is but little change in the world money situation. The inadequacy of the existing stock of money to finance the extraordinary activity in industry has been brought to mind during the holiday season. This fact, that exchange between New York and London frequently touched the point at which gold imports are usually considered profitable by New York bankers. Indeed, overtures were made at times from London to ship gold in exchange for American securities.

But the world-wide market for gold is not so simple. The fact that the exchange between New York and London frequently touched the point at which gold imports are usually considered profitable by New York bankers. Indeed, overtures were made at times from London to ship gold in exchange for American securities.

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## THE SHADOW OVER CUBA



amounting to from 30 to 35 or even 40 per cent. of their deposits. If trouble should come in the future, these banks are in a condition to weather any ordinary storm.

CHRISTMAS EVE ALONE ON THE MOOR.

Trees in the evening light. Are gray with the gray above. As my soul on the moor tonight is suffused with love.

They beckon tenderly. Down mystic avenue. As if that way for me should lead to you.

Ah, somewhere in the night My nestling hermitage! A window gleaming bright. And life's dear wage.

SOME PROSPEROUS STATES.

Through ingenious methods of taxing railroads the treasuries of some States are so swollen that State officers are puzzled to know what to do with State funds. New Jersey's receipts from corporations have filled its treasury.

Pennsylvania has a surplus of \$10,000,000 and no debt to speak of. It has received from railroads and the collection of a war claim of \$1,000,000 have enabled Wisconsin to pay extraordinary expenses, but \$243,000 into the State treasury and cut the school tax levy in two.—(Railway World.)

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ashed to color the middle one like the  
two others, in order that the effect  
might be observed. Mr. Thayer con-  
sidered with the request, painting the  
under side of the middle potato white  
and shading the white up into the  
sides, as in the case of the others. The  
effect was almost magical. The middle  
potato at once disappeared from view.  
A similar experiment was made on  
the lawn. Two potatoes were painted  
green, to resemble the green of the  
grass above which they were grow-  
ing. One was painted white on the in-  
ner side, and at once became in-  
visible. The other showed plainly  
and seemed very dark. The shadow  
superadded to the green of the potato  
made it remarkably conspicuous.  
The experiments were an over-  
whelming success.

**Fear of the Dogs.**  
During the past summer a man in  
Stark who owned some exceedingly  
intelligent dogs, claimed that he had  
been bitten at home plate and after that  
all had been hit run out and out-  
field in his mouth.  
Being very proud of their baseball  
team, he wanted to exhibit them in  
Huntington-avenue grounds in  
Stark.  
Some friends of the trainer went  
to Stark to ask his permission.  
"Not on your life!" replied Stark.  
"The crowd would be sure to yell  
against the dogs!"

**LACE—Firm mesh** Tom-  
orrow lace in widths up  
to 18 inches, splendid  
values up to 10c a yard.  
On sale Monday  
at 5c

**5c Little Gloves 19c**  
Five hole thread gloves  
in all colors and all  
sizes; silk finished and  
very pair. On  
sale tomorrow  
at 19c

**25c Neckwear at 5c**  
Collars and ends of wom-  
en's silk and wash neck-  
wear in a complete as-  
sessment of styles and  
colors; a splendid neck-  
wear offer; values in the  
lot up to 25c.  
On sale tomorrow  
at 5c

# Last Day of the Old Year, Monday and Last Day of the

# Dividend Sale

"Something Doing" Tomorrow at

Broadway, Corner Fifth Street



## \$1.25 Imported Dress Goods at 95c a Yard

French and German berriettes and wool taffetas in beautiful rich shades for immediate wear and the coming season as well; splendid qualities that retail for \$1.25 a yard. On sale here Monday at 95c a yard.

**65c Fancy Silks 45c**  
Checks, stripes and fancies in gray, black, blue, or red grounds; good washed silks at a big saving Monday; values in the lot up to 65c. On sale at 45c a yard.

**\$1.35 Black Taffeta \$1.09**  
All-silk soft yard wide taffeta in a good weight; a silk that will give satisfactory wear; \$1.35 value for \$1.09 a yard Monday.

## \$1.50 Embroideries at 49c

Beautiful swiss and nainsook embroidery founcing and corset cover embroidery; wide margins and pretty floral and scroll designs; also a lot of colored corset cover embroidery in dainty shades of blue and pink; values in the lot up to \$1.50 a yard. On sale Monday, choice at 49c a yard. Embroidery up to 30 inches wide.

## \$7.50 Fine Wool Blankets \$5.75 a Pair

White and gray wool blankets with pretty pink or blue borders; silk finished ends; good warm blankets well worth \$7.50 a pair. Monday, fourth floor, a pair, \$5.75.

## \$5 Soft II-4 Gray Wool Blankets \$3.98 Pair

Good big 11-4 gray wool blankets with pretty pink and blue striped borders; good crocheted stitched ends; regular \$5.00 blankets for \$3.98 a pair Monday.

## Women's \$8 Plaid Silk Waists for \$5.98

Fancy plaid silk waists in swell new plaids; handsomely tucked and button trimmed effects; waists that are well made and that will fit in the best manner; worth \$8.00 easily. On sale Monday at \$5.98—Third floor.

**\$1.50 Shirt Waists 75c**  
Women's fancy black-and-white, blue-and-white and green-and-white shirt waists in good styles; they are neatly trimmed and well worth \$1.50. On sale Monday at 75c.

**\$3 Childrens Dresses \$1.98**  
Wool dresses made of plain materials and fancy checked and plaid goods; prettily trimmed with silk and fancy buttons; sizes 2 to 14 years; dresses worth up to \$3.00. Monday at \$1.98.

## \$6 Silk Petticoats \$3.98 On Sale Tomorrow

Women's fancy taffeta silk petticoats; splendid quality taffeta silks; skirts made up with accor-dian plaited and ruffled trimmed flounces; come in black, red, brown, navy and new fancy plaids; well made and good fitting and worth regularly \$6.00. On sale Monday—third floor, at \$3.98.



## Women's Coats at Nearly Half Real Value

### \$15 Rain Coats \$8.50

Waterproof materials; coats made with rubber or turnover collar and black plaid skirts; trimmed with braids; colors tan and gray; all sizes; values to \$15.00. Monday at \$8.50.

### \$15 New Coats \$8.50

Women's 48 and 50-inch black and castor shades of broadcloth and kersey coats; flat collars; trimmed around collar and cuffs with braids and velvets; satin lined; values to \$15.00.



### \$27.50 Rain Coats \$15.00

Fine quality silk rubberized rain coats, with flat or turnover collar and silk trimmings; full length; good assortment of colors; rain coats worth up to \$27.50 for \$15.00 Monday.

### \$15 Tourist Coats \$7.50

Cheviot coats in light and dark plaids; box backs; taller strapped and stitched; flat and turnover collar of velvet; full 48 and 50 inches long; values to \$15; Monday at \$7.50.

## 500 Women's Walking Skirts at Just Half Price

**\$6.00 SKIRTS \$2.98**  
Panama and cheviot skirts in light and dark plaids and mixtures; strapped with same materials; good and plaited front, side and back; all sizes; values to \$6.00. Monday at \$2.98.

**\$2.50 SKIRTS \$1.50**  
Broadcloth, cheviot, Panama and Sicilian skirts; gored, box and knife plaited; made in plaids, checks and plain black, navy and brown; values to \$2.50 for \$1.50 Monday.

**\$12.50 SKIRTS \$6.25**  
Very fine quality French volles; gored and knife or box plaited and trimmed with silk taffeta bands; all new and nobby styles; values to \$12.50 for \$6.25 Monday.

## \$3.50 Shoes \$2.50

The Elite women's shoe, made of the finest glass kid; some have full sole kid tops; blucher or regular cuts; Cuban or military heels; straight or swing lasts; worth \$3.50 a pair.

**\$4 AND \$6 SHOES \$2.25 PAIR**  
Short lines of Laird Schuber shoes; patent coil skin, kid or soft calf shoes; hand turned or welted soles; plain and tipped toes; button or oxford and good stylish heels; \$4, \$5 and \$6 shoes.

**\$2 OXFORDS \$1.45 PAIR**  
Women's dress or street oxfords, with hand turned soles and Cuban heels; blucher cut, with large eye-lets; straight last; \$2.00 value.

**\$4 AND \$5.50 MEN'S SHOES \$2.45**  
The kid, patent coil skin, or box calf shoes for men; some are blue style and some lace; the freak, swing, or straight last; medium or extension soles; shoes worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 a pair.

**\$2 MEN'S SLIPPERS \$1.19 PAIR**  
Made from smooth viet kid with hand turned soles and good toe shape; Romeo cut with best gor-ing; \$1.50 slippers for \$1.19.



## Water Soaked Underwear and Men's Furnishings Tomorrow

**H**EAVY rain and a blocked gutter Thursday night resulted in the flooding of our reserve basement, 523 South Broadway, and the consequent damage by water to a portion of the stock. The water-soaked underwear and the men's furnishings are featured tomorrow. Nothing wrong save that they've been a little wet. We're protected in the loss—you get the benefit. Come take them away.

**50c UNDERWEAR 25c**  
Fine ribbed fleece lined—vests only; they are all hand silk crocheted finished neck and front; all 50c vests for 25c.

**\$1.00 UNION SUITS 50c**  
Women's natural wool union suits in nearly all sizes; mostly the larger ones; regular \$1.00 suits for 50c.

**50c HANDKERCHIEFS 25c**  
Men's colored border handkerchiefs; good size and well made; slightly wet; good 10c value for 5c each Monday.

**15c HANDKERCHIEFS 7 1/2c**  
Men's white hemstitched cambric handkerchiefs; fine quality; a little water soaked; 15c value for 7 1/2c each.

**50c UNION SUITS 25c**  
A few dozen water soaked children's union suits in small sizes; all worth 25c. Monday they go at 10c.

**75c UNION SUITS 40c**  
Women's silver gray union suits; fleece lined; best opening; splendid value if perfect 75c a suit. Monday at 40c.

**35c TICKINGS 15c**  
Printed art tickings in floral designs; pretty new colors; for draperies, bed sets, etc.; worth 35c a yard.

**35c CURTAIN SCRIMS 15c**  
Yard wide scrims in red, green, blue and yellow striped effects; for small window curtains, etc.; worth 35c a yard.



## \$1.00 Fancy Colored Blankets; Pair 75c

Big 10-4 cotton blankets in pretty colored striped effects; soft and fleecy and worth \$1.00 a pair.

**\$1.25 Blankets 98c pr.**  
Big 11-4 size gray, white and tan blankets with fancy borders and soft fleecy nap; blankets worth \$1.25 a pair.

**\$2 Blankets \$1.48 pr.**  
Big thick soft 11-4 twilled cotton blankets in white, gray or tan with fancy borders and shell stitched ends; regular \$2.00 a pair value.

**\$1.50 Comforts for \$1.25**  
Good big soft cotton filled comforts with fancy figured silkline covers; comforts that are hand knotted and worth \$1.50.

**\$2.50 Comforts for \$1.98**  
Extra large size soft white cotton comforts with best quality fancy figured silkline covers; hand tufted comforts worth \$2.50 regular. On sale Monday, fourth floor, at \$1.98. Fourth Floor for Bedding.

8 to 10 A. M. Shop Early Monday Morning For These No Phone or Mail Orders 8 to 10 A. M.

**\$7.50 WOMEN'S SUITS \$3.75**  
Women's tailor suits in light and dark gray; Eton jacket styles; nicely lined and trimmed with braids; skirts cut good and full; made of all wool materials; values to \$7.50 for \$3.75, 8 to 10 a. m.

**10c CURTAIN SWISSES 5c**  
Checked white curtain swiss; yard wide; worth 10c a yard. On sale Monday, 8 to 10 a. m., at 5c.

**\$10 ODD LACE CURTAINS 40c EACH**  
300 odd 1/2 pairs white and Arabian colored lace curtains; French bobbinet and corded curtains worth up to \$10.00 a pair. Monday, choice, at 40c each, from 8 to 10 a. m.

**75c OUTING NIGHT GOWNS 40c**  
Women's outing flannel gowns made of pretty pink and blue striped outing flannel; neatly trimmed and worth 75c regularly. Monday, 8 to 10 a. m., at 40c.

**50c TRAVELERS' MATTING SAMPLES 25c**  
Samples of fancy linen warp matting in pretty carpet patterns; red, green and blue colors; size 18x36 inches; worth 50c a yard. On sale Monday, 8 to 10 a. m., for 25c.

**\$1.50 BLANKET REMNANTS 15c EACH**  
200 mill ends of gray blankets about 1 1/2 yards in size; remnants of blankets worth up to \$1.50 a pair. On sale Monday, from 8 to 10 a. m., each, 15c.

## Sensational Price Cutting In Millinery Monday

**50c PATTERN HATS 25c**  
Every hat in the store worth from \$15 to \$25 in this lot Monday; hats with plumes well worth the price, \$10; black velvet and pretty line of light and dark colors; big assortment well worth looking over. Choice Monday at \$10.

**50c SMART SHAPES 25c**  
Pretty velvet and silk hats in green, navy, brown, red, black and white; toques, hoods and Gainsboroughs in the lot; values up to \$5.00. Monday at \$2.48.



**50c MILLINERY \$2.50**  
Suit, street and outing hats; very newest and best styles in good colors; trimmed with wings, quills, breasts and ornaments, silk ribbons, rosettes and bows; regular \$5.00 and \$7.00 hats.

**50c DRESS HATS \$2.48**  
Some close fitting shapes, high and low crowns and blacked felt in latest styles; trimmed with novelty feathers and pretty ornaments; splendid colors; good value at \$10. Monday at \$4.48.

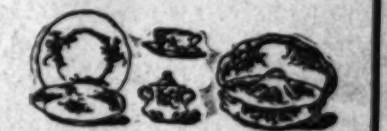
## 100 Piece Haviland China Dinner Set.

On Sale Monday \$25

Every housewife knows that Haviland is the best French china, and naturally she will not be satisfied until she has one. These complete 100-piece sets are worth every penny of \$25. On sale Monday at \$25.

**White China Cups and Saucers—Each 12c**  
Fine German china—thin as an egg shell; regularly worth \$2.50 a dozen. Monday, each, for 12 1/2c.

**50-52 Dust Pan free Monday with every DOLLAR purchase in the basement.** A dust pan that should be in every home.



## TRUTH TO BE TOLD.

(Continued from First Page.)

It is simply the day after tomorrow that the consumer is paying the highest price of the pure standard and quality of the coming State. These products will be labeled, telling the consumer that he is getting 60 per cent of value, and not all food. All the grocery stores and markets of the city have a number of labels from the State and manufacturers with the advice to stick the labels on their articles and then sell them at the price they could get. It is stated that while the law will not affect the day after tomorrow, it will apply to interstate food. The fact that there is a possibility of the coming State adopting a State law which will take action protecting the consumer from the penalties of the law.

## FOOD PURITY BY STATE LAW.

LOCAL BILL TO FOLLOW LINES OF NATIONAL ACT.

Los Angeles Members of the Coming Legislature Will Introduce a Measure That Aims to Guarantee Goodness of California-made Products for Home Consumption.

Food adulteration of all kinds is proscribed in a pure food bill that is to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature by members of the Los Angeles delegation. It is expected that members from other parts of the State also will present

measures of the same general scope. An attempt probably will be made to have adopted as a California law the national pure food measure that becomes effective on January 1.

Assemblyman-elect Hammon and Senator-elect McCarthy will father in their respective branches of the Legislature the bill that now is being framed here. In all important features it will resemble the national law.

Should the bill become a law, the manufacturers of food products in California will be obliged to cease the use of even harmless adulterants unless the labels on packages containing food-stuffs so adulterated be marked so as to inform the public of the nature of the contents.

Where glucose is used as a substitute for sugar in jams and preserves, this fact will have to be stated so that he who eats may know. Up and down the food line the law will work its way, hitting practices that are winked at now, causing labels to tell the whole

truth rather than only a part, or not at all, and making it possible for the public to tell just what it is buying when it orders olive oil, vinegar, canned fruit, poited meats or the thousand other commodities that pass through the human gullet.

The provisions of the national law apply only to foodstuffs shipped from one State to another. When consumed in the State of their origin these commodities are not subject to national regulation. Thus manufacturers may observe the national law on all goods they ship to other States, while they may ignore it entirely on goods prepared for their own State.

## THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 28.—(The Times.) The \$133,000 voted by the last Legislature for the repair of the Capitol would do all that was necessary to be done on that building for many long years to come, but it seems that this is not so. The Capitol commissioners now have other plans for the expenditure of an additional \$23,000 and they intend to ask the Legislature for this amount. They propose to expend it in decoration, marble Scagliola, wainscoting, concrete floors, and battleship linoleum to cover them, electric lighting, a burglar-proof vault, steel furniture, and a multitude of similar improvements.

such proposals. There does not seem to be any estimate of the time necessary for their accomplishment, and while they could easily be done after the Legislature rises and before the ensuing Legislature meets, there is no guarantee that we should not see a repetition of the present fiasco. There was abundance of time to complete the present alterations, but a persistent procrastination has resulted in the Capitol being unavailable for the present session. Legislators will probably be sore at the intolerable inconveniences to which they will be subjected and they can hardly be blamed if they ask to go back to the Capitol before they contemplate any further changes that may mean their further eviction.

Patronage is still the talk of the street corners. It looks more and more as though Fardece would get all that he can lay his hands upon before he vacates the Governor's chair and that he will use to the utmost the few hours' grace allowed him before the Senate confirms the election of his successor. The Superior judges who have been raised to the Appellate Court are putting off their resignations in order that their vacated places may be filled by Gillett. Judge Hart of Sacramento alone is undecided. He has been asked several times lately when he intends to resign and upon each occasion he replies that he is not yet made up his mind. There is no doubt that he would like, by resigning now, to give the appointment of his successor to the Superior Bench to Gov. Fardece; but then on the other hand he is loyal to the organization, and organization interests require that all the appointments possible should be placed with Gillett. Hart is one of Fardece's warmest friends and his supporter through thick and thin. Although there is of course no truth in the egregious report that was sent broadcast from Wheta Cruz that he had made an impassioned appeal to the Sacramento delegation to stand by Fardece, that story was an invention pure and simple, but he would of course like to do all that he can for Fardece. In the meantime he halts between two opinions.



# Our Second Grand Midwinter Clearance Sale

## Coupled with Sweeping "Half-Price" Garment Movement

IMPORTANT DOUBLE EVENT BEGINS MONDAY, DEC. 31st

### Millinery Clearance

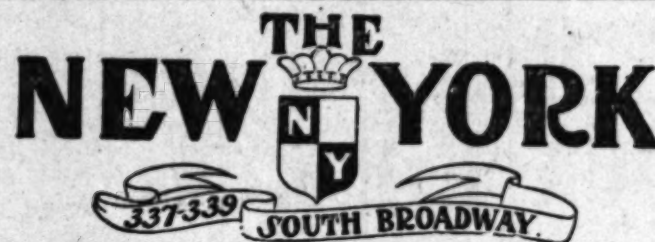


**69c**  
For  
Ready Made  
Suit Hats  
Worth  
Up To  
\$8.00

AN OPPORTUNE midwinter clearance sale offering from our progressive millinery section. We have just about seven dozen hats that we propose to close out Monday at the ridiculously low price of 69c. There is quite a variety of shapes and styles to choose from, including many smartly trimmed with this season's most wanted things. Third Floor Monday. Midwinter Clearance Sale. Price only **69c**. NOTE—ALL OTHER HATS HALF PRICE DURING SALE.

### Ribbon Cleanup

35c for Fancy Ribbons Worth Up to 75c  
SHORT lots and broken lines of high grade novelty ribbons, including plaids, stripes, checks and changeables, with lined borders; widths from 4 1/2 to 6 inches. Actual values up to 75c. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **35c** per yard. All Ribbon Remnants Half Price.



### Half for Furs

EVERY piece in the stock, which includes some of the handsomest specimens of neckwear made from the most fashionable pelts in vogue this season. All popular shapes, priced for our Midwinter Clearance Sale, at exactly

One-Half Regular  
Second Floor.



### Leather Goods Clearance

\$1.59 for Bags and Purse  
Worth Up to \$5.00

STYLISH little affairs in every leather and color; have novelty handles, and each one having several different compartments, many of them containing small toilet articles. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **\$1.59** each.

EVERYTHING else in Leather Goods Department subject to 10 per cent. clearance during sale.

## A Topic of Consuming Interest to Women Everywhere

ONE of the greatest expositions of under-priced merchandise ever heralded in Los Angeles—a mighty outpouring of irresistible values in suits, coats, millinery and fancy goods of all descriptions—store crowding bargains that will appeal with telling force to the careful and thrifty seeker after true economy. Besides every garment in the store being sacrificed at half price, there are odds and ends, short lots, broken sizes and accumulations in every department, which will be closed out irrespective of cost or original selling price, making this great DOUBLE EVENT a clearance at once Determined! Positive! Absolute!

### Glove Clearance

Our second Midwinter clean-up in the glove section, featuring many radical reductions on desirable makes and colors.



\$1.25 Long Lisle Gloves 85c

ELBOW length lisle thread gloves in black, white, tan, brown, mode and gray. Regular \$1.25 values. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **85c** per pair.

\$1.25 Suede Gloves 89c

TWO-CLASP gloves of fine quality suede; black, white, gray, mode and tan; have row stitching on the back. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **89c** per pair.

\$1.65 Silk Lined Kid Gloves \$1.29

HANDSOME kidwear for the street; two-clasp tan gloves, with fancy silk lining; all sizes. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **\$1.29** per pair.

\$1.75 Mocha Gloves \$1.48

BEAUTIFUL soft gloves in black, navy, red, green, brown and tan; white stitching. An ideal street glove. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **\$1.48** per pair.

\$3.50 Long Suede Gloves \$2.95

16-BUTTON elbow length suede gloves in black, white, gray and cream; also opera shades of pink, blue and lavender. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **\$2.95** per pair.

\$3.50 Elbow Length Glove Kid Gloves \$2.25

THIS, the most fashionable glove of the day, also the scarcest, comes in button and clasp styles; made from genuine imported French kid; colors, gray, navy, red, green, mode, tan, black and white. Priced for Midwinter Clearance Sale at, per pair **\$3.25**.



## All-Wool and Velvet Suits at Half Regular

EVERY suit on the racks marked for clearance sale at exactly one-half former selling price. We intend making this the biggest suit event since our opening. There is not a wool or velvet garment on the entire floor but what its price has been cleanly sliced in two. The wearing time for this class of merchandise is, practically speaking, all ahead of us, so this sale gives you a chance to buy your winter suit right at the time when you need it most at a clear saving of one half.

Suits with every style jacket introduced this season; all silk or Skinner satin lined; some show the new peplum attachment and the different forms of fancy vests and waistcoats; many beautifully trimmed in braid and finished with richly chased metal buttons in color combinations; while the skirts are cut and fashioned in strictly up to date plaited styles; every color on the card is represented, as well as plaids, block checks and mixtures. The following quotations give one idea of the tremendous money saving possibilities which are the dominant features of this sale.

\$14.50 For velvet suits worth \$29.00	\$34.50 For chiffon broad-cloth suits worth \$69.00
\$14.75 For all wool suits worth \$29.50	\$3.95 For skirts worth \$7.90
\$23.75 For all wool suits worth \$47.50	\$4.87 For silk petticoats worth \$9.74

## Coats at Half Price

UNRESTRICTED choice of our immense stocks in Long Coats at half price during this sale. The showing includes elegant models in plaid, checked and tweed mixtures. Garments cut and finished in positively the very latest modes. We do not wait until it is time to cast aside winter garments, but right at the beginning of the best wearing time we hold this remarkable half-price sale. Below we mention four prices which on account of their smallness will doubtless create a furore on our third floor Monday morning.

SEVEN-EIGHTH length coats in plaids mixtures and grays. Regular \$9.50. Now Half Price <b>\$4.75</b>	
SEVEN-EIGHTH models in handsome broken checks and plaids; velvet trimmed. Regular \$12.00. Now Half Price <b>\$6.50</b>	
LONG COATS in heavy checked and plaid cloaks; strap and fancy button trimmed. Regular \$14.00. Now Half Price <b>\$7.50</b>	
SMART jaunty long coats in large checks and plaids in all colors. Richly trimmed. Regular \$19.00. Now Half Price <b>\$9.50</b>	



## Jewelry Clearance, Featuring Solid Substantial Reductions on Bright, Fresh Desirable Goods



\$2.50 Solid Gold Signet Rings \$1.50  
NUMEROUS designs in 14-carat solid gold signet rings; Roman or bright gold finishes. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price only **\$1.50**.  
\$6.00 Solid Gold Set Rings \$3.00  
TWO hundred beautiful 14-carat gold set rings; splendid choice of settings in genuine stones; also a large assortment of heavy solid gold signet rings. Not one worth less than \$5.00 and many higher than \$6.00. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price **\$3.00**.

\$7.00 Manicure Sets \$5.50  
FIVE-PIECE sets in sterling silver. Elegant \$7.00 values. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price **\$5.50**.  
\$9.00 Solid Silver Comb and Brush Set \$7.00  
WE HAVE never sold one of these handsome sets under \$9.00 before. Brush has a heavy solid silver back, with finest French bristles; hand-finished comb to match, in push-lined box. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price **\$7.00**.

\$8 Three-Piece Toilet Sets \$4.50  
FRENCH enameled handles in floral and figured designs, gold-plated trimmings. Regular \$8.00 values. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **\$4.50**.  
\$12.00 Three-Piece Men's Military Sets \$8.00  
SET consists of pair sterling silver backed military brushes, with comb to match, fitted in handsome box. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **\$8.00** per set.

## Muslin Underwear in Clearance Sale

10 Per Cent. Discount on all Lines Not Advertised

BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS, UNEXCELLED FOR HIGH-CLASS WORKMANSHIP, FINENESS OF MATERIAL, LIBERALITY OF CUT, TRIMMING ELABORATENESS AND SURPASSING VALUES.

\$2.00 White Underskirts \$1.50	\$3 Lingerie Night Gowns \$2.25
EXQUISITE garments of finest materials; cut double width and have extra deep ruffle, with three rows of lace insertion, interspersed with narrow lace edgings; also countless embroidery trimming styles. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, <b>\$1.50</b> garment.	FULL length to the ground garments, made from soft, unlined muslins and cambrics; twenty different trimming styles to choose from many having extremely pretty lace yokes and sleeves; others embroidery trimmed in rich and beautiful combinations. \$3.00 gowns at Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, each <b>\$2.25</b> .

## Neckwear and Veils

THIS well stocked department, replete with every novelty and staple known to the trade, presents unusual money-saving opportunities during this great Midwinter Clearance Sale.

25c Top Collars 12c

A LARGE assortment of styles in white linen and lawn; daintily and neatly trimmed. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price

Two for 25c.



## Semi-Annual Corset Clean-Up

\$1.50 and \$1.00 Models Monday 85c

ODD sizes and broken lines in C. B. A. La Spirite, Kabo and R. & G. Corsets; either long or short hip; hose supporter attachments. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **85c** per pair.



\$3.50 Models \$1.48

BROKEN assortments and odd numbers in R. & G. and P. D. Corsets. Values up to \$3.50. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, **\$1.48** per pair.

## Surprising Shirt Waist Savings in the Clearance Sale

OWING to the tremendous volume of shirtwaist business enjoyed by us during the past few months we have an exceptionally big lot of broken lines and assortments to close out during clearance sale. Each garment represents a style introduced this season. There may not be the size you want in every style, but among the different numbers you will surely find a model to please you and at a price which will interest every thrifty woman having shirtwaist needs. Third floor.

\$1.50 Poplin and Wool Albatross Waists 95c	\$2.25 Brilliantine and Albatross Waists \$1.45
POLKA DOT cotton poplin shirtwaists in black and white only and all colors in all-wool albatross shirtwaists; both styles have long sleeves and tucked fronts and yokes. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price only <b>95c</b> .	ALL colors in the assortment, dark shades principally; finished with small or large tucks; long sleeves and buttoned down the front. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price <b>\$1.45</b> .
\$5.00 SILK-LINED NET SHIRT WAISTS \$3.95	\$2.75 ALBATROSS WAISTS \$1.95
THESE dainty evening models have yokes and fronts of lace and medallion trimmed, finished with tucking; short sleeves edged with lace; open in back; also crepe de chine, taffeta and Louisiana silk shirt waists beautifully trimmed and in light colors. Worth double the Midwinter Clearance Sale Price <b>\$3.95</b> .	ALL-wool albatross models in light shades of every color; either long or short sleeves; back or front opening; lace trimmed or tucked yokes and fronts; cuffs and collars to match; also in smart tailored effects. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, only <b>\$1.95</b> .
\$5.50 CREAM HUES VEILING WAISTS \$4.75	
THESE beautiful models have a V-shaped yoke in very attractive fine pin tucking; collar finished with baby Irish lace; also styles having rich silk embroidered and tucked fronts. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price <b>\$4.75</b> .	

## Neckwear and Veils

75c Tailored Silk Stocks 35c

THESE come in the latest shape; colors blue, black and brown, some being finished with oiled stitching and wash pearl buttons. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, each **35c**.

\$1.25 Short Auto Veils 75c

HANDSOME crepe de chine and chiffon complexion preservers; all shades to choose from. Midwinter Clearance Sale Price, each **75c**.



## Extraordinary

\$13.00 OAK ROCKER \$9.00  
Handsome quartered oak panel back, latest design, polished. Special from the monster purchase now on sale.  
\$16.00 LEATHER ROCKER \$11.00  
New and beautifully designed leather, leather upholstery and cushion on back; best construction. Special from the monster purchase now on sale.  
\$13.00 OAK ROCKER \$9.00  
Handsome quartered oak panel back, latest design, polished. Special from the monster purchase now on sale.  
\$16.00 LEATHER ROCKER \$11.00  
New and beautifully designed leather, leather upholstery and cushion on back; best construction. Special from the monster purchase now on sale.  
\$13.00 OAK ROCKER \$9.00  
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\$16.00 LEATHER ROCKER \$11.00  
New and beautifully designed leather, leather upholstery and cushion on back; best construction. Special from the monster purchase now on sale.











## In Darkness

You are if you tell your carpenter to do the job and send him to Adams Mfg. Co. Get our figures and you are in the light.

Window screen  
Good screen doors  
Mortised screen doors  
Colonial panel doors  
100-ft. half round  
Curtain stretchers  
Ironing boards  
Screen meat safes  
4 sack kindling  
4 table legs  
Plasterer's hawk  
Painter's fall hook  
40-ft. falls, each  
30-ft. extension ladder  
10-ft. trestles, each  
3-ft. step ladder  
Steel ladder brackets, each

**Adams Mfg. Co.**  
740-742 So. Main St.  
Sunset Tel. Main 1322.  
Home Tel. Ex. 1322.

## IN WOMAN'S BREAST ANY LUMP IS CANCER

Any Lump or Sore on the Lb. Face  
Anywhere Six Months is Cancer  
Free Book—Cure Yourself at Home  
If the Cancer is Not Small.



**I WILL GIVE \$1000 IF I**  
To Cure Any Cancer or Tumor  
I Treat Before It Spreads  
Without Knife or Pain, AT HALF PRICE  
Run a dollar must be paid with this  
Admission card over enclosed.



**DR. & MRS. DR. O'CONNELL**  
13 747 S. Main St., Los Angeles  
RUSHLY SEND TO SCHEME WITH

## Looking For a Home

If you look up MAYWOOD, you will find a place where you can live in comfort and safety. It is a new and modern home, with all the latest improvements. It is a place where you can live in peace and quiet, and where you can enjoy the best of the city.

**3 Brother Special**  
For all Men's Suits  
Dresses  
\$10.00 OER F  
Hours: 7-12; 1-5; 6-9  
DR. BRECKENRIDGE  
222 Gorman Bldg. 211 S. Spring Street



**Array New Silk Shirt Wa**

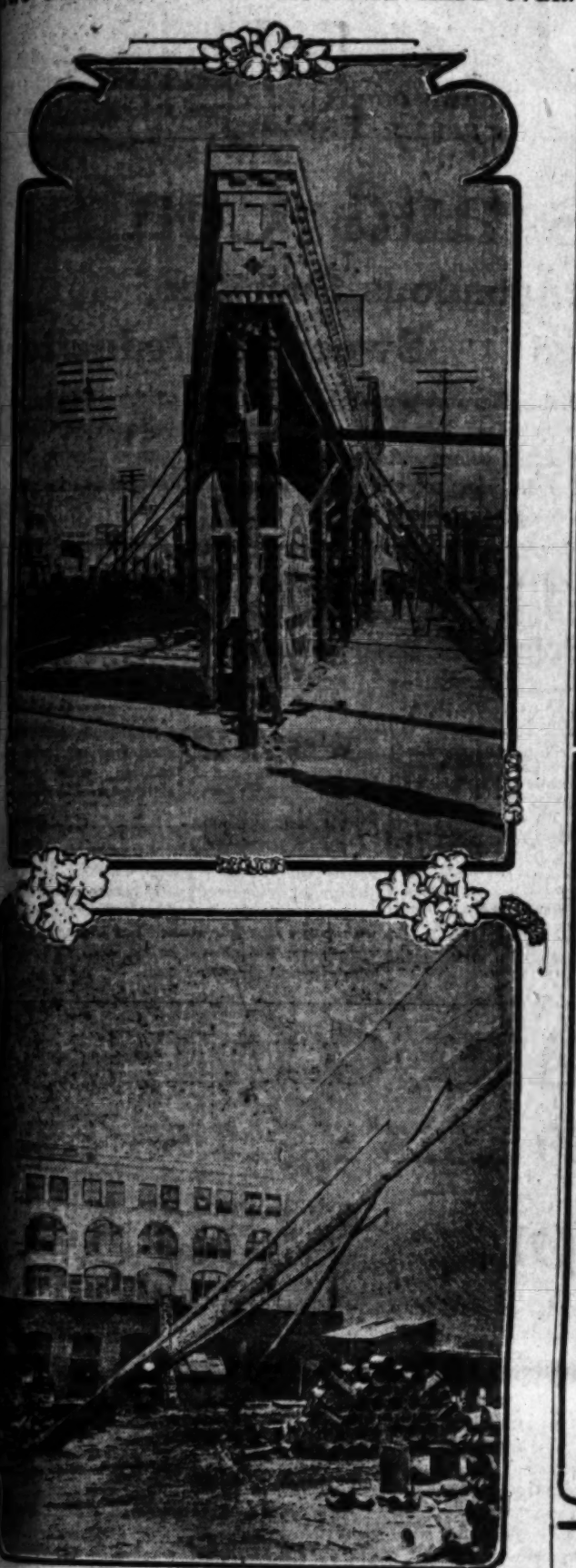
## Men's Suits overcoats

ing into insipid favor among the men  
from every other establishment.  
choice and variety of its pleasing il  
our tastes may be, we can please you  
payments enable you to dress you  
the strain.

**RE THIS ESTABLISHMENT WITH**  
OF LIMITED FACILITIES. WE  
THE MOST POWERFUL PURCH  
IN THE COAST.  
and Saturday Eveni

**Compan**  
tington Depot

## TWO BUILDINGS THAT MUST BE MADE OVER.



"Nation" at Spring and Main streets, and four-story building on Los Angeles street, propped to keep the walls from falling.

The four-story brick building owned by the Western Wholesale Company, at No. 237 South Main street, has been condemned. The entire north side of the building is now propped up with iron telegraph poles, as the south side is now propped up with iron poles. The building is now in a state of ruin, and the owners have been warned that it must be removed within a few days, or it would take many steps to have the structure condemned and force the city to demolish it. The Harris Company, on North Main street, at the corner of the structure, is now in a state of ruin, and the owners have been warned that it must be removed within a few days, or it would take many steps to have the structure condemned and force the city to demolish it.

## NEIL PRIMROSE AIDS HIM.

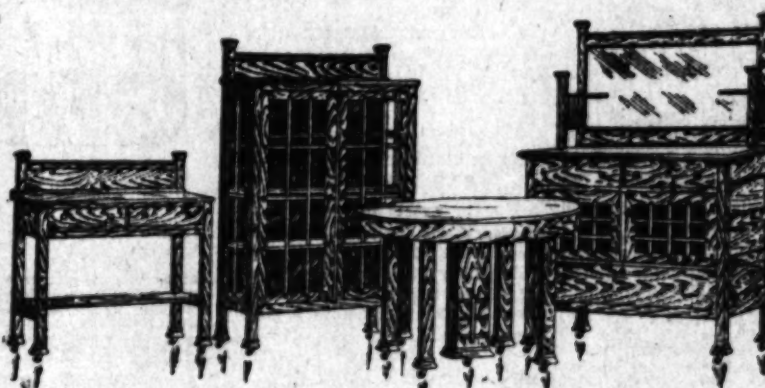


THE HON. NEIL PRIMROSE.

Baron Mayer Amichel de Rothschild, whose daughter, Hannah, became the Countess of Rosebery.  
MEETING FOR MEN.  
Maj. George A. Hilton, the well-known lecturer, will address a meeting of men only in the First Methodist Church at 3:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. All men are invited to thus spend the afternoon of the last Sunday in the year. Maj. Hilton's subject will

## Your Dining Room Furnished Complete in Weathered Oak for \$95.00—A New Year Special

If you want to celebrate the advent of the New Year by refurnishing your dining room, this is your chance. We are offering ten pieces this week for \$95—worth \$128 in any store at any time. This offer will be open this week only—or until we are sold out. Look into the matter promptly if you are interested.



## A Rug for the Dining Room

As an extra good rug value, in keeping with this special, we offer the celebrated Kashmir Rugs.

The 9x10 1/2-foot size sells for \$11.75.  
The 9x12-foot size sells for \$13.50.

They are made of hard twisted cotton in a great variety of Oriental designs—the same ones you get in the highest priced rugs.

## Couch Cover Special

For Monday Only

Tapestry Couch Covers, in Oriental stripe designs and heavily fringed. They are 3 yards long and 50 inches wide. Easily worth \$1.50. A Monday special at **85c**

Nottingham Lace Curtains Reduced 15 Per Cent.

Every pair in our entire store. Good variety of patterns in both Arabian and white. This offer is for this week only. Regular prices range from 75c to \$8.00 a pair.

## A Sideboard, China Cabinet, Side Table, Dining Table and Six Good Chairs

The pictures really tell the story, for they tell fairly well the story of the design, which, by the way, is a very new and novel one—a pure Craftsman idea. The straps you see across the sideboard and china cabinet doors are interlaced. The cabinet work is high class in every detail.



The six chairs which we include are exactly like the sketch shown herewith. The wood is solid oak. They have the saddle-shaped wood seat, are extra well made and will give you service that will surprise you. We have never offered a better bargain in dining-room furniture.

## The McDougall Kitchell Cabinet

Saves enough in supplies alone to pay for itself in one year. You can't afford a poor kitchen cabinet. You can't afford a kitchen cabinet that you will have to throw away, that will not last, that collects dust, grease and vermin, and proves a nuisance instead of a help.

The McDougall is built with a knowledge of what a kitchen cabinet should be, in durability and thorough convenience. If that's what you are looking for, you can't afford anything else.

McDougall kitchen cabinets are priced from \$27.50 up.

## A Splendid Display of Superior China Cabinets

We want to call the attention of every family needing a China Cabinet to our splendid display. We show over 50 separate kinds—about 15 in weathered and fumed oak; about 25 in golden oak; about 12 in mahogany and mahogany finish. Prices range from \$19.00 up to \$66.00, well graded. There's no doubt about it, we have the finish you want in a design that will please at the price you want to pay. Our prices are 20 per cent. below what ordinary stores ask.

## The One on the Left

Is made in solid oak, golden finish. Side glasses are bent. There are four roomy shelves, counting the bottom. This cabinet is well worth \$25.00. Our regular price for it is **\$19.00**

## The One on the Right

Is made in solid oak, weathered finish. The glass in front of top shelf is leaded. The shelves are adjustable. The cabinet work is perfect. \$30.00 would be a fair price. Our price is **\$26.00**

The Largest Furniture Store on the Coast

# Barker Bros

413-5-7 S MAIN ST 420-2-4 S SPRING ST

We Sell Imperial Sectional Book Cases

## FINEST COCKTAILS

## The Reliable Store

## APRICOT BRANDY

# Rare Old Wines for the New Year

Order Early

Start the New Year with the best sort of Wines and liquors in the cellar. Peerless brand and other Southern California Wine Company's vintages—nothing better in the whole liquor list. And we are making you a New Year's present of much of the profit to help you stock up now. Your friends on New Year's Day will bless your hospitality if you cheer them with some of these delicious beverages. Order early, tomorrow, Monday, for our wagons will all be busy, but we guarantee prompt delivery service. And here's for a prosperous New Year to all our friends.

Quick Delivery

## Choice Table Wines

Zinfandel or Burgundy	75c to \$1	By the Gallon	Sauterne and Reislung	75c \$1 \$1.50	By the Gallon
By the Bottle	25c 50c 75c \$1		By the Bottle	35c 50c 75c \$1	
Claret	50c Per Bottle		Muscat or Angelica	75c to \$2 a Gal.	
			Port or Sherry	75c and up a gallon 25c Per Bottle	

## Imported Champagnes--Special Prices

California Champagnes					
Sparkling White Wines	75c	For \$1.50	For \$1.50	Sparkling Burgundy	\$1.25
		Pts.	Qts.		Pts. \$2 For Qts.
Apricot Brandy				Pure California Olive Oil	
				PEERLESS BRANDS ABSOLUTELY PURE	
Brandy				California Brandy	
\$1 and up Per Bottle				35c For Pints 60c For Quarts 50c and by the bottle	

## Peerless Beer

A perfect, rich brew for home use.....

**\$1.50**

Per Dozen Quarts

**90c**

Per Dozen Pints

## Choice Rare Rye

Smooth and Pure Well Aged

Warner's, 75c  
Goodrich's, \$1  
Johnson's, \$1.25  
Bloodgood \$1.50

Full Quarts

Imported Cordials

Two Stores

# Southern California Wine Company

Home Phone Ex. 16. Sunset Main 332  
518 South Main St. 744 South Spring St.

Imported Champagnes

Two Stores







**Furs 1-4 Off**  
\$12.00 coats ..... \$9.00  
\$18.50 coats ..... \$13.50  
\$15.00 coats ..... \$11.25  
\$20.00 coats ..... \$15.00

**Coats**  
Sacrifice  
Sweeping Reductions  
such an array of tempting bargains  
the garments offered are the best  
light, fresh new stock at seemingly im-  
before your suit or coat is snapped up

**it Offerings**  
variable  
\$22.50 : \$20.00  
\$5.75

**Capital Two Million Dollars**  
337,875.48  
N FRANCISCO LOSSES \$2,000,000

**IN THE SETTLEMENT**  
ON OF APRIL 18, 19, 1906  
DIRECT POLICIES.  
\$1,425,606.15  
\$6,362.34  
\$1,430,968.49

**REINSURED.**  
\$400,715.77  
\$7,347.11  
\$176,675.00  
\$22,126.03  
\$1,887,000.00

**INSURING SPRINGFIELD**  
\$18,500.00  
\$124,922.00  
\$143,422.00  
\$70,085.35  
from reinsuring \$1,307,000.00

**HARDWARE**  
Cutlery and Tools  
CANFIELD HARDWARE  
337-339 South Broadway

**SPECIAL NOTICES**  
**A BEAUTIFUL CEMETERY**  
The Ocean View Cemetery at Dominguez, to be the finest in Southern California.  
The project of the New Cemetery, to be located at Dominguez, is one of the most important and successful in the history of the city. It is situated on a beautiful slope, with a view of the city and the ocean. The cemetery is now open for burial, and the land is being sold in lots of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 700000, 800000, 900000, 1000000, 1200000, 1500000, 2000000, 2500000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 7000000, 8000000, 9000000, 10000000, 12000000, 15000000, 20000000, 25000000, 30000000, 40000000, 50000000, 60000000, 70000000, 80000000, 90000000, 100000000, 120000000, 150000000, 200000000, 250000000, 300000000, 400000000, 500000000, 600000000, 700000000, 800000000, 900000000, 1000000000, 1200000000, 1500000000, 2000000000, 2500000000, 3000000000, 4000000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 7000000000, 8000000000, 9000000000, 10000000000, 12000000000, 15000000000, 20000000000, 25000000000, 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## STOCKS AND BONDS

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**NEW WAVE MOTOR.**  
Stock Company Formed at Huntington Beach to Install Plant for Light- ing and Heating.

**MUNTINGTON BEACH.** Dec. 29.— Reynolds Brothers, who have recently invented a wave motor, will install a plant soon. Drawings and plans are now in the hands of the most competent engineers on the coast. Local capitalists are looking for favor upon the proposition. The stock company is to be incorporated in Huntington Beach. The motor is said to embody entirely new principles. The patentees expect to use the motor for lighting and heating the houses and streets.

They also hope to reduce the cost of light and heat to a point where the use of coal, wood, gasoline and fuel will be uneconomical.

The shipment of celery from Huntington Beach for the week ending December 24 was 114 cars. During the season 1906 cars have been shipped. Owing to the fact that the celery is now in the hands of the local market, the celery association has had to cancel many orders.

The loading of cars with celery at Huntington Beach is now in progress. The cars are loaded by the Huntington Beach Celery Association. The association expects to ship at least 100 cars.

B. F. Taylor has traded his forty-acre tract of land north of Huntington Beach for a similar tract in Huntington Beach.

Chicken thieves are making themselves conspicuous around Huntington Beach. Frank Carlisle, a ranchman at Huntington Beach, took a shot at a chicken thief last night and hit him in the leg. The next morning one of his neighbors was found lame.

**"CHANGE FOR SIERRA MADRE."**  
SIERRA MADRE, Dec. 29.—The Home Telephone Company of Huntington Beach has completed work on installing a new exchange in Sierra Madre, with a capacity of 250 instruments and a new building. The exchange will be in operation in a few days. The work of installing the system was completed by George Ward and wife of Los Angeles have been visiting here.

Mrs. Jennie Crandall, a former teacher in the school here, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lewis Newcomb.

O. F. Kirby, a family man, is visiting here. Kirby is a resident of Huntington Beach.

G. W. Gill and family of Huntington Beach, have come here to visit.

Frank Jackson, Mayor of Huntington Beach, was a visitor at the home of D. O. McPhail, on Monday.

**TRAVELS ARE GOOD AS GOLD.**

**FLORIDA FRUIT IS BOUGHT EAGERLY.**

IN New York Market Rather than in the hands of the most competent engineers on the coast.

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# Monrovia

## A Large and Prosperous City

### Is Springing Up

You have doubtless read about Monrovia and its many attractions. Perhaps you never realized that here is an opportunity for yourself and family.

You know the history of these California cities, how they have grown, how property has increased in value. Take Pasadena, Long Beach and Ocean Park, for examples.

Monrovia has the distinction of being a little more favorably located than any of its sister towns. The experience of other localities has been utilized by Monrovia, mistakes have been avoided, improvements have been adopted, and for this reason Monrovia has earned the name as "The City Beautiful"—a city of shaded streets, fine roadbeds and artistic homes.

You do not give up anything in moving from Los Angeles, with its summer dust and winter mud— you keep your conveniences, the gas, city water, electricity, telephones— you gain fresh, health-giving air, crystal pure water, dry soil, magnificent scenery, and a climate which has no equal in California.

If you contemplate buying a home, bear in mind that Monrovia undoubtedly offers the safest investment for your funds. The growth in population is now so rapid that a delay of even a month means an increase in the value and purchase price of home sites.

### Are You Getting Well?

If You Are Not, Why Do You Not Begin TODAY?

Come to the "New Temple of Health" and Learn How You May Speedily Recover

## Radium Cures.

By Prof. H. Russell Burner, M. D.

There is scarcely a perfect man, or a perfect woman to be found anywhere. Why is this? It is practically all due to the way in which people generally neglect themselves. They are all too inclined to pass over the symptoms that are the certain signs of the approach of serious trouble. This is the height of folly. If you believe that Nature—unaided—can restore to vigorous action lost vital power, you never made a greater mistake in your life. What is necessary is that sensible treatment shall be given that will restore to the system that tone, that vim, that big strength which she originally had. You have seen weak, worn and bloodless women who hope against hope

### TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.

Corner Franklin and New High Streets  
Issues Certificates of Title  
Acts in All Trust Capacities  
TEL. EXCHANGE 12

### Bonds and Investments.

### National Securities Co.

DESIRABLE BONDS WITH STOCK BONUS  
224 Mason Building, Home 5429

WE GUARANTEE MINING STOCK  
We buy and sell mines. Send for sample copy "Standard Copper News"

### The General Securities Co.

305 H. W. Hellman Bldg.  
429-430 Pacific Electric Bldg. Main 984; Home 5492

### AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

Capital and Surplus \$270,000  
4 per cent Paid on Term Deposits  
N. E. Cor. Third and Spring Sts.  
Money to Loan on Real Estate

### Buy Telephone Stocks

FIELDING J. STILSON CO.,  
305 H. W. Hellman Bldg.  
A2547 Phones Main 105

### Schools and Colleges.

### Southern California Business College

614 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
IN SESSION ALL THE YEAR. PUPILS CAN ENTER ANY DAY.  
A business training school of ability and integrity—a school that gives the best opportunities to the pupil.  
Make your plans now to enter.  
Winter opening, with heavy enrollment, January 2 to January 8.  
Send for catalogue.  
LACKETT, HOOD & HOLLMAN.

### Marlborough School for Girls

1815 West 10th Street  
This year opens October 2nd.  
Outdoor study, gymnastics, tennis, basketball. Pupils under 14 not admitted. References from school last attended, absolutely necessary if pupil is unknown to the principal.  
Mrs. Carroll will be at home after Sept. 1st, daily from 2 to 4.  
MRS. CARROLL, Principal.  
M. L. GORDON, Vice-Principal.

### Marlborough Preparatory School

The largest boarding school in California. New building with complete equipment, containing gymnasium and dining-room. Large, secluded playground, tennis, basketball, croquet, swimming. Instruction given in all English branches, French, German, Spanish, Latin, as far as is consistent up to the age of 14 years. Music, drawing.  
Fourth year opens Oct. 2.  
MISS IDA H. LINDLEY, Principal.

### Boynnton & Esterly's California Teachers' Agency

Established 1895. Nearly 3000 teachers located on the Pacific Coast. Over 200 located in California. Best service guaranteed to teachers and employers in schools and families.  
325 STIMMONS BLDG., Los Angeles.  
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Berkeley.

### The California School

1906 LOVELAKE AVE. Boarding and Day Children under 14 years. Meets the needs of tourists. Pupils begin where they left off. Monthly rates. Home rule.  
N. WILLIAM BRICK, A. R. Principal.

### Fillmore School of Music

Office, 325 Broadway Bldg., Los Angeles.  
Largest and strongest faculty in Southern California. All branches of Music taught. Pianos, Physical Culture and Education. Moderate fees. Write, or call for catalogue.

### MRS. DE LAGUNA and MISS VAN

### SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

THE WESTLAKE SCHOOL  
Beautiful situation. Accredited to leading colleges. 811 South Alvarado street. Main 460. Home 5162.

### Cummock School of Expression

Winter Term Opens Jan. 2  
Reading and day school for young women. Thirteenth year. Expression, Academic and Physical Courses. High standards and ideal individual instruction. Catalog on request. Cummock Hall, 288 S. Figueroa St.

### Girls' Collegiate School

(Casa de Roma)  
Adams and Hoover streets. Alice C. Parsons, Jeanne M. J. Deane, Principals.

### Our New Catalogue

Before deciding on what school to attend be sure to see our new catalogue. Just ask for it— you will be glad to see it. It contains some good pictures, one being a picture of the Strand a yard from the beach.

### LONG BEACH BUSINESS COLLEGE

Box 24.  
Huntington Hall Boarding and Day School. For women preparation for business courses and European travel.  
Exceptional advantages in English and advanced French given to post graduates. French, the language of the drawing room and dining-room. Tuition for day pupils in Junior Department, \$30; Junior Dept., \$40; Primary, \$20.  
FLORENCE ROBERT, Principal, 211 S. Main St.

### English Classical School

154 S. Euclid Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.  
Outdoor study, gymnasium, tennis, horseback riding. Certificate admits to college. Anna B. Orton, Principal. Home 698. Fall term begins Sept. 17.

### Yglesias Institute

Office Hours 9 to 12. 30 S. Grand Ave.  
Be it known to suffering humanity that the Yglesias Helminthological Institute is the only institute in Los Angeles where the genuine remedies of the late Dr. Manuel Yglesias, the world renowned Helminthologist, are dispensed. We have exclusive possession and control of all his life's patent helminthological remedies—all other claimants to same are merely imitators. We have the U. S. patent for medicine compound for tape worms and all other parasites of the human body. All treatments under direct charge of Dr. C. J. Schmidt. Consultation free. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. YGYESIAS HELMINTHOLOGICAL INST., 700 S. Grand Ave.

Clearinghouse Banks.	
NAME	OFFICERS
Brooklyn Bank & Trust Company	WARREN GILLEN, P. Capital \$250,000 Surplus and undivided profits \$118,000
508-10 S. Broadway, Broadway Bldg.	R. W. KENNY, Cashier.
Commercial National Bank	W. A. BONTING, Pres. Capital \$200,000 Surplus and undivided profits \$24,000
of Los Angeles, 422 S. Spring St.	C. N. FLINT, Cashier.
Farmers' and Merchants' Nat'l Bank	I. W. HELLMAN, Pres. Capital \$100,000 Surplus and undivided profits \$1,500,000
Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.	CHAS. REYLER, Cashier.
Merchants' National Bank	HERMAN W. HELLMAN, Capital \$200,000 Pres.
N. E. Cor. Second and Main.	W. H. HOLLIDAY, Cash. Surplus \$250,000
American National Bank	W. F. BOTSFORD, Pres. Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus and undivided profits \$118,000
S. W. Cor. Second and Broadway.	T. W. PHELPS, Cashier.
The United States National Bank	HALAS W. HELLMAN, Capital \$200,000 of Los Angeles. Pres.
Corner Main and Commercial Sts.	P. W. SMITH, Cashier. und. profits \$8,000
National Bank of California	J. E. FISHER, Pres. Capital stock \$500,000 Surplus and undivided profits \$100,000
N. E. Cor. Second and Spring.	W. D. WOOLWINE, Cashier.
State Bank and Trust Company	JOHN B. MATHEWS, Capital \$200,000 Pres. Surplus and profits \$60,000
N. W. Cor. Second and Spring.	S. F. ZIMMER, Cashier.
First National Bank	J. M. ELLIOTT, Pres. Capital \$1,250,000 Surplus and undivided profits \$187,747
S. E. Cor. Second and Spring.	W. T. HAMMOND, Cash.
Citizens' National Bank	R. J. WATERS, Pres. Capital \$200,000.00 Surplus and profits \$228,000.00
S. W. Cor. Third and Main Sts.	A. J. WATERS, Cashier.
The National Bank of Commerce	F. M. DOUGLASS, Pres. Capital \$200,000
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Spring Sts.	CHAS. REYNER, Cashier. Surplus \$20,000
Central Bank	WILLIAM MEAD, Pres. Capital \$100,000 Surplus and profits \$120,000
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway	W. C. DUBOIN, Cashier.

### 4% INTEREST CONSOLIDATED BANK

PAID ON SAVINGS 24 SOUTH SPRING AVE. LOS ANGELES, CALIF. DEPOSITS OF ANY AMOUNT, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, GUARANTEED.

### SAVINGS BANKS

4 Per Cent. Paid on Term and 3 Per Cent. on Ordinary Savings Deposits. Loans on Real Estate.

<b>So. California Savings Bank</b> S. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring. Brady Building.	Wm. G. Kerckhoff, Pres. A. H. Brady, Vice-Pres. W. D. Woolwine, Vice-Pres. Chas. S. Toft, Cashier.
<b>German-American Savings Bank</b> 223 South Spring St. BRANCH: Corner Main and First Sts.	Capital and Surplus, \$800,000.00. Total Assets, \$10,000,000.00.
<b>Security Savings Bank</b> N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring. Herman W. Hellman Building.	Capital and Surplus, \$700,000.00. Total Assets, \$16,000,000.00

### IT WILL PAY YOU

to bank and handle your term, savings and 30-day accounts with a bank whose officers and directors are

### BANKERS

In every sense of the word. Men of experience, men of affairs. In other words men who know the difference between investment and speculation.

### THE OFFICERS

of this bank give their personal attention to the details of the business. Their policy is conservatism. Their first rule is the absolute safety of deposits. Their experience has given them a perfect knowledge of the meaning of the phrase "Business Courtesy." This has been designated as

### "OUR WAY"

Let us ask you, before you make your banking arrangements for 1907 to call on us and learn exactly what we mean, when we say "OUR WAY."

### HOME SAVINGS BANK

152 N. SPRING ST. CORNER COURT

### THE IMPULSE

Is dictated at the New Year's beginning by every right feeling of dignity and self-respect. Why not enter the road to independence now by opening a savings account with this bank and save systematically.

**ASSETS \$8,000,000**  
**30,500 DEPOSITORS**

### Southern California Savings Bank

Union Trust Bldg., S. E. Cor. 4th and Spring

**TRUST COMPANIES.**

### The Southern Trust Co.

FORMERLY The Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank  
540 South Broadway  
MAIN 6215

### Money to Loan on Approved Real Estate

Secure Interest on Your Bank Account.  
4 Per Cent. Paid on Term Deposits.  
5 Per Cent. Paid on Ordinary Deposits.  
Certificates of Deposits Issued Bearing Interest.  
L. A. GRAVES, Pres.  
W. J. STANLEY, Vice Pres.  
W. J. BARLOW, Vice Pres.  
THE SOUTHERN TRUST CO. 540 South Broadway, City

### The Provident Mutual Building & Loan Association

Money to Loan on Improved Property or for Building  
Six per cent. interest paid on term deposits. Security is first mortgages on improved realty.

**DIRECTORS:**  
L. W. BLINN, L. J. CHRISTOPHER, F. BONFILIO,  
DR. WM. BABCOCK, M. H. HELLMAN, E. A. WILSON,  
NILES PEASE, J. M. HUNTER, Secretary.  
135 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

### LOS ANGELES TRUST CO.

2nd and Spring Sts.  
Paid-Up Capital One Million Dollars.  
Consu't Our Trust Officer About Your Will

### MERCHANTS TRUST CO.

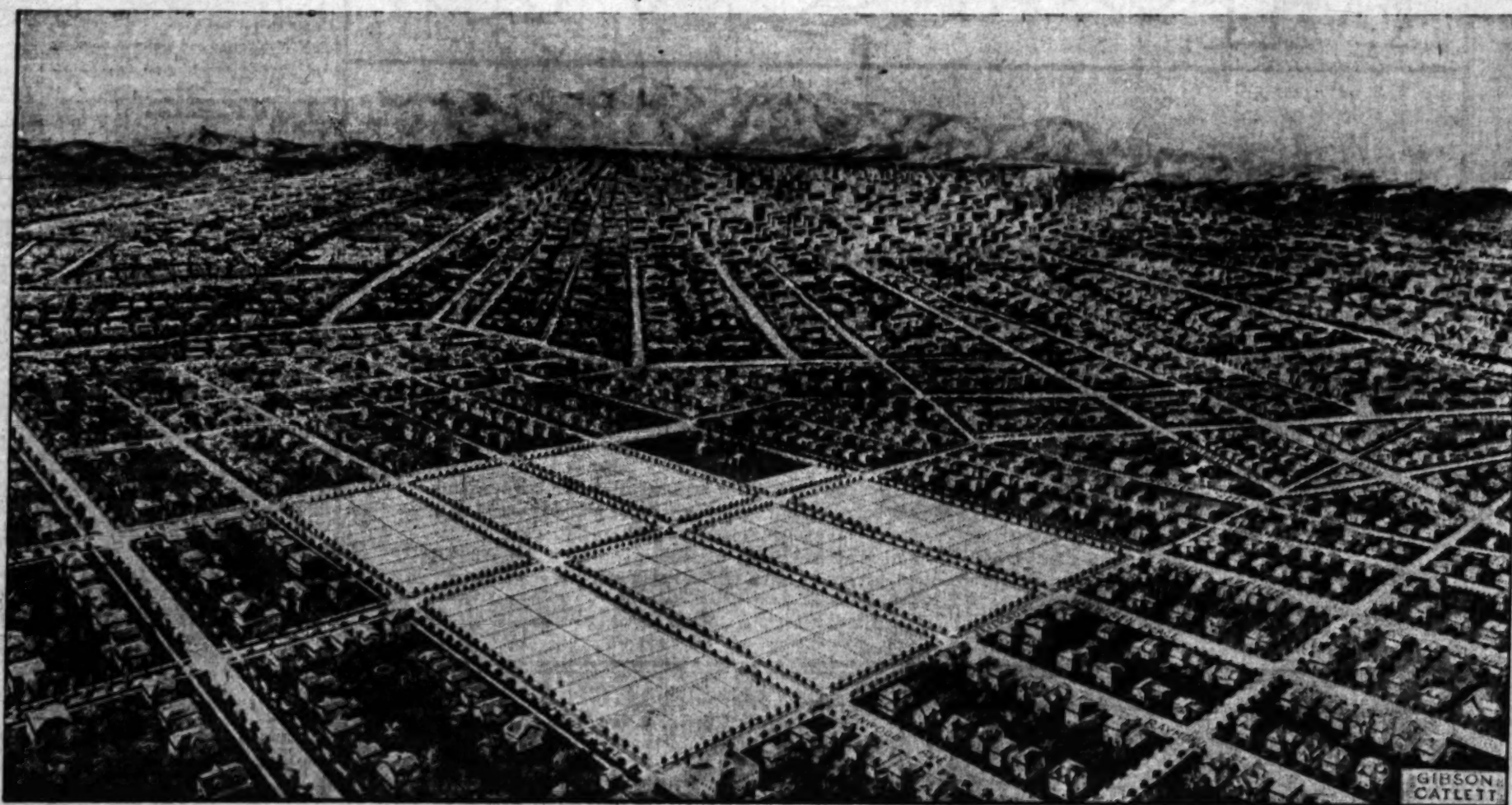
209-211 South Broadway. Capital \$500,000.00.  
TWO PER CENT. PAID ON DAILY BALANCES.

### North American Trust Company

Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate 553 S. Spring St



# POOLE & JONES TRACT



Study the Picture. Impress the Location Upon Your Mind  
Magnificent Homesites at Bedrock Prices  
Lots \$400 Down, Balance \$20 Per Month

Lots in This Beautiful Subdivision Range in Price From \$1800 Up. Our Terms are the Easiest on Record for this Class of Property

Buy in the Center of the City's Best Growth. You Can Do It  
In Poole & Jones Tract at Prices Within YOUR Reach  
Two Excellent Car Lines—Every Modern Public & Private Improvement

Do you know that the Westlake District was considered "out of town" to years ago? Hollywood was a barley field and Pasadena a sheep pasture, a few years back. Think of the fortunes these sections have made for alert buyers! Poole and Jones's Tract is RIGHT IN THE HEART of Los Angeles' great and beautiful Southwest Section. Not isolated—not an outlying tract—but a close-in, home-surrounded subdivision tied to the business center by two rapid transit car lines. An investment in this fortunately located subdivision NOW will yield a golden reward. Take time to investigate AT ONCE. Practically few lots left. It's "buying time" at Poole and Jones' Tract.

Take West Adams or Jefferson Street Cars  
**Jones & Ryder Land Co.**  
PHONES PRIV. EX. 222 218 W. THIRD ST.

## YOUNG WOMEN'S HIGH JINKS.

WEEK OF CHRISTMAS PARTIES AT Y.W.C.A.

Adelphian, Choral, Business Women's and Current Events Clubs Vie With Each Other in Fun-making. Secretaries Have Exclusive Little Time—Public Entertainment.

A week of Christmas parties has just been brought to a close by the Young Women's Christian Association of Los Angeles. Not one, but seven days of merry-making, characterized by the holiday season of this organization. The Adelphian Club was the first to set the ball rolling by giving a banquet at which seventy members sat down to a festive board lighted by the soft glow of candles. Place cards were marked with holly and tiny lighted tapers were stuck on each one, making seventy fairy lights in all. Mrs. E. R. Smith, president of the club, sat at the head of the table and helped in the Christmas schemes for the many girls needing some bit of good cheer, and who are beneficiaries of the club. Flowers and plants, and all sorts of comforts, which reached the sick girls in hospitals or at home, and many beautiful surprises on Christmas morning, were the outcome of the Adelphian's banquet.

AT THE CHORAL CLUB.  
The Choral Club of forty members, under the care of Mrs. L. J. Selby, held high carnival last week, with the jolliest celebration ever seen. The large dining-room was in Christmas dress of holly and hogs, twined with red ribbons and green foliage. Every girl had been persuaded some two weeks before to pen a letter to Santa Claus, saying what she wished for.

were gratified as nearly as possible by the bluff, burly Saint Nick, who unfolded his pack and presented the gifts with pointed remarks as to their value.

Some girls had asked for automobiles, and these were supplied with pocket editions. The bus who had asked Santa for houses and lots were also gratified, but their presents were in miniature.

One lady, who wanted a suit for a Christmas gift, found one which looked exceedingly amiable. If somewhat wooden of countenance, she received what she asked for in her letter, while a beautiful baton, silver-mounted, was the token of love from the members of the club to its leader, Mrs. Selby.

BUSINESS WOMEN.  
The holiday frolic of the Business Women's Club was turned into a kitchen shower for one of the members, who is to desert the ranks and become a bride with the New Year. Miss Isabel Carr, the recipient, was all unsuspecting, but duly grateful.

The affair was held at the residence of Mrs. D. K. Edwards. While Miss Carr was wondering at the unusual decorations, far away music was heard. The familiar strains of a wedding march were recognized, and soon appeared a bridal party, flower girl, ring-bearer, maid of honor, bride, and the bride's mother, and from another side of the room appeared the clergyman and the bridegroom. A unique and amusing service under Miss Cora Isabel Carr and Victor Wright. The costumes were not such as are usually seen at a wedding, but were in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, and the congratulations from the guests were most hearty.

THE KITCHEN UTENSILS were showered upon Miss Carr in such a way that she was not bruised, but she had to be hit with some of them to know what they were intended for. Most appetizing was Mrs. Edwards' reading on "How to Cook a Husband," given as advice to the bride.

CURRENT EVENTS.  
Ho for the Christmas pie that the Current Events Club had, just like the one Jack Horner pulled the plum out of, only instead of a plum each

girl pulled out a Christmas package. A delightfully appropriate programme was then given, with a review of Christmas stories, beginning with that classic, "Twas the Night Before Christmas." There was a talk on Christmas pictures, and the Madonnas of the world, and an account of carols and quaint Christmas observances in different parts of the globe.

SECRETARY'S GOOD TIME.  
Who ever heard of a half-hour party? That is what the secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association had all by themselves in the tiny office of the general secretary. The guests were seated Turkish fashion, sofa pillows being the only seats available.

On the office safe was a tiny Christmas tree alight, and Santa Claus came in, riding a hobby horse and carrying all the Christmas mail in a huge stocking. Everything was distributed amid such laughter as might have resulted in a riot call. Then a blazing plum pudding was borne in and partaken of by the light-hearted workers, who have right to be merry with all the good they have accomplished during the year.

COUNTRY SCHOOL.  
The capheaf of all the Christmas festivities of the association was the entertainment for all girls in the city who wished to enjoy the hospitality of the Y.W.C.A. About two hundred girls and young women gathered at the rooms and witnessed a performance representing a country school, with school mistress arrayed in pail and dignity.

Three school trustees came in to hear the children recite and to look into school matters generally. There was a recitation of the A.B.C. class and of the primer class, and a spirited delivery of "Marco Bozaris." Many side-splitting features kept the audience convulsed with laughter for an hour and a half. Presents were distributed to the children at the end of the affair, and refreshments were served to the whole merry party.

Clara Shortridge Foltz, Attorney and Counselor at Law, general practice, Merchant Trust Bldg., 201 S. Broadway cor. 2nd.

## NO DEADHEAD TELEGRAMS.

Postal Telegraph Company Notifies Former Beneficiaries That There Is Nothing Doing.

The man who had it all fixed up for a rebate has had his howl; the man who always traveled on pass has poured forth his tale of woe, and it was thought that about all the victims of the far-reaching interstate commerce law had wailed their wail, but yesterday developed a new one.

Free transmission of telegrams will be no more after next Tuesday. That is what the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company has heretofore enjoyed the courtesy of the telegraph companies and have had the exquisite pleasure of seeing their messages marked "D. H." will now have to quit sending messages or else hand over the coin of the realm.

Yesterday they received notice from the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company as follows: "Owing to changed conditions, it has been found necessary to stop all free transmission of telegrams. This company will absolutely discontinue its entire free list on January 1, 1907, and no free service will be performed thereafter."

Canadians Use Our Money.  
Canada coin is 5, 10, 25 and 50-cent pieces, but has no 1-cent and no gold coinage. In consequence the merchants there find it convenient to use the American coins, and the distance to the point where they may be exchanged is so short that any merchant who is selling goods upon which he is making a profit can well afford to accept in payment American silver, which he can easily exchange for Canadian silver coins. Canadian bank-notes or American gold coins within a few hours, and at very slight expense. Indeed, if the Canadian merchant is dealing with persons south of the in-

## Eyeglasses Not Necessary.

Eyeight Can Be Strengthened, and Most Forms of Diseased Eyes Cured Without Cutting or Bracing.

That the eye can be strengthened so that eyeglasses can be dispensed with in the great majority of cases, has been proven beyond a doubt by the testimony of hundreds of people who publicly claim that they have been cured by that wonderful little instrument called "Actina." "Actina" also cures most cases of sore and granulated lids, tritis, etc.; also removes Cataracts and Pterygia, without cutting or dressing. Over 2,000 "Actinas" have been sold, therefore it is not an experiment, but an absolute fact. The following letters are but samples of those that are received daily:

Mrs. M. E. Champey, 22 West 18th St., New York City, writes: "The 'Actina' cured me of tritis after the doctors said there was no cure outside an operation. I have been entirely well for over four months, and now I can read and see as well as before. I can honestly recommend 'Actina' for all afflictions of the eyes."

(Miss) E. F. Tucker, of 241 San Antonio Avenue, Alameda, Cal., says: "I am more than pleased with the 'Actina.' When I read your folder explaining troubles peculiar to men, sent free, I was so interested that I immediately discontinued their use, and have not had them on since. It is wonderful. I consider it worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and have pleased to have a circular in hand to friends as they may understand more of it, price, etc."

"Actina" can be used by old and young with perfect safety. It is impossible to do harm with the eye. Every member of the family can use the "Actina" for any form of disease of the eye, Ear, Throat or Head. Use will last for years, and is always ready for use. If you will send your name and address to the New York & London Electric Association, Dept. 20, 105 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., you will receive absolutely FREE, a valuable book—Professor Wilson's Treatise on Diseases of the Eye. International boundary he will pay his accounts with the American money he has accumulated, and both parties will be free from paying exchange.

## PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Labeled for your Protection by the Diamond Brand. Take one or two pills with each meal, and you will be cured of all diseases of the female system.

FOO & WING HERB CO.  
200 N. OLIVE ST.  
Their purely herbal remedies have cured hundreds of chronic cases of all kinds of chronic diseases, including female troubles and all have failed; surgical work done without using the knife. Free diagnosis. No questions asked.

DR. HARRISON  
Treats Diseases of Men Successfully. 25 years' experience and 15 years in Los Angeles. Send for our folder explaining troubles peculiar to men. Sent free. 200 N. OLIVE ST. Hours 9 to 12 to 8—Sundays 9 to 12.

CANCER CURED.  
By the Mrs. J. J. Bridge Kennedy. No knife. No plaster. Twenty years' experience. Mrs. Bridge is with J. C. Aldrich, M.D., 454 S. Spring St. Hours 10 to 4.

STOP USING MORPHINE OPIUM  
"Misty-Nite" will cure you quickly, painlessly, pleasantly. \$1.00 a BOTTLE. Sent on Los Angeles with by U.S. Mails Co.

## LADIES

DR. CANTON'S MONKEY BRAND. ALWAYN'S MONKEY BRAND. Obsolete Monthly Pills.

It will not take the cost of a regular doctor's visit to get a regular doctor's visit. Ladies are cordially invited to send for our folder explaining troubles peculiar to women. Sent free. 200 N. OLIVE ST. Hours 9 to 12 to 8—Sundays 9 to 12.

DR. & MRS. CANTON  
204 Marquette Place, Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone 7000, Office Phone 7000.

Men and Women Diseases  
\$5 A Month Medicine  
We treat successfully Catarrh, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Heart, Lung, Kidney and Stomach Disorders, and all forms of chronic and acute diseases. Consultation Free. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Dr. Martin & Co.  
254 S. Broadway Suite 18, Los Angeles

Review of the  
STATE OF THE  
XXVII<sup>TH</sup> YEAR  
Houses

FACT AND COM

THE Telegram, published in any narrow... makes a very interesting... building operations... The paper carried... text to preach from... from one point of view... thirty-five cities as... building operations for... November showed an av... as compared with the... of 21 per cent. Of... cities, nineteen showed... a loss. Portland... heads the list... of 77 per cent. The... goes back to last... for that month an in... 1906 for the city of... per cent. It is further... for five months in the... current year Portland... in building activity.

Building Percentages.

New Los Angeles has no... include in any narrow... the growth of any city... past or elsewhere. The... with us here is that we are... a little bit too fast... just as well to call atten... building influence of per... matters of this kind. For... month referred to here, 1906, Portland percentage of growth was 77 and that of... 12. But what does it... and what does it mean?... of buildings erected in... November 1905 was 244 all... same month in the cur... was 388. Last year the... 122 and this year 103,225... For the month of November... the number of building... was about 550. The cost... was \$1,989,543, compar... same month in 1905 of no... buildings costing \$1,324,245, wh... increase in cost of 12 per ce... Portland paper wisely cuts o... of the current year in its co... the buildings erected in... plan ran to nearly 1500 and co... over \$2,200,000. The N... of the current year... smallest of any month in the y... supporting the current month... number, which is likely to show... further falling off in buildi... the other months of the year... erected in the city of Los... counted from \$50 to ov... month and the cost has been... from \$1,000,000 to \$1,700,000... some months to in round... \$1,000,000 and in June as stated... \$2,200,000. The year... will show about 11,000 be... Los Angeles to \$1,700,000... \$1,000,000. As November is... the month of largest... Portland the building acti... city will amount to abo... perhaps and the cost o... over \$7,000,000.

Building Falling Off.

This article in the Portland Tel... tilling attention to a general... of building in the United... amounting for the month of Nov... an average of 21 per cent, re... of interest of considerable... the nearer we get home the m... from the interest comes. Here... the month of December... about to close, will show the... in fifteen if not in ele... It will be by no me... record, as it is likely to sh... construction of a total num... if not quite 600 buildi... expense approximating pe... But the point which at... is the fact that it will... in perhaps a year and... that it is the second cons... month in this city showing a... in building activity. The... it raises in whether this... activity in this line is lik... to be temporary or perha... to be a permanent feature... decision all over the cou... point to the culmination of... In this particular line fo... before. The cities of Ameri... a very large number of ne... structures and houses of ou... for residence purpose... last six years. The incre... has been something... a year, but even with th... possible, perhaps over... and as a general rule. In... in population so enorm... year, making a total inc... population of from 20,000 to... twelve months, the number... would have to be excee... to match the demand. As t... there are great prospects on... which will call for the expendi... millions of dollars in the... army of industrial people in... employment. The mining develop... territories around us will... to bring a great deal of w... great wealth to the peop... Angeles to establish their ho...

Increased Cost.

The real influence at work in... this building activity is undou... the cost of building. A real... engaged in building up reside... the better class for the up... through the columns of... that a house which... \$200 more for the lumber g... building material cost... to the buyer of a house like... run at \$200 or \$300 up to \$100... than a year ago. Another ag... Sunday's issue in this dep... stating that they had ab... putting up new residences... prices of building materials... six months ago they... bungalows of a certain t... or a little less. They... get \$200 more for that... may have only five houses b... at the present time, which is... many as they were building... ago. When you come to t...







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## Real Estate

## FOR SALE—

## Houses.

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**FOR SALE—**  
City Lots and Land

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**R SALE—**  
**Business Propo**

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1998

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DECEMBER 20, 1961

**FOR SALE—**  
Country Property

of the committee has reported that the Home Extension service, to club members, for raising grape and pear on small plots, securing membership, and raising cash for the TENSION ASSOCIATION, 18 Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

**FOR SALE—MEXICO.**  
Land near Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico. 1000 acres. Particulars of K. A. BROWN, COMPANY, 28 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. or J. J. HOWARD, Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico.

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE** some ranches and properties for sale in the MOJAVE RIVER LAND AND ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. "Phone 1512.

**FOR SALE—A COUNTRY** near Los Angeles, Cal. 1000 acres. Particulars of K. A. BROWN, COMPANY, 28 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. or J. J. HOWARD, Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico.

**FOR SALE - WE HAVE SOME FINE**  
ranches at from \$1250. 60 acre  
one up at once. ADAMS-VINCENT-  
CO., 485 Fay Bldg.

**FOR SALE - 11 ACRES, THE WA-**  
years old, 78 apricot trees, the WA  
quantity of berries, 1-room  
cleanly water. KEMPKE, 29 & P

**FOR SALE - 2 1/2 ACRES ON W**  
car line; beautiful location for  
land, planted to walnuts  
& CALDWELL, ground  
Sixth st.

**FOR SALE - M AND R**

**OR SALE—** 6 ACRES TRACT near  
Horton, with water, suitable for trees or alfalfa, also to suit purchaser, \$10,000. **DG. FIVE, Main 279.**

**OR SALE—OFFER WANTED**—Good alfalfa land, 50 acres, stored house, fine barn, etc. Only willing, can't care for a **TIMES OFFER.**  
**12.**

**OR SALE—DAIRY,** at **LA**, selected territory, cows, horses and everything to run a customers; a snap if sold quick. **Call bus 3, TIMES OFFER.**

**FOR SALE**—**2-ACRE TRACT** near Horton, with water, suitable for trees or alfalfa, also to suit purchaser, \$10,000. **DG. FIVE, Main 279.**

2 acres alfalfa, 125  
water; take San  
2 blocks east; price  
IT, call, Green Garden  
SALE OR EXCHANGE  
miles from Los  
wood; steam car and  
rich, productive soil;  
trees. No agents need  
T 2134.

SALE-TULARE COUNTY  
on the ground 500  
T 2135.

SALE-100 ACRES  
RD. 1000  
F THURSTON, E  
Ana, Cal. Phone Red 10

SALE-1 HAVE  
frontless belt only for

125 South Shore. Will sell for \$13,000 Broadway.

**SALE—1/2 AN ACRE, 20 ACRES** of foothill wheat land in Los Angeles near small town. A beautiful view. **REDDER, 31 Tajo St.**

**SALE—50 ACRES** of irrigated land, southwest of Los Angeles. **Call Mr. E. J. G. S. Broadway.**

**SALE—BUY A 10-ACRE** tract for \$100,000 and \$10 a month; no interest to pay. **Where? Address K, box 117.**

**SALE—A CULTIVATED** tract, \$10 down, \$10 per month; see particulars address R, box 117.

**SALE—OR TRADE** for

from Redlands. Will buy  
city live stock. A  
SALE - 5 ACRES AT BAR  
car line; water on tract  
KERN, owners. B  
SALE - COLONY LARMI  
citrus oranges and fruit  
and Kern counties. In  
C. 121 S. Broadway.  
SALE - OR EXCHANGE  
from Fernando to  
\$750. Will double to  
PERMITT, 120 N. Main  
SALE-SACRE LEMON OR  
balance \$20 per month  
D. MOORE & CO. Bldg.

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WRITTEN AT OCEANOGRAPHY  
 (Santa Cruz Times)  
 Lake County.  
 AND IN LAKE COUNTY  
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 CHURCHILL  
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...Address: 113 W  
...FOR SALE  
...valuable  
...Lone Valley,  
...LOVER, 418 C

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This is a fine property for sale. The owner has a large lot and a well-kept house. The property is in a good location and is a good investment. The price is \$10,000.00. The owner is a man of good character and is a good neighbor. The property is a good investment. The price is \$10,000.00. The owner is a man of good character and is a good neighbor. The property is a good investment. The price is \$10,000.00. The owner is a man of good character and is a good neighbor.

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**SPECIAL**  
**FOR BUSINESS**

**SALE - AT WA**  
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can't meet past  
**TIMES OFFICE.**

**SALE - Ost 1**  
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**MILLSSTONE. 21%**



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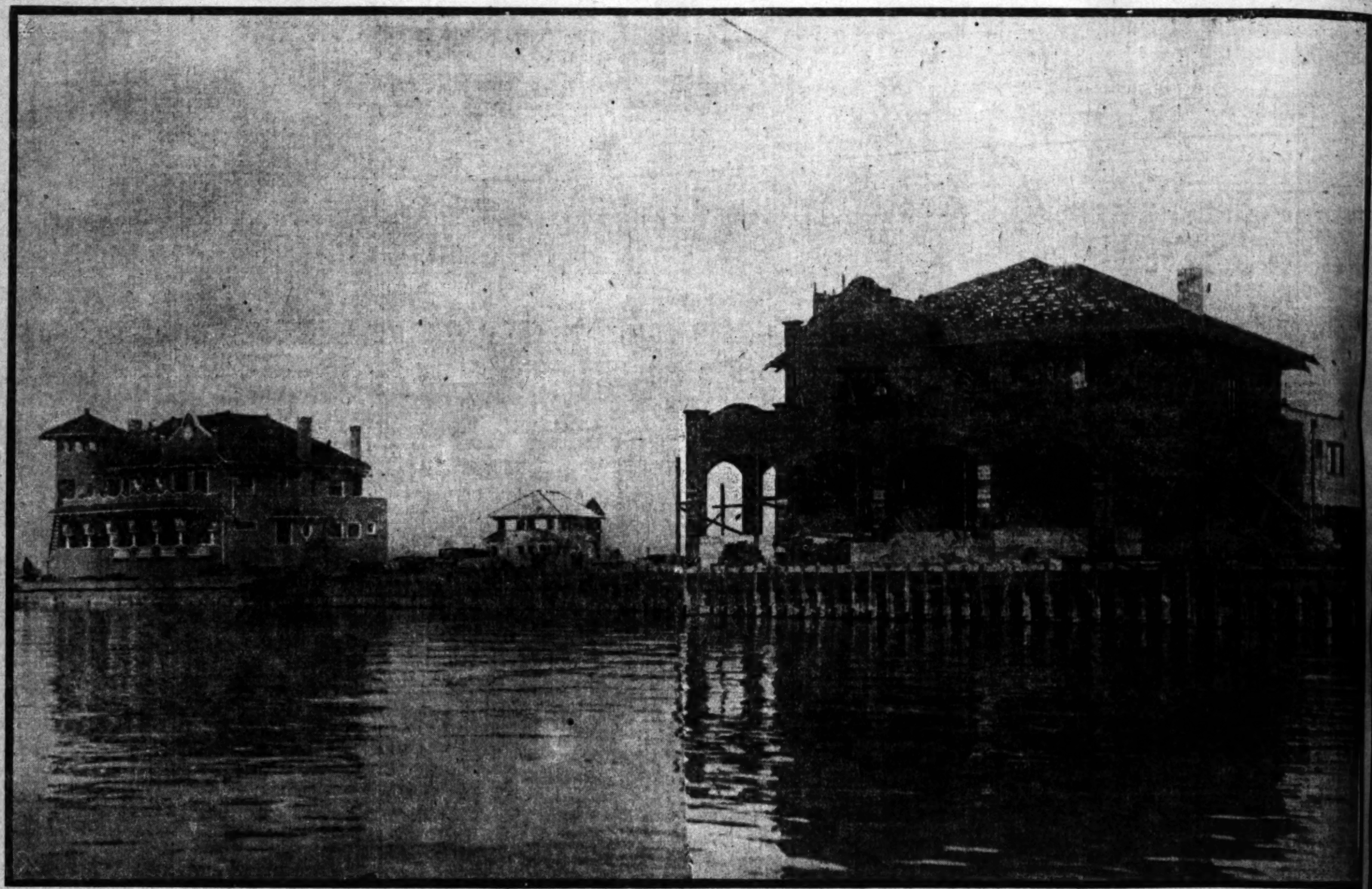




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Present Aspect of  
The "Westlake District"  
Of the Beaches

# NAPLES

Photo By Patterson  
Buy That Lot  
Build That House

HOW DOES THIS LOOK TO YOU NOW?

A. M. & A. C. PARSONS

Founders and Sole Agents  
Huntington Building, Ground Floor

## MILLIONS IN CHEERING CUP.

Shrewd Britishers Do Push  
Indian Product Here.

Chinese Teas Lose Ground in  
Various Markets.

Machines Cope Successfully  
With Hand Labor.

At the beginning of the last century tea was so little known in Western Europe, that, outside of cities and apart from the houses of the rich, the people did not even know how to cook the tea leaves. The beverage was unknown in Europe at the beginning of the sixteenth century and came into England in 1552. At that time it was so expensive as to be a rare luxury, used only by the extremely rich. The price was from \$30 to \$50 a pound. A hundred years after its introduction into Europe it was worth \$7.50 a pound. The use of tea increased rapidly in Great Britain and, by the time the eighteenth century got well along, in 1726, the consumption amounted to 700,000 pounds. At present there are used in the British Isles from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds of tea a year. There is some dispute as to whether the mountainous country of India or China was the original habitat of the tea plant. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. But however this may be, China became the great tea-producing and tea-consuming country of the globe. The Flower Kingdom held this supremacy until within very recent years. The cultivation of the tea plant grew and

the consumption of tea spread all over the civilized world, but not generally so rapidly as in the British Isles. At present there are three different sources of the tea supply of the world, China, Japan, and India. Taking our own country first, up to forty years ago, China produced all the tea consumed in America. Now 40 per cent of the tea used in America comes from China, 22 per cent from Japan, a little more than 17 per cent from the island of Formosa, and between 10 and 11 per cent from India, including Ceylon. In fifty years Americans have not increased their consumption of tea very materially. It runs at present at about 1.5 pounds per capita per annum, and the total amount reaches something over 100,000,000 pounds. Outside of the tea-producing countries, the English are the greatest consumers of tea. The consumption in the British Isles amounts to from 5 to 6.16 pounds per capita per annum. It is just forty years since Indian tea came into competition in the British Isles with Chinese tea. At the beginning of the period, China sent to England a little over 100,000,000 pounds of tea, or 34 per cent of the total consumption. India supplied 4,320,000 pounds, or 4 per cent of the amount consumed. This furnished 3.68 pounds per capita. The imports from China in Great Britain reached a maximum in 1873, with 128,340,000 pounds of Chinese tea, 78 per cent of the total consumption. In twelve years the imports of Indian tea rose to 24,092,000 pounds, or 22 per cent of the total consumed, the per capita having risen to 4.68 pounds. Year by year from the last date to the present the importations of China tea into the British Isles has steadily decreased until now China sends the United Kingdom less than 15,000,000 pounds of tea, while India sends over 100,000,000 pounds, and Ceylon over 110,000,000 pounds, the per capita being something over six pounds. As the United States takes practically all the exports of tea that Japan has for sale, the contest between the Chinese tea growers and those of India has not affected the Japanese industry and the rivalry has been confined almost entirely to the British Isles. Russia takes annually

increasing amounts of Chinese tea, but the falling off in exports to Great Britain has been severely felt, not only directly in the tea industry in China, but by that whole kingdom generally. In China the cultivation of the tea plant and the handling of the tea are done today as they were centuries ago. Indeed the depression in the tea trade incident to the rivalry of Indian tea has resulted in a good deal of negligence in the cultivation of the tea plant in China and deterioration in the quality of the China teas. All the work is done by hand, including the picking and preparing the tea leaves for the market until they are in the hold of the ship destined for foreign markets. It is a slow and laborious operation, possible only in a country where labor is so plentiful and wages so low as in China. The cultivation of Indian and Ceylon teas is confined for the most part to Europeans. They own the plantations and merely hire the Indian laborers to do the work. The ground is prepared after advanced European methods of cultivation, nearly all the work being done by machinery or implements with horse power. The great factor in this English cultivation of tea in India, is the introduction of machinery which handles the product ten and twenty and fifty times faster than is possible where only hand labor is used. The teas of these several countries are of distinctly different types. The Japanese teas are for the most part green teas and are very lacking in what tea men know as "cup qualities." This refers to the appearance of the beverage when ready for use in the teacup. The ordinary Japanese tea, when poured into the cup, looks but little different from pure boiling water. There is a mere stain of color about the typical Japanese tea. They are very deceptive in this matter, as to the eye they look weak, but as a matter of fact they contain a great deal of theine, which contains the stimulating qualities of the beverage. The Chinese teas are largely black teas and still they vary in their "cup qualities," some of them being comparatively light in color when poured out and others being almost as black as ink. This latter is particularly characteristic of what is known in this country

as English breakfast tea, which, by the way, is a term unknown in England. COLOR IN THE CUP. The Indian teas are more like the Chinese types than like the Japanese. In the cup they give a very rich and attractive brown color when ready for use on the table. One strong point which has tended to recommend these Indian and Ceylon teas to the English people is the cleanliness with which they are handled. They are cured, packed, and put upon the market by the men of the highest business intelligence. They are not only free from all alien matter and therefore clean, but extremely uniform in their quality. "The American Grocer" of a few weeks ago stated that the tea examiner in the New York customhouse had appraised on a given day, 100 packages containing 2500 pounds of these Indian and Ceylon teas without a single rejection. This unusual result undoubtedly comes from the use of machinery in the preparation of the product, which is handled, and the knowledge on the part of the English tea merchants of India of the value of uniformity in the quality of the goods offered upon the market. In this country the use of Indian teas is far from general. Indeed, in most parts of the country but little is known about this type of tea. Most people have hardly even heard of it. However, the commercial shrewdness and energy of the English business man is beginning to tell. These English tea growers of India are pushing their product into all markets of the world. They are even invading Russia with their wares, where the China tea has been the only one known for ages. The success of the undertaking depends in Russia almost entirely upon the matter of price. The people of the people of Russia are so poor that even a cent a pound in the cost of their tea will decide them in their preference. They are great tea drinkers, and they drink their tea exceedingly strong. matter of quality, but simply a matter of price and strength. Indeed, the poorer people there, as in other countries, are so habituated to the use of boiled tea that quality makes very little difference. The use of machinery on the Indian tea plantations enables the growers to put tea

in Russia of the lower grades at a price which is successfully competing with the Chinese tea. Furthermore, the Indian teas present such a delicious rich appearance to the eye that they become popular wherever they are once used. These shrewd English tea merchants are engaged in a vigorous campaign to introduce their teas into the United States. Of course, the headquarters of the trade is in London, and the business is done through that point. But the great tea houses of the big metropolises which handle Indian teas are sending agents into all the chief centers of trade in the United States, backing them in every way in their efforts to introduce these Indian teas into this country in competition with the Japanese and China teas. Sir Thomas Lipton is well known as one of the great tea merchants who is in the lead in introducing these Indian and Ceylon teas into the United States. He has his own plantations, packs his own teas under his own brands, and established his agencies all over this country. He has a large wholesale house here in Los Angeles, which makes a specialty of these Lipton teas. Another great English house is that known as the Masawater Tea Company, limited. The magnitude of its operations may be measured by the statement that recently the company sent a check to the customhouse at London to pay the duty on a single invoice of tea which represented \$38,562, 88, 84, or a matter of nearly \$400,000. As the import duty on tea into England is 10 cents a pound, the amount of tea covered by this payment is easily figured. The Masawater Tea Company is active. This company also has an agency established here in Los Angeles, very busily engaged in introducing these Indian and Ceylon teas into the houses of the city and surroundings. DRINK MORE COFFEE HERE. Americans are not large tea drinkers, the consumption of coffee among us being vastly larger than that of tea. The per capita of tea is given above at about a pound and a third a year, while the consumption of coffee in the United States increased in seventy years from 2.8 pounds to 11.8 pounds a year. Perhaps our careless way of preparing and serving tea may

have something to do with this lack of appreciation of the beverage on our part. The person who attempts to drink boiled tea will certainly not acquire a very ardent taste for it in comparison with a cup of fragrant coffee. The real tea drinker never boils his tea. The proper way, according to the best standards for making the beverage, is to use always an earthenware or china pot, which should be thoroughly warmed by pouring boiling water into it before the tea is made. This water is then poured out and the dry leaves placed in the pot, when water which has only been brought to a boil and not let continue even for a few minutes to boil, and never water which has boiled twice, is then poured over the dry tea leaves and let stand for about five minutes, never longer than seven, when the infusion should be poured off, either into cups or into another teapot, which has also been rinsed out and warmed by having boiling water poured into it and then poured out. These tea merchants who are making so much effort to introduce Ceylon and Indian teas into the United States take great pains in sending out elaborately and beautifully illustrated pamphlets instructing the householder how to make it in the proper manner. In using the grades of India or Ceylon teas it is important not to use too much. They are of great strength in body and flavor, and will be most grateful to the palate as well as go further if not made too strong.

M. AND M. ELECTION. Seven directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association are to be elected next month to take the place of the seven retiring directors. Yesterday the Nominating Committee completed its selection of nominees, and they will be voted upon January 21, the date of the annual meeting. The names selected are: A. K. Brauer, C. C. Desmond, John Kahn, C. H. Plummer, A. W. Rehnitz, M. A. Hamburger and George W. Munger, Jr. Fine Furs for Ladies' Wear. Harris & Co., 107 S. Main. GOOD tea and coffee are worth drinking.

SUNDAY, DE  
PROSPERITY  
FINE SHO

And Every Indica  
Will Contain

Bradstreet's Report  
Interesting Fig

Records Broken T  
Hope for N

Optimistic in a remark  
the report issued by  
regarding the business co  
in the United States  
were by reflection in the  
world. Not only does this  
the remarkable prosperity  
prevailed, in spite of a  
drawbacks and disasters  
mounting upon this conditio  
a credit in a conserva  
an added volume of busin  
and continued prosperit  
water from natural forces  
not improbable.  
In this regard the report  
party beyond precedent in  
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makes prediction as to 190  
difficult. It may be said, ho  
outlook for next year  
stable. Probably never  
the volume of future busin  
is large. From three to ni  
orders ahead are reported in  
turn, and wholesalers are  
have been active as never  
spring business. Perhaps the  
future business done in an  
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all its forms. And what is  
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the largely the case in co  
of all kinds.  
The high level of all prices  
stimulate operations and  
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markets is afforded in the a  
and advancing prices now  
All actions of the communi  
to be prosperous and spend  
body than ever before.  
The strain in money—a w  
condition, perhaps, but one  
most, because prosperity has  
continued—seems to have  
ought a small measure of  
In the absence of now t  
speculations, a very large, if n  
er's business seems withi  
modified as it may be by th  
the forces above named  
developments of 1907.  
FIGURES OF PROSPERITY  
California is experiencing in  
this great prosperity, yet  
of the entire country is a  
dependent upon the prosp  
the other sections as a w  
more or less degree for its con  
This is exemplified by the a  
even as to the crops, manu  
wholesale and retail trade  
products and confidence of the  
merchants.  
Of the six principal cereals  
that is the only crop showing  
from the crop of 1905. T  
for 1906 are: Corn, 2,327  
bushels, value \$1,164,247.47;  
wheat, 4,238,884 bushels, and  
barley, 2,427,772 bushels, value  
\$1,000,332.50; oats, 984,032 bu  
value \$208,232.97; barley, 2  
bushels, value \$74,235.97; r  
bushels, value \$13,671.24; r  
at 14,643,337 bushels, value  
a grand total in crop value  
these six cereals alone of th  
the sum of \$2,065,336.79. T  
the volume of farm produ  
is estimated at \$5,724,000,000,  
the figures for 1905 were \$4,900,  
an increase in value and addi  
for the farmers and coun  
of \$825,000,000.  
Bank clearings for 1906 are  
creditable, the figures being  
\$1,000,000,000, an increase over 19  
within a fraction of \$10,000,000.  
at the same time the total trade in  
of \$1,100,000,000, and the total  
into imports of merchandise  
\$200,000,000, and exports, \$1,500,  
\$1,300,000,000.  
RAILROAD EARNINGS.  
The railroads have no reason  
and poverty this year for their  
for ten months totaled \$1,  
\$1,200,000,000, while in 1905 they totaled  
\$1,100,000,000, a gain in ten months  
of \$100,000,000. The railroads are  
enough to accommodate shi  
many sections of the country.  
The volume of business in busi  
operations is probably a better  
sign of prosperity than any other  
great deal of this money is put  
for the people. The volume  
is \$725,000,000, while for 1905 it  
was \$650,000,000, an increase of \$75,  
\$75,000,000, an increase of \$75,000,  
and the decrease of bond  
of \$25,000,000, a total of \$50,000,  
\$25,000,000, and exports, \$1,500,  
\$1,300,000,000, which people have



### PROSPERITY'S FINE SHOWING.

Every Indication Is It Will Continue.

Bradstreet's Report Gives Interesting Figures.

Records Broken This Year, Hope for Next.

Prosperity in a remarkable degree is the report issued by Bradstreet's in the United States and, as it is by reflection in the rest of the world. Not only does this report show a remarkable prosperity which has prevailed in spite of a number of setbacks and disasters, but continuing upon this condition of affairs, predicts a conservative manner of adjustment of business for 1907, and continued prosperity, barring disaster from natural forces unforeseen and improbable.

In this regard the report says: "Prosperity beyond precedent in 1906 and the standards thereby established, this prediction as to 1907 peculiarly so. It may be said, however, that outlook for next year is very favorable. Probably never before was the volume of business booked so large. From three to nine months ahead are reported by manufacturers and wholesalers and jobbers, and active as never before on the part of business. Perhaps the heaviest business done in any line has been booked in iron and steel in the form of orders. And what is true of this is true of the case in cotton goods and other lines.

From affecting future trade, the high level of all prices seems to indicate a conservative and a close watch to past experience in stock prices is afforded in the active buying and advancing prices now witnessed. The volume of business for 1907 seems to be prosperous and spending more than ever before.

The strain in money—a world-wide phenomenon, perhaps, but one felt here because prosperity has been so great—seems to have so far only had a small measure of effect.

In the absence of now unforeseen setbacks, a very large, if not record, business seems to be in the making, and as it may be by the effects of the forces above named and the developments of 1907."

### FIGURES OF PROSPERITY.

Statistics in Bradstreet's report show this great prosperity, yet each section of the entire country is shown to be dependent upon the prosperity of the other sections as a whole in some degree for its continuance. This is exemplified by the statistics as to the crops, manufactures, commerce and retail trade, and the confidence of the money market.

Of the six principal crops spring wheat is the only crop showing a decrease from the crop of 1905. The figures for 1906 are: Corn, 2,927,418,981 bushels, value \$1,168,428,471; winter wheat, 4,328,888,004 bushels, and spring wheat, 242,772,966 bushels, value \$1,168,428,471; winter wheat, 4,328,888,004 bushels, and spring wheat, 242,772,966 bushels, value \$1,168,428,471; winter wheat, 4,328,888,004 bushels, and spring wheat, 242,772,966 bushels, value \$1,168,428,471.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads have no reason to complain of poverty this year for their earnings for ten months totaled \$1,588,000,000, while in 1905 they totaled \$1,488,000,000. A gain in ten months for \$100,000,000. Yet there are not enough to accommodate shippers in many sections of the country.

The volume of business in building construction is probably a better indication of prosperity than any other as the total of this money is put into the hands of the people. The total for the first ten months of 1906 was \$1,488,000,000, while for 1905 it was \$1,388,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000.

The minister's comments upon the increase of stock sales in Wall Street and the decrease of bond sales, however, were for 1906, \$287,000,000, and for 1905, \$287,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000, which people have in-

### THERMOMETERS OF TRADE.

It is the iron and steel industries which are considered to be more or less of a thermometer of trade prosperity, and the figures given in Bradstreet's show increases in all totals. The pig-iron output for 1906 is valued at \$25,000,000, with \$22,992,280 for 1905; the total iron ore shipments were \$38,388,000 in value, against \$34,383,454 for 1905. The steel rail production totaled \$2,700,000, with \$2,372,527 in 1905.

### IN REGARD TO FAILURES.

In regard to failures, the figures speak for themselves. The total liabilities in 1906—a bad year—were \$402,000,000, while in 1905 failure liabilities were only \$120,000,000.

### CONTINUING THE REPORT SAYS:

"Nineteen hundred and six was a very remarkable year. And yet this characterization appears incomplete in view of the fact that old records were revised and new ones set up in the dispirited and gloomy year. The predictions that 1905 was so favorable that better results were hardly to be expected the following year. Not the least remarkable feature, too, was the fact that the apparent drawbacks—and there were a number—did not retard the onward movement, and the course of events, commercial, industrial and financial, viewed from the vantage ground of achieved results, was a grand triumphant march of progress.

Cautiously stated, 1906 saw very favorable crop yields; a record output of cereals; close to highest yields and record values of other farm products; increasing activity in all kinds of mining, except coal; enormous output of precious metals; land speculation assumed enormous proportions, building activity surpassing the wonderful record of 1905; unprecedented totals of foreign trade; an unparalleled immigration, surpassing totals of clearings and railway earnings; employment active and labor scarce as never before; a record volume of the circulating medium—money—proving altogether inadequate for business purposes, and finally, and what is, perhaps, the most remarkable development of all, the reaching in a time of profound world's peace, of a war-time level of prices of commodities without the slightest apparent effect upon demand, which throughout the year, pressed hotly upon supply and caused, from the beginning of the year to its close, general complaints of the backward deliveries of goods.

### YET PROSPERITY RULES.

"Of the drawbacks, interruptions and what, in some years, would have proved to have been absolute checks to progress, there were several well-deserving of mention. Mild winter weather has not usually been associated in the past with present or future good trade or crops, and yet the country had the mildest winter in years. Later on in the year, the great city on the western coast was leveled by earthquake and fire, a shock to financial circles which might have been fatal in an ordinary year.

"Legislation of a somewhat radical character affecting railroads and large corporations, with numerous prosecutions of companies and individuals, was a marked feature resulting from the previous year's moral agitation in the spirit of State and nation, without any, apparently, other than beneficial effects to the country at large. Tight money at home and abroad put a strain upon general business, which resulted in strikingly little friction, judging from failure returns, the most noticeable effect being a feeling of conservatism which proved to be beneficial.

"Congressional and State elections had little effect, the general conclu-

sion being that the people were too busy to talk politics. Transportation congestion of the acutest kind, resulting in loss of trade and some actual suffering where fuel supplies were concerned, perhaps arrested, but certainly did not check, progress.

"Some occurrences which made the year an especially notable one, the final effects of which have not yet been worked out, were the immense speculation in and advance of land values, which, with the building activity in some sections, was claimed to be dangerous to continued prosperity. High money gave a check to this, as it also did to the enormous volume of speculation in mining shares, which diverted attention from other markets, notably grain and stocks, and to a certain extent, from cotton, though the latter showed great activity throughout the year."

### AFTER GYPSITE.

General Manager of Eastern Plaster Concern Writes to Corona Owners.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) CORONA, Dec. 28.—J. W. Voglesong, general manager of the Ohio Fiber Machinery Company, is in correspondence with owners of gypsite in Corona. Gypsite is plaster in making wood fiber wall paper, factories for the manufacture of which the Ohio company is establishing throughout the country. Mr. Voglesong will personally investigate the Corona gypsite deposits with the view of looking into the feasibility of erecting a mill here.

### CIRCLE CITY CURVES.

Eight gravel cars figured in a smash-up yesterday at the Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company's porphyry quarries, one and one-half miles north-east of Corona. The three cars loaded with gravel, but with brakes set, started down grade in some unexplained manner. Collision with empty cars, they completely wrecked one and damaged the others.

The City Trustee last evening, declared the case of City Engineer, vacant.

A. D. Nichols, a deserter from the torpedo boat, Paul Jones, was brought in from San Bernardino yesterday by Marshal Lyman to await instructions from the Navy Department. Nichols deserted his post at Santa Barbara. He was a minor when he joined the navy, and as he did not have his father's consent, effort is to be made to release him from service.

Miss Sarah Hadley of Los Angeles and Ernest N. Lewis of Corona were married in the former city on the 17th inst., and are now at home in the Barber Block, Corona.

Miss Catherine Fraser has resigned her position of postoffice clerk to take effect January 1.

### FUNERAL OF MRS. SIPES.

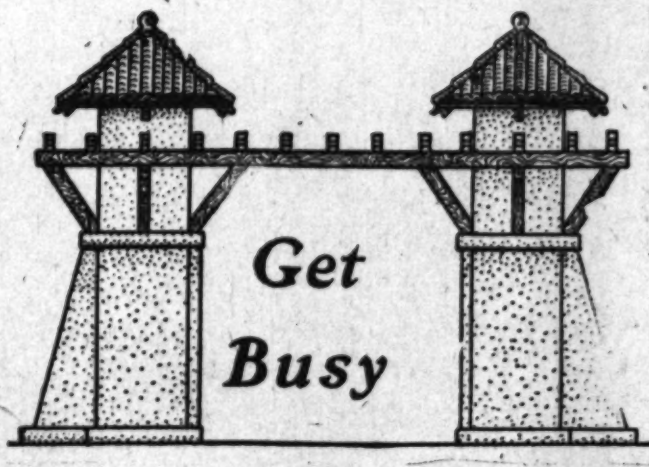
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Sipes, wife of Frank Sipes of this city, died at Elkhorn, Cal., on Friday, whether she had gone for treatment, and the funeral will be held at the Boyle Heights Methodist church, at 2:30 this afternoon, with interment at the Odd Fellows cemetery. She is survived by her husband and four sons, of this city, and four brothers, all residing in Iowa. The family removed here from Indian Territory a little over a year ago, on account of the ill-health of Mrs. Sipes.

### MASONS GOING TO CHURCH.

Dr. J. S. Thomson, pastor of the Independent Church of Christ, Eighth and Figueroa streets, has invited the members of the Scottish Rite bodies in Los Angeles to attend his church service this morning at 10 o'clock. The sermon will be delivered by Dr. Thomson, and his subject will be "The Annual Clearinghouse of the Soul." A special musical programme will be rendered.

# Only 2 Days More

Of the Big Discounts counts



Of the Big Discounts counts

## Fifteen Per Cent Off, as Follows:

Ten per cent. discount for all cash; five per cent. additional discount to those who will within 60 days from date of purchase, build on their lots in accordance with restrictions.

5 per cent. off for one-half cash; 2 1-2 per cent. off for one-fourth cash.

THESE DISCOUNTS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1907, AFTER WHICH THE REGULAR DISCOUNT ONLY WILL BE GIVEN.

### GO OUT TODAY. GO OUT TODAY. GO OUT TODAY

Vernon and Hooper Avenue Tract	Boyle Heights Tract	Pleasant View Terrace
On the corner of Vernon and Hooper Avenues. Hooper Avenue Car	On East Fourth and Mott Streets. Green Boyle Heights car.	On the new Eagle Rock line at city limits. 5-cent fare.
Lots as Low as \$720 Net	A Few Good Lots Left in This Fine Tract.	Lots as low as \$562.50 Net

## J. Frank Bowen

439-40-41 Douglas Bldg.  
Both Phones 2472

### "Look Into My Ready-Made Houses" Before You Build.

Everybody says: The Ducker Patent Ready Made and Portable Houses are the Best Houses Built for the Money.

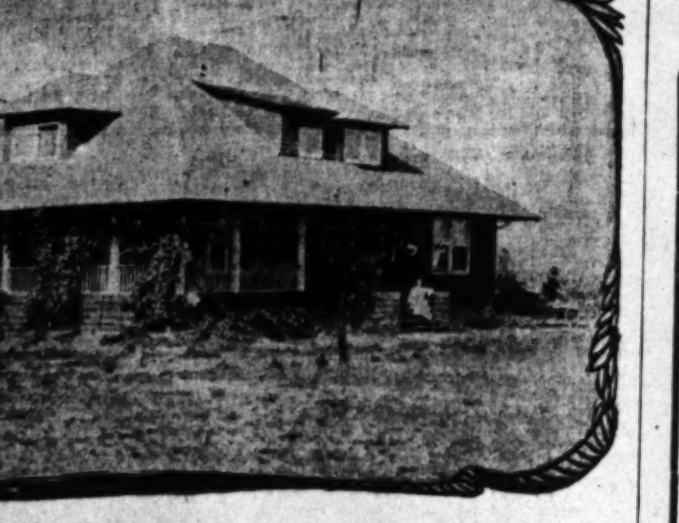
Cottages, Bungalows—All Kinds of Houses

Any Size—Any Style—Any Price—Anywhere.

ERECTED AT ONCE

H. J. BRAINERD 535-6 Chamber of Commerce. Tel. Home A4740. Los Angeles.

### COSY BUNGALOW AT



# EL CARMEL

Five miles from the city. DEEP, RICH, LOAMY SOIL, where you can raise alfalfa, fruit and vegetables. Why live on a small lot when you can get 5 acres for the same money with WATER and each acre. 5 acres and up, \$250 per acre and up, one-fourth cash balance on before and 2 years at 6 per cent. Don't delay but start the New Year right and get a home near the city. 2 roads, 10 cents car fare, 15 minutes from city.

F. H. BROOKS COMPANY 215-16 Currier Bldg., 212 W. Third St.

# CHINO RANCH

## TEN-ACRE FARMS

60 Minutes from Los Angeles.  
\$75 to \$150 per acre—one-fourth cash, balance easy terms

Profit producing acreage at \$75 to \$150 per acre, surrounded by all advantages that make ranch life successful, will soon be a mighty scarce commodity in Southern California. In fact, even today no lands in the entire Golden State, possessing the advantages and features of the Chino Ranch are being offered for as low as \$75 per acre. This fact merits the deepest consideration of thoughtful home seekers. The great Chino Ranch is truly a ranch of resources—resources that make failure practically impossible. The water supply is practically unlimited—in fact the Chino Ranch is conceded to be the richest water-bearing tract in Southern California. The climatic conditions are extremely favorable. Three great railroads cross the ranch. Markets on all sides eagerly receive every pound of Chino products and pay the highest prices. The most desirable land proposition within 60 minutes of Los Angeles—the one that is attracting the greatest number of intelligent buyers—is the Chino Ranch. Visit this prosperous valley—learn WHY hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of lands have been sold within the last few months.

## CHINO LAND & WATER CO.

Home Exchange 746 516 Wilcox Building Main 761















# News of Society—Gossip of Men and Women—Weddings, Parties, Dinners.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

CHRISTMAS festivities and the joys of simple home celebrations, which have been going on for some time, have been going on for some time, and have left in every heart a sort of soft regret that it is all over.

The second assembly dance, which was quite as brilliant an affair as the first one, gave the young people a chance to enjoy themselves to the greatest extent, and many beautiful girls and women were seen.

Beginning the joyous round of pleasures of the week, was the charming supper-dance given Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Van Noy, a home of their daughter, Miss Kate Van Noy, and also for Miss Virginia Johnson, both of whom are here for their vacation. The same evening a pretty little Christmas wedding took place, Miss Edith Tooty becoming the wife of Myron Wolcott, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride, at Hancock street, with Rev. J. R. Condon officiating.

Christmas was marked by numerous pleasant affairs, among which was the annual party with which Mr. and Mrs. A. Carroll of Palmetto Drive and Pasadena avenue entertained in the evening. Mrs. Henry Wilson Hart was one of the Christmas hostesses, entertaining her friends with a charmingly appointed dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis of Hollywood gave a pretty Christmas dinner in the evening, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Van Noy, who have recently returned from the East, entertained in their pretty home on South Pasadena.

Wednesday a number of delightful affairs were given. One of the largest was the wedding of Miss Lottie Seligson and Harry L. Harris in the banquet room of the Hotel Alexandria, before a choice company of 150 friends and relatives. An interesting wedding was that of Miss Nancy Griffin and John Marshall of San Bernardino, which took place Wednesday at noon in St. Vibiana's Cathedral, with Mr. Barnett officiating. That evening Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Newton gave a dinner party at the Mason in compliment to Miss Louise McFarland and her fiancé, Leo Chandler, whose wedding took place Friday.

Thursday Mr. and Mrs. C. J. George, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elliott and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lipson entertained with a beautiful dancing party at Hotel Hollywood, for a large company of Los Angeles and Hollywood friends. Friends of Miss Alice Noyes and Theodore G. Payne were surprised to learn of their engagement, which was announced on Friday.

On Friday Miss Ruth E. Yeager of No. 227 Valencia street was hostess at a charming musicale and card party, and Saturday, Miss Florence Silen of No. 4 Chester Place entertained at dinner for Miss Mabel Gurnsey and Thomas R. Lee, whose wedding will take place January 10. That afternoon Mrs. Gail B. Johnson, No. 345 Westlake avenue, gave a matinee party and luncheon in compliment to her daughter, Miss Virginia Johnson, who has just returned from Washington. In the afternoon, Mrs. Charles N. Green of No. 880 West Thirty-second street gave an informal tea for Mrs. William W. Sladden, formerly Miss Carrie Ryan of the State Normal School, and for Mrs. Charles L. Betterton and Mrs. William B. Haddis.

**Mrs. Polinder's Luncheon.**  
A pretty affair to be given for Miss Mabel Gurnsey will be the luncheon on Monday, which Mrs. R. W. Polinder of No. 225 West Adams street is planning to give.

**Mrs. Allison's Reception.**  
Mr. and Mrs. David B. Allison of No. 189 Sunset Place will entertain a company of twenty-four friends at dinner on New Year's eve in their pretty home. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are from San Francisco and are here to spend six months, and perhaps to locate. Mr. Allison will be remembered as the charming young man who visited Mrs. Jack Jevins and Mrs. Arthur Braly last winter, and who was the object of so much pleasant entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Allison visited planned to go abroad, just at the time of the northern disaster, which came and spoiled all their plans. They are here to remain until Mr. Allison rebuilds, and has his business in the North settled.

**For Miss Johnson.**  
In honor of Miss Virginia Johnson, who has just returned from Washington, where she has been attending school, her mother, Mrs. Gail B. Johnson of No. 345 Westlake avenue, entertained yesterday with a charmingly appointed luncheon at the California Club followed by a box party at the Regency. The luncheon was attractively decorated with violets, and the same fragrant blossoms formed garlands about the tables. The covers were laid for Mrs. Lawrence Burke and Miss Annie Van Noy, Mrs. Kate Van Noy, Phyllis Milburn, Mabel Bowler, Grace Rowley, Gertrude King, Mary Hubbell, Edith Herndon, Doris Davidson, Florence Avery, Olive Harpham, Cora Lord, Clara Badgley and Miss Andrews of New Orleans.

**Charming Texas Woman Leaves.**  
A charming southern woman, Miss Eunice Smith of Dallas, Tex., who has many friends in Southern California, made during some months' stay in Los Angeles and San Bernardino, left for her home yesterday morning preparatory to sailing for Europe in the early spring.

**For Miss Gurnsey.**  
In honor of Miss Mabel Gurnsey, whose marriage to Thomas R. Lee is to take place on January 10, Miss Beatrice Miller of No. 201 South Olive street, entertained informally for a few of Miss Gurnsey's intimate friends on Friday afternoon. Music was enjoyed, and the girls brought their plans to work, and late in the afternoon tea was served.

**Mr. Alderson to Take Bride.**  
That William A. Alderson, one of the well-known lawyers of this city is to take unto himself a bride on New Year's Day, will be news to his friends. The bride-to-be is a beautiful Jerseyville, Ill., woman, who has been spending some time here. Indeed it is scarce two years that Mrs. Webster has been here and during that time Mr. Alderson, met and lost his heart to the handsome widow. Mr. Alderson himself has lived here nearly six years and before that was a member of the Missouri bar, where he was prominent and influential. Sixteen years he served as a member of the bar in Kansas City, and was five years in St. Louis. Mr. Alderson has written a number of well-known law books, which are at this time being used in the law colleges of Harvard and Yale. "Toussie and Sentiments" penned in lighter moments is another pretty book of which Mr. Alderson is the author. Mrs. Webster is a charmingly pretty woman with golden hair and laughing blue eyes, and a fresh color, which is most attractive. The wedding is to take place on New Year's day at the home of Mr. Webster's sister, Mrs. E. H. Patton, No. 284 South Main street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After a delightful honeymoon, Mr. Alderson will take his bride to his beautiful new home at Sunny Slope, which he is just having completed.

**Janse's Family Dinner.**  
Dr. and Mrs. P. Janse of No. 811 Beacon street, entertained with a jolly family dinner party on Friday evening, a sort of reunion in fact. The home was bright with Christmas greens, and the large round table about which the guests were seated was decorated with red and green, and a round floral piece of scarlet carnations decorating the center, about which a ring of soft ferns was arranged. Favors were fetching ones of scarlet and green. Beside Dr. Janse, those who enjoyed the dinner were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Jevins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jevins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Braly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Braly, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. N. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Henneberger and Dr. Edwin Janse.

**Miss Allen's Wedding.**  
Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. William Allen of No. 222 West Sixth street for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Vera Allen, to take place at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening, January 3, with Rev. Baker P. Lee officiating. Miss Adella Allen of Hollywood, Ark., will be maid of honor, and Miss Vera Wadley is to be bridesmaid. Walter Callahan is to be best man, and little Frank Belcher will be ring bearer.

**For Miss Dorothy Olsen.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Olsen of No. 145 West Fourteenth street entertained with a Christmas party for their



MRS. NEWTON GRAHAM, a handsome bride of the past week.

daughter, Miss Dorothy. The rooms were decorated with poinsettias, holly, and red and white. Games were played and prizes awarded, and later luncheon was served from a table bright with red flowers. Places were marked here with little red boxes filled with candy. Those present were: Misses Germaine Rawlin, Mildred Fuller, Helen Northmore, Beatrice Levy, Weinstein, Pearl Weinstein, Elizabeth Thumher, Ruth Wagner and Master Buckner Porter.

**Hubbard's Dance.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard of Redlands will give one of the most stupendous functions of the coming month on January 11, at which a large company of friends will be entertained with a dinner and dance at the beautiful home there. Arend's Orchestra is to furnish the music.

**Miss Pieper Here.**  
Miss Lulu E. Pieper, formerly of Los Angeles, recently of San Jose, is being entertained by Los Angeles friends this week. Miss Pieper has continued her musical studies since leaving Los Angeles and is at present teaching in Pomona College, Claremont.

**New Year's Dance.**  
Not least of the good things to happen on New Year's eve, tomorrow, will be the dance given by the J.U.G. Club at Dobson's Hall in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Ben Smith, whose are home from college on their Christmas vacation. Two hundred invitations have been issued and everything points to a very enjoyable evening. Misses Annette Burck and Ethel May and Mr. Roger Williams will receive.

**For Miss Gurnsey.**  
In honor of Miss Mabel Gurnsey and Thomas R. Lee, whose marriage is to take place on January 10, Miss Florence Silen of No. 4 Chester Place, entertained with a charmingly appointed dinner at her home, No. 4 Chester Place.

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Later cards were played and the first prize was captured by Miss Variel, and was a handsome Colonial candlestick. Mr. Shepherd on the men's, a Christmas picture, prettily framed. Guests were Hon. and Mrs. R. H. F. Variel, the Misses Variel, Dean, and Mrs. Craymer, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Wells Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. Judd, and Mr. and Mrs. Simpson.

**Mrs. Denham's Shower.**  
Miss Mabel Gurnsey is being right cordially entertained by her many friends, and on Wednesday of the coming week, Mrs. Norman Denham of West Twenty-third street is planning a shower in her honor.

**Miss Dean is Bride.**  
A pretty home wedding took place on Christmas eve at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Georgia Dean, No. 423 West Forty-second street, Miss A. Edith Dean becoming the bride of Frederick A. Sparks, with Rev. Hugh K. Walker officiating.

The bride was attired in a charming little gown of white organdie and lace and carried a bouquet of white flowers. Harry Johnson played the wedding music. Guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Charles D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. Quimby, Mr. Barrett, Mrs. Holmbeck, Nathan Sparks, Claude Sparks, Eugene Sparks, Miss Metherole and Misses Ethel and Mabel Brown and Eleanor Barrett and Walter Brown. The newly-married couple will reside near Anaheim.

**Miss Yerger's Musicales.**  
One of the delightfully pretty functions of the week was the musicale and hearts party given on Friday afternoon by Miss Ruth Ellen Yerger at her home, No. 827 Valencia street. All the rooms were carpeted with asparagus ferns and holly wreaths and ribbons were used in pleasing combination.

**ALTERATION**  
**The LaMarque**  
**Corset and**  
**Lingerie Shop**  
Has added the  
LAGRANDE MAISON EXCLUSIVE WAIST  
AND NOVELTY SHOP  
And Newman's French Hat Shop.  
All with exclusive lines, and while alterations are being made for these additions we will give

**20 Per Cent**  
**Discount**  
on all our "Lingerie."  
Our muslins speak for themselves, and our prices are within the reach of all. Prices ranging from \$1.00 up. Take advantage of this offer and get fine muslins at Special Discounts.  
Try our Corsets and be properly fitted for style and comfort.

**LaMarque**  
**Corset and Lingerie Shop**  
340 S. Broadway

**La Grande**  
**Maison**  
**Smart Waists**  
Your selection will be exclusive as well as reasonable  
We carry but one waist of a style in our French creations.  
**La Grande Maison**  
340 SOUTH BROADWAY  
With La Marque

**Madame Tully**  
The only Dermalogist this side of Paris who takes her own medicine.  
America's Greatest Dermalogist.  
Mrs. Tully is now taking her wonderful winter treatment. She has been at San Francisco ten years ago, when she was located at the Baldwin Hotel on Market street. This is the first time she has done anything to her face since that time, and the ladies of Los Angeles are invited to call and see for themselves what Mrs. Tully can really do in this line.

The Madam will, for the holiday season, make a reduced rate for her toilet preparations and facial treatment. Address: Cumberland Hotel, South Olive street.

tion. Score cards were adorned with sketches of poinsettias and tied with red ribbons. Framed pictures were awarded as prizes and a heart-shaped bon-bon dish was a consolation.

The musical programme was presented by the following young women, who gave both vocal and instrumental music: Miss Pearl Teitel, Mrs. Frank Bryson, Mrs. Charles Halfhill, Miss Grace Fletcher and Miss Virginia Kel-lan.

Guests for the afternoon were Misses Sherrill, Blaisdell, Osborn, LeRoy Ackley, W. E. Simpson, A. J. Taylor, Al-tender, Milla, Ivan Parker, Paul Pit-ner, Clyde Dick, Thomas Inch, Alton Vaughn, Frank Simmons, Harry El-lott, and Misses Louise Milla, Florence Watkins, Laura and Rena Hayes of New York, Constance Johnson, Clara Salmon, Maud Lee, Miriam Lee, Julia Wagner, Alma Peterson, Caroline Max-well, Margaret Robinson, Sadie Lee, Emma Woodward, Lorena Haskins, Willie Kerns, Eva Kerns, May Schue-ter, Charlotte Casey, Lena Payne, Ethel Shrader, Katherine Schueter, Cara Casey, Cora Killian, Isabel Leavess, Bertha Jones, Beulah Viole, Emma Guckes, Alma Guckes, Violet Ball and Mamie Rommel.

Assisting the hostess in receiving were her mother, Mrs. E. L. Yerger, and Misses Florence Fitch and Nila Milla.

**Miss Salano's Luncheon.**  
The luncheon which Miss Laura Salano of South Figueroa street is planning for Thursday is to honor a number of fair brides-to-be, among them Misses Mabel Gurnsey, Louise McFarland and Margaret Lea.

**Pinkham's Here.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pinkham, who have lived at Terminal Island for the past three years, have moved to Los Angeles, and live at No. 485 Pasadena avenue. Mrs. Pinkham is at home on the first and third Thursdays. On Friday afternoon, January 4, Mrs. Pinkham will entertain some of her girl friends in honor of Miss Margaret Lea, whose engagement to Roy Kuster was recently announced. Both Mrs. Pinkham and Miss Lea are members of the Phi Delta Chi Sorority of the Marlborough School, a merry set of girls.

**G.C.A. Club Party.**  
The young ladies of the G.C.A. Club entertained their men friends with a Christmas party Thursday evening at the home of Miss Nellie Leach, No. 125 South Mathews. The evening was

spent in various ways of amusement, and the most important event was the Christmas tree, presided over by Santa Claus. Each one was well remembered with gifts, as Santa was generous to all. Dainty refreshments were served and all had a delightful evening.

**Garrison's Dinner.**  
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrison of No. 819 South Hancock street gave a Christmas dinner to William Froehlinger in honor of Henry Chasins of Walpole, N. D., who is visiting Southern California.

Those who enjoyed the dinner were: Misses L. Morris, M. LeGrand, F. Petterson, Messrs. A. Haggerty, J. Hayes and J. Collins and Mr. and Mrs. Petterson and Mr. and Mrs. C. Garrison.

**"Live Oak Dose."**  
On Friday afternoon the members of the "Live Oak Dose," a neighborhood club devoted to fancy work, literature and sociability, held its regular fortnightly meeting at the home of Mrs. Harold Lacy, No. 829 North Avenue Sixty-five.

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**N.B. Blackstone Co.**  
**DRY GOODS**  
**SPRING AND THIRD STS.**



**Midwinter Sale of**  
**Manufacturer's**  
**Samples of**  
**Fine**  
**Undermuslins**

**Begins**  
**Wednesday**  
**January 2nd.**

That this event will carry with it larger and more lasting results than any sale of a like nature we have ever held we've the soundest reasons for believing.

More satisfying to our patrons—not only from an economic point of view, but because of the very character of the goods; the broad assortments from which to choose; the masterly manner in which each garment is made and finished, and the daintiness and good taste displayed in trimmings. You'll not say you can't afford to lay in a year's supply; rather, you'll say you can't afford NOT to do so, when such things are buyable

**At 33 1/3 Per Cent Less**  
**Than Regular Prices**

Corset Covers Long Skirts Night Robes  
25c to \$5 40c to \$15 40c to \$12.50  
Drawers Short Skirts Chemise  
15c to \$5.00 25c to \$5 20c to \$5  
And with every dollar you invest you save 33 1/3c

Materials are Nainsook, Long Cloth, Cambric and Fine Muslin; elaborately, yet tastefully decorated with German Valenciennes edgings and insertions, Princess and Cluny laces, Swiss Nainsook and Hamburg embroideries; puffing, fine tucking, hemstitching, beading and ribbons; and done in a manner that shows painstaking care and expert knowledge.

Every garment is cut amply full and roomy—no skimping of materials at any point.  
Sale begins Wednesday morning at 8:30 O'Clock.

**ALL TAILORED SUITS REDUCED . . . ONE-THIRD**  
**ALL FURS REDUCED . . . ONE-FOURTH**  
**EVENING COSTUMES REDUCED . . . ONE-THIRD**  
**\$12.50 AUTO COATS FOR . . . \$7.50**

**Madame Tully**  
The only Dermalogist this side of Paris who takes her own medicine.  
America's Greatest Dermalogist.  
Mrs. Tully is now taking her wonderful winter treatment. She has been at San Francisco ten years ago, when she was located at the Baldwin Hotel on Market street. This is the first time she has done anything to her face since that time, and the ladies of Los Angeles are invited to call and see for themselves what Mrs. Tully can really do in this line.

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**Rogue**  
risk as a morning ride—varied as April day. Half a Rogue—a tale which actors, playwrights and politicians are cleverly portrayed in Mr. Grath's most interesting story—throughout the book runs a charming love story—as charming as the modern American girls can make. This book is bound to be a popular seller. \$1.35

**Curtiss & Welch**  
STORYS TO  
**THAYER CO.**  
252 S. SPRING ST.

**Up Sale**  
ldom is just one season old. It been a wonderfully successful season. Now for a successful clean-up. are cut without regard to cost. only aim is to dispose of every cent in the store. Half price—or near it—is the rule we have followed. We offer nothing but new styles and dependable garments. you fully appreciate these opportunities?

**Skirt Savings**  
undid opportunity to pick up a skirt. Our skirts have proven one of the store's greatest features.  
\$6.50 Skirts . . . \$3.25  
\$7.50 Skirts . . . \$3.75  
\$8.50 Skirts . . . \$4.25

**Street Coats**  
Odds and ends from lines that have sold by the scores—we have had a wonderful coat season.  
\$18.00 Coats . . . \$7.50  
\$17.50 Coats . . . \$7.50

**Half Price**  
Suits—all late styles—all popular have been in the house less than

**Hats Reduced**  
opportunities equal to these. We are clearing coats all season and now we

**Wardrobe**  
UIT SHOP  
Broadway

**Parasols**  
BY  
y prices. Large-ly. Parasols. de to order at man 25c

**Wardrobe**  
UIT SHOP  
Broadway

**Parasols**  
BY  
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Broadway

**Parasols**  
BY  
y prices. Large-ly. Parasols. de to order at man 25c

**Wardrobe**  
UIT SHOP  
Broadway

William A. Alderson of this city and Maude V. Webster, late of Jerseyville, Ill., whose marriage is announced to take place on New







DAY, DECEMBER 30, 1906.

## News of Society—Gossip of Men and Women—Out-of-Town Society.

ers, Parties.

He will return to his studies at the university at Berkeley.

Miss Lulu E. Piper, teacher of vocal music in Claremont College, is a student at the University of California, Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Douman entertained at their home, No. 240 West Ninth street, with a Christmas dinner.

## OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY

**Pasadena.**

THE social events of the past week are those which have been enjoyed by the younger members of society, the most noteworthy being the dance which was given Christmas night by Mrs. Albert E. Carroll and Mrs. Charles Legge in honor of Miss Lulu E. Piper, the pretty debutante cousin of the former. The function was given at Mrs. Carroll's new home on Palm street, and the drawing-room, which was used as a ballroom, was beautifully and appropriately decorated with holly, mistletoe, poinsettias and garlands of Christmas green.

The cards showed a bit of English style and the seasonable motif was carried out in the collection which was served in the interval between the dances. There were present seventy of the debutante and junior set of Pasadena's four hundred.

The Revelers' dance, which was given Thursday evening at the Shakespeare Clubhouse, was the second of a series which are being given this winter, and interested a few of the younger married people, as well as the younger society set. Here the ballroom was ornamented with red and green, holly, mistletoe and red geraniums combined in pretty

## W OLD

**Lola Montez Creme**

SKIN'S LIFE

removes age traces, prevents wrinkles, keeps the skin smooth and healthy, thus insuring a complexion permanently beautiful. It is absorbed in the skin pores by gentle rubbing. It revives and restores the skin's vitality, the relaxed muscles and fibrous tissue to come taut. The jar, all druggists.

**TRIAL BOX**—I have been a dermatologist many years with great success. I know what ladies need and I sell just the article that creates and preserves health and beauty. My book tells all about them. Ladies wanting this at with the jar in stamps, will receive a book of instructions and a box of the Food and Face Powder.

**Mrs. Nettie Harrison**

MENLO PARK, Cal.

## YOUNG

**More Important**

Specials for Monday, Dec. 31, "Final Day Sale," are about twenty-five of them, which are not described below.

**Day of 1906**

**December 31**

and acclaim every section at the Siegels whenever she wants some hint of attendance, for isn't there any end to the New Year?

er cent. to seventy-five per cent—general merchandise stores.

**Talking Skirts**

**g Models**

that has not been missed by any one of the designers—nothing but Novelty Mixtures, Silk Trimmed, and Blue Cheviots. (All sizes for

\$5.50  
\$6.75  
\$9.50  
\$12.50  
\$19.50

**Waists**

the city, or west of the American made merely for the purpose of feet satisfaction that "Siegel's" are

**Waists**

awn, and Dotted Swiss in the (1907 with laces and insertions.

\$3.95

**Specials**

**knickerbockers**

blowmer with in size of 8 to 6 and \$7.50. \$4.65

special 45c

of wash dresses, sizes 6 months to 6 and \$1.50. 65c

**erwear Sale**

the store in the past few days—reductions are bona fide

95c to \$5.45.

other with Christmas wreaths of pine. There were fifty of the club members present and many of their young friends from Stanford and elsewhere for the holidays.

Mr. A. L. Wilkinson gave a very pretty party in honor of the Misses Quikstad at her home on Ocean avenue. The evening was spent with games and music, and refreshments were served. There were thirty guests.

Mr. Charles M. Baker, who is a guest at the Avon, gave a charming party for his daughter in her private apartments Christmas evening. Four tables were arranged for progressive games and the score cards were Christmas stockings. Among those present were Miss Dorothy Hartman, Helen Hartman, Natalie Bradshaw, Carol Owen, Mildred Landrith, Messrs. George Baer, Francis Baer, Paul Varus, Harold Landrith, George Langley, Nathaniel Dickey and Harrison Parker.

Mr. William Stanton and Miss Nevin have issued invitations for an afternoon to January 2 at their home, 3005 Hill, from 4 to 6 o'clock, which is given in honor of Mrs. Nevin and Miss Davidson.

The marriage of Miss Anne Goodwin and Julius M. Nien of Los Angeles will be solemnized at 3:30 o'clock January 1, with great simplicity, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, South Pasadena. No invitations have been issued, but the friends of the contracting parties who wish to witness the ceremony will be welcome.

Miss Gladys Palmer of South Orange drove over to Pasadena Tuesday afternoon to spend the day with the members of the club. Friday, and the usual number of maids and matrons were present. The house was decorated with Yuletide wreaths and holly leaves, and the prizes were suggestive of holiday season.

Mrs. Katherine Parrand gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Lester Packard, formerly Miss Gertrude Williams. The table was ornamented with sprays of red and green, and from the chandelier above it was suspended a wedding bell, appropriate for a nuptial affair. The cards were little booklets bearing the title "A Bridal Breakfast," and contained the story of a romantic courtship.

The social events for the coming week of paramount interest are the luncheon given by the Valley Hunt and the Shakespeare Clubhouse, Monday evening, and the Rose Tournament ball, which will be given in the ballroom at Hotel Green Tuesday evening.

Thirty of the young society people of Pasadena with an equal number of guests at Hotel Green enjoyed Saturday evening an informal dance in the Romanesque room of the hotel.

**Novena.**

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Baker entertained at a Christmas house party the following guests: Col. Lennan of Salt Lake City, will sail from New York for an extended European trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bacon entertained at his Duarte home on Christmas. Rev. and Mrs. Robert Chelmsford, Rev. Horace Celand and Robert Celand, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyman of Reno, Nev., spent Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wardall and daughter, Miss Mildred, spent Christmas with relatives at Carleton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stenberg and family and Mrs. Ada G. Purdy will leave Monday for a pleasure jaunt to San Diego.

On February 13, Mrs. Charles H. Scherer, accompanied by her father, Col. Lennan of Salt Lake City, will sail from New York for an extended European trip.

Miss Ida Norton of Occidental College and classmate, Miss Christine Highstreet, are spending their holiday vacation with friends in this city.

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MISS ANNA KLATSCHER, bride-elect, in whose honor a large reception will be given January 27. (Photo by Marceau.)

vacation from school at Oxy; Kern county, at home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whitaker were members of a Christmas house party on the noted Lopez ranch at San Fernando.

Capt. W. W. Bacon entertained at his Duarte home on Christmas. Rev. and Mrs. Robert Chelmsford, Rev. Horace Celand and Robert Celand, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyman of Reno, Nev., spent Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Wheeler.

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Forris and son, Paul, and J. H. W. Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Taylor were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Neely in Los Angeles over Christmas.

Mrs. Winifred Norman of Salt Lake is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Woodworth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Spence spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Arthur of Los Angeles.

John Howell, who is attending Mt. Tamalpais Military School, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Howell.

Mrs. and Mrs. Chitt of Pasadena are visiting relatives in Duarte.

C. E. Sisson and wife entertained Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dunwell of Los Angeles on Christmas day.

Frank Cooper of The Needles spent Christmas with his parents in this city.

Marcus H. Shirts of Del Mar, San Diego county, is spending the holidays with friends in this city.

Albert Long of Bloomington, Ill., is a guest of his friend, S. Woodworth.

Mrs. Blackington and son Fred spent Christmas with friends in Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Carter entertained their son, Perry Carter, of Bakersfield, Christmas.

**San Dimas.**

HERBERT JOHNSTONE of Redlands attended a family reunion held on Christmas Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Johnstone.

Mrs. D. M. Fay of Goldfield, Nev., and her daughter, Mrs. Ima Hext of Denver, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Macy.

Miss May Gibson of Pomona is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnstone at Glen Way ranch.

Mrs. Tillie Willis of San Francisco is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Crane.

**Lordsburg.**

Mr. and Mrs. SYLVESTER RATEKIN entertained at Christmas dinner Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Ratekin of Covina, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lemon and Miss Bernice Lemon.

Mrs. W. C. Doughty of Pasadena is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Abbott, at La Verne.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gillette of La Verne entertained to dinner on Christmas Messrs. and Mrs. J. B. Lorbeer of Opan Park, J. G. Lorbeer and O. W. Lorbeer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stratton of Long Point, Ill., are visiting their mother, Mrs. Sarah Stratton, at La Verne, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. W. G. Doughty and family of Covina are spending the holidays with her son, W. C. Doughty.

Mrs. C. B. Young and family of Redlands are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens.

Mrs. Ann Bussey left Friday for Tucson, Ariz., where she will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wertheimer of Los Angeles are visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Horning at La Verne.

George Hurst of La Verne left Monday for Phoenix, Ariz.

Whittier.

MR. AND MRS. LINDLEY J. STANLEY entertained a number of relatives at dinner on Christmas, the Christmas colors of red and green being used throughout the house. Covers were laid for twenty-four, and the centerpiece was Santa Claus himself, in a red sleigh, drawn by tiny reindeer. Hand-painted Christmas bells, attached by crimson ribbons to the loaded sleigh, revealed gifts for each of the guests, each package being accompanied by an original verse.

More than a score of close friends enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley at their home on Tuesday, the Christmas dinner being followed by a musical.

F. M. Sutton of South Painter avenue followed by a musical.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddy Willis Reider of East Bayley were hosts at a family party Christmas, relatives from Riverside, Pasadena and Columbia City, Ind., being entertained.

A big Christmas tree, loaded with gifts, formed a jolly feature of the celebration.

A family reunion took place at the home of Benjamin Sharples, Tuesday evening, the event bringing together a large contingent of the Sharples family from this and near-by places.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bryan was the scene of an enjoyable gathering of relatives on Christmas.

The wedding of Mr. Bryan's father and mother, who are spending the winter in California.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Smith and Misses Smith of Pasadena, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Burford and Mrs. Lenna Burford of Los Angeles were Christmas guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Landrum Smith of Villa del Palmar.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Blair and Mr. and Mrs. John Wier, of Ontario, spent Tuesday at the home of Ralph Cornelius.

Friday evening the recently-elected officers of Lyra Club, O. E. S., were installed with the pretty ceremonies of the order, the event being followed by a social and an informal banquet.

A musical and an oyster supper followed the last regular meeting of the M. A. members.

Royal Neighbors have elected the following officers: Oracle, Glad Baxter; vice-oracle, Hattie Wyant; chancellor, Alma Warr; recorder, Grace Buckmaster; receiver, Dora Briggs; marshal, Ella Pitzer; inner sentinel, Lydia Pitzer; outer sentinel, Beate Pennell; musician, Nellie Kealey; manager, John Carter; physician, Dr. Stokes.

**Tropics.**

ONE of the holiday social events of this community was the house party given by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Friedgen at the home on Park avenue, which also included a Christmas tree. The guests included Miss Mamie Schoonholts of Concord, Ind.; Miss Margaret Friedgen of Los Angeles; Alfred H. Mehle of Chicago; Carl and Harry Friedgen of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Meyers and Miss Harriet Meyers entertained a dinner party at their new home, "Beldene," Christmas day. The house was decorated with holly and red Christmas decorations. Messrs. and Mrs. Reale, Miss A. L. Reale, George Reale and J. R. Harris of

Bucyrus, O.; Dr. J. R. Duncan, Misses Duncan and Miss Ida Meyers of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Mary Webb of Park avenue entertained a Christmas house party at her home the past week, the guests being Mrs. Viola E. Muser of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Conway of Los Angeles.

S. P. Banks, W.R.C., has elected Mrs. Leona Engelhardt, president; Mrs. Susie Ogier, senior vice-president; Mrs. Tessa Stine, junior vice-president; Mrs. Hattie C. Collins, treasurer; Mrs. Marilla Pratt, chaplain; Mrs. Mae Burlingham, conductor; Mrs. Lizzie Elias, guard; Miss Flora Chandler, patriotic instructor; Mrs. Della Hapgood, Miss Flora Chandler and Miss Cora Hickman, trustees. The ladies of the corps have issued invitations to a watch-night meeting to be held at O.A.R. Hall, Monday night.

J. J. Laws of Bedford, Iowa, arrived in Tropic the first of the week. He will spend the winter here, the guest

of his daughter, Mrs. James R. Maxwell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson entertained the "Fire Hundred Club" at their residence Saturday night.

Mrs. Anna Gale of Monrovia was the guest of her sister, Miss May Getchel of Riverdale Heights, the past week.

C. H. Schen arrived from Salt Lake City the earlier part of the week. He will spend the holidays with his family at their villa, "Las Flores."

A. R. Kooms of Bedford, Pa., and Rev. A. J. Baird of Chehalis, Wash., who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Imler of "Palm Villa," departed for their home Friday.

Mrs. J. E. Gerlach of Santa Monica is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. James D. Botta.

Ira Tucker has left for Mexico in company with his brother-in-law, George Byram. They will stop at

Continued on Ninth Page.

OUR ANNUAL

## Pre-Inventory Sale

ENDS MONDAY

Only one more day—tomorrow, in which to take advantage of these extraordinary

## PRICE CUTS

EVERYTHING REDUCED

All Tailored Suits cut from 20 to 50 per cent. Entire stock of Fur one-third off. Costumes, Party Dresses and Silk Waists one-half off. Evening Coats one-fourth off.

Street Coats, Cravettes and Silk Rubber Coats reduced to cost and less.

Skirts, all kinds, and Fancy Waists at cut prices

THESE ARE REAL REDUCTIONS made with a view to reducing our stock to a minimum before January 1st. Take early advantage of this sale.

## Burgwald's

314 S. BROADWAY



## Infants' Hand-Made Apparel

Children's garments that any woman would be proud to show as her own handiwork.

Dainty materials, cut in styles that show the work of talented designers, and most beautifully worked by hand—every stitch of them made by hand, the tucking, the herringboning, hemstitching and embroidery edging.

Infants' slips \$1.50 to \$5. Infants' short dresses \$1 to \$30. Christening robes, \$5 to \$20. French caps \$1.50 to \$4.

Of course we have machine made garments for much less—and a seemingly endless variety of them.

(Rear of Annex)

## Save a third on Linens

Liberal price concessions on several of the bread-and-butter staples of the linen business

AT \$6 INSTEAD OF \$10—Odd pattern cloths from broken sets—3/4 by 3-yd. cloths of very fine quality Irish Damask.

AT \$1 INSTEAD OF \$1.50—72-inch all linen satin damask in several handsome patterns.

AT \$1.25 INSTEAD OF \$1.50—72-inch Scotch damask of extra weight and exceptional wearing quality.

AT 25c INSTEAD OF 35c—19x40-inch hemstitched linen buck towels with damask-patterned border.

Lot of fine damask sets in three sizes—dozen napkins with 22x3-yd. cloth \$6 a set; worth \$9. Same, only with 22x3-yd. cloth, \$7; worth \$11; and with 22x3-yd. cloths, \$7.50 a set; worth \$12.

(Under Annex Skylight)

## Sole Leather Suit Cases \$6.50

\$6.50 for dress suit cases that are made of full-thickness sole leather, not split cowhide. 24 and 26-inch frames; linen linings; doubly riveted; Yale and Towne locks; solid brass trimmings. Few stores sell anything better at ten dollars. These are six-fifty.

(Leather Goods Section, Main Entrance)

## \$1.50 Black Silks \$1

Real reductions on black silks are almost as rare as on white sugar. When a chance to buy them at a quarter to a third under regular DOES come, it's wise to buy for far-in-the-future needs.

21-inch Black Surahs of \$1.50 quality at \$1.  
21-inch Black Beau de Soie of \$1.50 quality at \$1.  
21-inch Black Armures of \$1.50 quality at \$1.  
27-inch Black Taffets of \$1 quality—a guaranteed fabric—at 75c yd.

But these prices hold good for tomorrow only, understand.

## \$20 to \$35 Hats \$15

Another sale of \$20 to \$35 Dress and Street Hats—about two dozen exceedingly beautiful creations, each with an air of grace and individuality showing the work of master designers.

(Second Floor)

## \$7.50 to \$18 Silk Elastic Belts \$3.50

Seven-fifty to eighteen dollar belts at three-fifty. Sounds preposterous, doesn't it?

Your last doubt will vanish the moment you see the belts—wide silk elastics with jeweled and enameled gold buckles, most of which cost at wholesale, two or three times as much as tomorrow's price of the completed belts.

Some of them in plain gros grain effects, some in pla



ON BOARD A  
SUBMARINE.No Unpleasantness Noticeable  
Under Water.Six Miles an Hour at Depth  
of Thirty-five Feet.Careful Arrangements Made  
for Personal Safety.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.), Dec. 22.—

This is probably the first story ever

written for a newspaper on the bottom

of the James or any other river.

This unique performance was made

possible by an invitation from Capt.

George M. Evans, skipper of the

submarine cruiser Lake, the largest

craft of the kind ever built, to take a

cruise in the boat on its first sub-

merged run.

The run took place between the hours

of 10 and 12 and was successful, but

not without incident. The Lake cruised

along the bottom for about one mile, at

the rate of six miles an hour. The

boat answered both the vertical and

horizontal rudders perfectly. Standing

in the conning tower with one eye

glued to the omniscope, Capt. Evans

worked the wheel that sent the Lake

up and down, starboard and port, at

will. Only the limited depth of the

water kept the Lake from going

deeper.

During the trial the temperature in

the boat averaged about 82 degs. In

spite of the fact that all of the hatches

were tightly battened down to prevent

the admission of water, the use of the

compressed air tanks was unnecessary.

Capt. Evans said that compressed

air was only used when the boat had

been down for two or three hours. He

said that the Lake could stay down for

two weeks if she were properly pro-

visioned, without causing any illness

among those inside.

The Lake left her dock at the New-

port News shipyard, where she was

built, about 10 o'clock in the morning.

The boat had had several runs on the

surface, but this was the first time

neither Capt. Evans nor his men

were entirely certain that she would

exhibit faithful propensities under the

water. But submarine boat runs are

daring jobs, and if the crew of the Lake

had felt that they were going down to

certain death, they would have ex-

hibited little uneasiness.

After cruising about in the river for

some time in order to give the photo-

grapher a chance, Capt. Evans gave

orders to close down all the hatches

and to open the forward and after

manoeuvres, which meant that the Lake

and her human cargo were about to pay

a visit to the bottom. The boat quickly

began to settle until her buoyancy

amounted to but 25 pounds. At this

stage, Capt. Evans said the boat could

be lifted by a man's hand.

The descent was gradual, that it

was not noticeable. But for the queer

clock which registered the depth to

which the boat had descended it would

have been impossible to tell whether

the Lake was on the bottom or on the

surface. The boat was submerged by

means of hydroplanes along the sides

of the vessel and a horizontal rudder.

When the depth clock registered

thirty-five feet, Capt. Evans, who

was then steering by compass, by use

of the projecting omniscope being then

entirely submerged, decided that this

was deep enough, as the bottom must

have been near. The Lake's nose was

headed down the river and out of the

path of shipping as Capt. Evans had

been told to bring up under an ocean

going steamer or a seven-masted

schooner.

A FISHERMAN TERRIFIED.

After the Lake had traveled about a

mile under the surface, the master

had a curiosity to see what was going

on up above. He tilted the horizontal

rudder upward and the vessel began to

rise as she sat sank, on an even keel.

With the top of the omniscope just

clearing the surface, a small fishing

smack was discovered anchored just

ahead. The colored fisherman took one

look at the queer-looking object moving

swiftly toward him, hauled up anchor

and quickly, then he had a look at the

before, and made a bee line for the

shore.

While the Lake was still submerged,

the captain gave orders for the stabil-

ity test, the crew putting their com-

bined weight on one end at a time.

The shifting of the weight caused only

a difference of one degree in the angle

of the boat.

After this test was ended the boat

came to the surface and was headed

for shore. This was the last trial trip

as well as the first for the Lake left

the boat week under her own power

for Bridgeport, Ct., the home of the

inventor, Simon Lake, after whom the

boat was named.

There was practically no danger in

this submarine expedition, to the occu-

pants of the craft, as the boat could

have failed to return to the surface

after the tanks were emptied of water.

In case of accident the Lake's five ton

keel could have been dropped and

then the boat's buoyancy would have

been certain to have floated her. In

the run beneath the surface motor

power supplied by storage batteries was

used. The gasoline engines were em-

ployed only to propel the boat while

cruising above the surface.

The Lake was built here for the Lake

Submarine Torpedo Boat Company for

trial purposes only. Five other vessels

of the same type but on a smaller scale

were built here and sold to Russia

during the closing months of the Russo-

Japanese war. Capt. Evans said

that he could take a fleet of Lake sub-

marines and destroy the entire Japa-

nese navy without losing a single ves-

sel or a single man.

The company had the Lake built ex-

pressly for the purpose of engaging

in a competitive test with a vessel of

the Holland type for the benefit of

United States naval experts. The Lake

is now at Bridgeport and Mr. Lake has

not yet succeeded in securing the trial

which he has been seeking for so many

years. The Lake will probably be sold

in the end to a foreign power.

The boat is eighty-three feet long

and is cigar-shaped in appearance. Her

hull is only a fraction of an inch thick

but she is a staunch craft neverthe-

less. She is equipped with two formid-

able torpedo tubes forward. The vessel

would doubtless be a strong factor in

a battle beneath the waves.

Cost of European Rulers.

An economist has just completed a

curious calculation. He has calculated

the cost of the presidency of M. Lou-

bet to every Frenchman. It is 51 cen-

times, or 5 cents a year, small as this

sum is, the economist finds that it is

not the least. He has discovered that

the British monarch costs each of his

subjects only 2 centimes a year. In

comparison, the Kaiser is very costly

to his subjects. His subjects have to

disburse 24 centimes each every year.

The Czar costs a centime more; King

Victor Emmanuel, 44 centimes; the

Emperor Francis Joseph, 42 centimes,

while the dearest monarchs are King

George of Greece and King Leopold of

Belgium. They cost their subjects 20

centimes each.

Hamburgers  
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

What Others Advertise, We Sell for Less.

## "White Fair" Lace Curtains

Prices From a Third to a Half Less



ODD PAIRS CURTAINS WORTH TO \$5.00 AT

A big manufacturer's lot of odd curtains; are the finest of

cable net; combination and Scotch lace; are the most

serviceable curtains made; the assortment includes possi-

bly 500 pairs so there will be good choosing.

\$2.95 PAIR FOR IMPORTED BOBBINETTE

CURTAINS WORTH \$4.50

Are made of a fine quality imported

bobbnette lace; are made with

deep, full ruffles and finished with

edgings of best English laces and insertings; a very

large variety of patterns from which to choose.

\$4.50 CURTAINS WORTH TO \$7.50.

Hand made novelty curtains and are hand made of the

very best novelty bobbnette laces; many are pretty

battenberg designs; others are the Marie Antoinette

with borders finished with bands.

\$2.50

19c FOR IMPORTED BOBBINETTE

LACE WORTH 35c.

Fine quality bobbnette laces that are full 50

inches wide; if you want to make your own

curtains you could not find anything nicer.

75c FOR FRENCH BOBBINETTE

WORTH 90c.

In full 105 inches or 9 feet wide, and is an ex-

tra fine quality double thread weave; one

width makes the entire curtain; is very

durable and comes in the choicest patterns.

## Sale Rugs : Carpets

\$35 FOR LARGE AXMINSTER

RUGS WORTH \$45.

These splendid rugs come in two sizes; 12x15 feet and

10x13 1/2 feet; are large enough for entire room or

for center of extra large rooms; choice patterns and

colorings.

\$5.95

85c FOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

CARPET WORTH \$1.25.

An extra good quality 10-wire tapestry Brussels carpet

in choice designs and colorings; is very closely woven

and is very durable.

\$10.95 FOR HEAVY SMYRNA

RUGS WORTH \$12.50.

These rugs come in the choicest of Turkish designs and

colorings; are full 8x12 feet in size and very heavy;

are the reversible kind and will give double service.

\$5.95

1.15 FOR WOOL AXMINSTER

WORTH \$1.75.

A very special leader for Monday; these carpets are

an extra fine quality; closely woven and specially

recommended for long service; the very best patterns

and colorings.

## Sale Blankets : Spreads



EXTRA LARGE WHITE COTTON BLANKETS

WORTH \$2.25 AT

Are full 11-4 size; made of an extra fine quality

pure white sanitary cotton; have a soft wool

finish and long fleecy nap; come in a nice assortment of checked or fancy

borders; are specially priced for Monday only.

\$1.75

\$2.75 FOR PAIR WOOL BLANKETS

WORTH \$3.75.

Are full 11-4 size and made of a fine heavy mixed

wool; are very closely woven; have long fleecy

nap, ends are nicely silk bound and are fully one

dollar underpriced.

\$4.50 FOR WHITE WOOL

BLANKETS WORTH \$5.00.

Made of an exceptionally fine quality wool and weigh

fully five pounds to the pair; are the large 11-4

size; have long fleecy nap, and with cotton chain

running through to prevent shrinking when laun-

dered.

85c FOR CROCHETED SPREADS

WORTH \$1.00.

A special leader for Monday only; the size of these

spreads are for large double beds; come in a

choice assortment of nicely crocheted patterns;

are very closely woven and free from dressing.

\$1.50 FOR FINE SPREADS

WORTH \$1.75.

Are a very heavy quality fine crocheted spreads; full

double bed size; come in a very choice assortment

of Marcelline patterns; are extra closely woven;

nicely finished in every way and specially priced

for Monday.

## Embroideries : Laces : Robes

SOME OF THE BEST VALUES OF THE "WHITE FAIR"

25c FOR EMBROIDERIES WORTH TO \$1.00

Embroideries, insertions and bands of sheer Swiss,

cambric, lawn, and muslin; in widths suitable

for corset covers, lingerie waists, flounces or chil-

dren's dresses; floral and scroll designs; eyelet

and shadow effects.

50c FOR DOZEN YDS. VAL. LACES WORTH TO \$1

Dainty French or German Val. laces and insertings,

in dainty floral and conventional designs; many in

matched sets, others separate patterns.

15c FOR EMBROIDERIES WORTH TO 35c

Embroideries and insertings of Swiss cambric and

muslin in floral patterns; eyelet, embroidered or

shadow effects; widths suitable for trimmings lin-

gerie or children's dresses.

25c FOR EMBROIDERIES WORTH TO 75c

A new lot of Swiss or cambric embroideries in floral

or scroll designs; eyelet, pompadour and embossed

effects; widths suitable for flounces or lingerie

trimmings.

50c FOR EMBROIDERIES WORTH TO \$1.00

Embroidery flouncings and demi-flouncings of Swiss,

cambric or muslin; floral, scroll and conventional

patterns; are in eyelet, shadow and embossed ef-

fects; 16 to 27 inches wide.

\$1.00 FOR WAIST PATTERN WORTH \$2.00

Are of sheer Batiste or Swiss, very elaborately em-

brodered front, combined with lace and specially

priced for Monday.

25c FOR LACES WORTH 75c

An assortment of Point de Paris, Oriental, net top,

and Venice edge trimming laces; in white, cream

and ecru; floral designs in pompadour, eyelet and

shadow effects.

2c FOR WASH







### Shop Monday Morning

Store Will Be Closed Tuesday  
"A happy New Year to all.  
Remember to buy everything you need Monday—groceries especially. Call up 337, either phone, and we will deliver the groceries you want.



**BOTH PHONES EXCHANGE 337**

# Broadway Department Store

**BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH, LOS ANGELES, ARTHUR LETTS, PROPRIETOR**



Last Day of the Month, Last Day of the Year, the Last Day of the Year End Sale Monday



### Lace and Net Waists \$7.50 \$10.00 to \$12.48 Kind

A year end sale price on fine lace and net waists. Some 75 to choose from in cream and white. New and pretty styles. Some of plain net with fancy lace yoke. Then waists of all-over baby Irish lace with fancy yoke. A great many of them in all-over lace, floral designs. Long and short sleeve styles. Besides, there are waists of Cluny lace in this lot. It's a rare gathering of rich

styles in waists for evening or dress wear. Think of \$10 to \$12.48 waists and you have an idea of their goodness. Then think of the saving at this year-end price Monday, \$7.50 each.

Second floor.

### Any Street or Trimmed Hat Worth Up to \$8.48 For \$3.98

Monday the Millinery Section sounds a determined clearance note. Any trimmed or street hat in the department at \$3.98, and this includes a few pattern hats. All in good condition. All the styles and colors now in vogue. Plenty of time yet to wear a winter hat—several months, in fact. Regular values range as high as \$8.48. Second Floor Monday.

### 75c For All French Felt Shapes

They are worth regularly as high as \$2.48. Both soft and blocked styles; desirable colors; choose from any Monday at 75c. A year-end sale price. Second floor.



### Year End Sale of Coats At \$10.00 and \$5.00

We've had many successful coat sales in 1934. Here's a last one to celebrate the last day of the month, the last day of the greatest year we have ever known. If you want a new coat, and if you haven't one you ought to have one, visit this sale on the second floor Monday.

### Women's Coats at \$10.00 Worth \$15 and \$20

Swirl styles, exclusive large plaid effects. Then there are some beautiful patterns in checked and striped wool materials, fancy collar and cuffs. Some plain black coats, too, with velvet and orlaid for decorations. \$10 to \$20 values, and some worth even more, at \$10, second floor.

### Women's Coats at \$5.00 Good \$7.50 Values

Long tourist coats, light or dark gray, fancy striped effects, with velvet collar, attached pockets, cuffs, \$7.50 values for \$5, second floor, Monday.



### Groceries

Fourth Floor—Both Phones 337

Remember to buy enough groceries Monday to last over Tuesday. Remember Broadway anti-trust prices mean savings to you.

- 50 LBS. "A" FLOUR \$1.25. It's the old favorite bread maker, none better at any price.
- 10 LBS. SUGAR 45c. With 50c ORDERS for other groceries.
- 5-LB. ROLL BUTTER 71c. It's the finest butter made.
- COUNTRY CLUB CATSUP 15c. It's the Broadway's own brand, carefully prepared; finest made, regular price 20c, Monday 15c bottle.
- ASPARAGUS 25c TIN. Long full sized thing of white tender grass. About 30 spears to the tin. Worth fully 35c in the present market.
- CHEESE 10c LB. The rich double cream cheese.
- JELL-O, 3 PKGS. 25c. The famous way to make dessert. We're demonstrating it daily, fourth floor.

### A Year-End Outpouring of Splendid Values in Women's Oxfords

Will make a long trip worth while Monday. Closing an exceptional year's business with exceptional savings.

### \$3.00 Oxfords at \$1.98 Pair

Fine grade patent kid—Gibson and ribbon tie effects. High arch effects—feather edge, hand turned soles. Plain toe shapes. Louis XV or Cuban heels. \$1.98 pair. Aisle 2, Monday.

### \$2.00 Oxfords at \$1.50 Pair

Soft vict kid, blucher or ribbon tie effects, neat, toe shapes, with patent leather tips; millinery, Cuban heels; stylish heels; \$1.50 pair aisle 2.



### Chantilly Lace 19c

Silk Chantilly—

Edges and insertions in black and cream, some double edged insertions in beautiful floral designs, different patterns, used for trimming or fancy work. 25c and 30c values, Monday, 19c yard, Aisle 1.

### Embroidered Chiffon 59c

It's a fine quality, worth 95c yard, some of it more. Many different designs. Floral and leaf patterns, some open work effects. Fine for yoking or a whole waist. 59c a yard, Aisle 2, Monday.

### All Over Lace Waist 98c Yd.

A waistline lace, in beautiful Oriental effects; 36 in. wide. It can be cut to better advantage than all-over lace. 98c yard, in Aisle 1.

### Torchon Lace 5c Yd.

Both edges and insertions in widths of from 1 to 3 in. Some match sets, worth 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; Aisle 1, Monday, 5c yard.

### Dresden Ribbon 25c

For the Year End Sale, Aisle 1

It's a mighty pretty ribbon, beautiful floral designs, printed into the warp. And then it has colored edges. It is one of those ribbons that can be put to so many uses equally well, millinery, bows, belts, hair, fancy work. Use it where you will. It's a splendid 25c value. A Year End value for Monday, Aisle 1, 25c yard.



### Flannelette Wear

#### Year End Savings Monday

\$1.25 Gowns 98c. That's the first bargain news from this section. Monday. Gowns of heavy flannelette, plain colors and stripes, with deep yoke trimmed with fancy wash braids and tucks, the warm comfortable kind usually \$1.25. Year End price, second floor, 98c.

#### \$1.50 Gowns \$1.25

Extra heavy flannelette gowns in stripes and plain white weaves, made with high and V shaped necks, some have deep yoke trimmed with scalloped edged ruffles. Any one of them would be good value at \$1.50. Yes, and some of them are even \$1.75 values. This sale, second floor, each, \$1.25.

Domest Flannel 5c Yard. Just one case of it, unbleached, exceptional value for Monday only, 5c yard. Third floor.



#### Year End Savings Monday

\$1.25 Skirts 98c. Warm flannelette skirts in plain white, blue or pink striped materials, in long and knee length styles. The kind that are made with wide flounce, trimmed with scalloped or lace edge, choosing Monday, \$1.25. Monday, 2nd floor, each, 98c.

#### Skirts at 49c

There's a world of comfort in a flannelette skirt. These are good ones made of excellent material in pink and white and blue and white stripes. Made with flounce trimmed with scalloped edge. It's a Year End price that will mean quick choosing. Monday, \$1.25. Monday, 2nd floor, each, 49c.

Toilet Paper 4 Pkgs. 25c. It's a famous value for Monday. No phone orders, and quantities limited. Monday in the basement.

### Comfortable Bedding

Save at Year End Prices

#### \$2 Comforts \$1.48

A year-end price on large sized, warm comforts, the kind that are filled with pure white cotton and covered with the best grade of silkline. Usually, a good \$2.00 grade at \$1.48, third floor.

#### Comforts 98c

Silkline comforts, filled with the best pure white cotton, full sized ones. Any number of pretty patterns. They are \$1.25 usually. Year-end price, third floor, each, 98c.

#### \$1.00 Blankets 75c

(6-4 size in tan, white, or gray. Pretty borders, blankets that have long, fleecy nap, shell stitched ends, extra values at \$1.00. Monday, third floor, pair 75c.

\$1.25 Blankets 98c. 11-4 size, white, tan, or gray blankets, colored borders, shell stitched ends, cozy comfortable blankets, well worth \$1.25, third floor, Monday, pair 98c.

#### \$1.75 Blankets \$1.35

Extra heavy large cotton blankets in white, tan, or gray, also pink and blue borders. They would be easily priced at \$1.75. This sale, third floor, pair \$1.35.

#### \$5 Blankets \$3.98

Red wool blankets, extra large ones with pretty borders, closely woven, well finished ends. A \$5.00 value at \$3.98 Monday, on the third floor.

#### \$1.50 Comforts \$1.25

Full sized ones, covered with the best of silkline, filled with best quality cotton. Light dark colors to choose from. \$1.50 value, \$1.25, third floor.

#### All Wool Blankets \$5

11-4 size \$0.50 value. Pink or blue borders, ends bound with wide silk ribbon, all wool blankets in white or gray; \$5.00 usually, \$3.98 pair this sale, third floor.

#### Heavy Comforts \$1.98

They are heavy comforts with silkline cover, white cotton filling, \$1.98 the regular value. This sale, Monday, third floor, each \$1.98.

#### \$5 Blankets \$3.98

Red wool blankets, extra large ones with pretty borders, closely woven, well finished ends. A \$5.00 value at \$3.98 Monday, on the third floor.

#### Tailored Belts 75c

Regular \$1.25 Values

Taffeta Silk Belts, tailored with 5 rows of braid trimming, front—finished with 3 large buttons in back—\$1.25 value. \$1.00, Monday, a Year End Price.

#### 25c Canvas 10c

Ten pieces of gray canvas, all one shade. It's a good 25c quality. A clearing price for the Year End Sale, aisle 3, yard, 10c.

#### ELASTIC BELTS 50c

75c VALUES. Fine quality. Elastic Belts with steel; cut steel buckle in Good 75c values, aisle 3, each, 50c.

### NOTES OF THE FAR EAST.

South Australia, a State of the Commonwealth of Australia, has a yearly export trade of \$33,000,000 and an import trade of \$48,000,000. Our share of the imports is only \$5,000,000, consisting of \$750,000 Oregon timber, and thirty-one other classes of articles. Our difficulty is the British nationality of the imports, but quality and price have forced an entrance for our goods. American sales agents needed, says Special Agent Burwell, in Daily Consular and Trade Reports. He advises a combination of American manufacturers to secure larger and more favorable representation at reasonable expenses. The population is 275,000, and the per capita wealth \$80. Exports of manufactures from Tokohama, Japan, in the first half of 1934 amounted to \$24,000,000, while the total of such exports in 1933, the year before the war, was \$44,000,000. At this rate 1934 will show an excess of \$24,000,000. The increase occurred chiefly in raw materials such as a falling off. Japan's exports of lacquer ware from Yokohama show considerable increase by reason of large sales to Russia. Osaka, Japan, is to have an industrial experiment station at a cost of \$25,000, chiefly to improve the quality of enamelled pans for export to India and China. According to the British Foreign Office, "the Chinese government has opened Hsin-Min-Tung to international trade. The city is on a railroad line in Manchuria. Calcutta's jute market is becoming more settled, says Consul-General Michael, in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, owing to the prospects of a large crop, and the belief is that there will be enough to meet the foreign demand as well as the home requirements. There is good money in jute at the present price of \$19.50 per bale, in India. India exported \$20,728,000 worth of hides and skins in 1934. The United States took 43 per cent. in value of the entire export, chiefly skins. Fuchan, China, had one mint for several years, known as the Viceroy mint, but early in 1934 two more were established by the local government. Foreign machinery was put in and an immense output of copper "cash" turned out. The three mints produced 2,000,000 coins per day. That soon filled the bill, and the two new mints shut down indefinitely. Bombay and Calcutta, says Special Agent Charles M. Popper, in a report (No. 2735) to the Bureau of Manufactures, are not by any manner, means the only cities in India in which effort should be made to sell American goods. For instance, Amritsar is a distributing point for Central Asia, as well as for populous Northern India. It is a great and growing market, and already does some business direct from the United States. Its famous carpets and rugs are bought by New York importers, while Persian rugs and Cashmere carpets are also taken there for shipment to the United States. Thus the facility already exists for an exchange of commodities instead of it being all "pay out" for our part. Amritsar is a city of more than 150,000 people, in the Punjab, about 1200 miles from Bombay or Calcutta, by railway routes. From Karachi, a port of distribution on the Arabian Sea, the distance by rail is 800 miles. That is why Amritsar chiefly imports goods from Karachi. American tobacco seems to be unknown at Vladivostok, Siberia. Russian is used for the best, and Chinese for the cheapest. Consul Greene sends the Bureau of Manufactures a list of local dealers to whom samples should be sent by mail, and suggests that goods should be sent via Japan, the Asiatic ports of Russia being at the present time, free of customs duties. Rubber planting is booming throughout the Malay Peninsula, in the Federated Malay States, and Johore, Borneo, is importing wheat flour, in spite of her large wheat crops, because of the want of American flour-milling machinery, and of thrashing machines. The country is actually exporting

### Important News Dress Goods and Silks

Year End Prices Mean Big Savings

Dress goods and silks figure greatly in the Year End Sale, desirable weaves at greatly cut prices. Note some of these we quote.

#### \$1.98 Suiting \$1.69

Gray suiting, 44 inches wide, in mixtures and livable checks, a splendid medium weight material. \$1.98, regularly. Aisle 4, Monday, yard \$1.69.

#### 36-In. Suitings 60c

Choose from checks, stripes, mixtures, and plain colors, in gray, green, brown, blue, and red. An unusual value for the Year-End sale. Aisle 4, Monday, 40c.

#### 19c Glass Cloth 15c

Thirty pieces of glass cloth, choose from any color and black. Usual 15c Monday. A Year-End price for Monday, aisle 2, yard 15c.

#### 75c Mohair Sicilian 50c

44 inches wide. Choose from shades of green, blue, tan, and brown. Weaves that you can't find elsewhere. A Year-End price in aisle 4, yard 50c.

#### 80 In. Panama 70c

It's unusual for wear. Choose from shades of gray, red, cadet, green, and wine. It's a Year-End price in aisle 4, Monday, yard 70c.

#### Black Broadcloth \$1.48

Brilliant medium weight cloth for trousers and suits. An excellent value for the Year-End sale, aisle 5, yard \$1.48.

#### \$1.50 Dress Goods \$1.25

Charm dress goods, granites, mohairs and silks, 45 to 54 inches wide. Serge, panamas, and Regalia \$1.50 values at \$1.25 Monday in aisle 5.

#### Plaid Silk 60c

Splendid collection of plaid silk, 25 styles to select from. It's a Year-End price, Monday, in aisle 5, 60c.

#### Black Silk \$1.00

A 27-inch black taffeta, regular price \$1.25. Good wearing, lustrous weaves, one that we can recommend. Monday, aisle 5, yard \$1.00.

### PAINLESS

Extraction, Crowning and Filling of Teeth

Our claim to the highest perfection of both the extraction of teeth and filling by painless methods goes unchallenged. We are the acknowledged leaders in all painless methods, and when you visit our parlors you know you are getting the best obtainable for the least money. Every piece of work leaving our office is fully guaranteed. Painless extraction 50c. Fillings 50c. Gold crowns \$5.00. Bridge work \$5.00. Teeth \$5.00 up. Cleaning and extraction FREE with other work.

**TWIN BROS. PAINLESS DENTISTS**  
305 1/2 S. Spring St., Ramona Block.  
Open evenings and Sunday mornings.  
Phone A398. DR. GLEAVES, JR.



# Cash or Credit

Furniture dealers claim it is next to impossible to do a combined cash and credit business. The trouble is, most dealers want to make too much profit, and will not be satisfied with a fair cash price, but have elastic prices which can be raised or lowered according to how the salesman "sizes you up." Such stores usually have prices marked on their goods, but you cannot read; or have plain prices marked so high that the salesman reduces the price if you don't buy quick enough. Our prices are marked in plain figures, you can read for SPOT CASH. On our CREDIT system we add 10 per cent. to our spot cash prices. It is the only square way.

# BRENT'S

712-714-716-718 South Main Street, Near Seventh

# More About the Trusts

TRUSTS are formed to get all the traffic will bear and stifle competition. COMPETITION is the life of trade. TRUSTS do not want competition! "BRENT'S" invites competition! We do not spend money advertising just to use newspaper ads. We advertise to let you know we sell all classes of household goods for less money than you can buy elsewhere. If you have no money to THROW away, it is a DUTY you owe YOURSELF, if you need anything for your home, to visit our store. Money saved on every purchase.

# This Week's Prices Lower Than Ever

## A Fine Dresser Special For This Week

A fine special this week is a SOLID OAK dresser, with shaped top base with divided top drawers and a pretty shaped beveled French plate mirror, 20x24.

## Dresser Like Out \$55

This massive Colonial dresser, base 27x18. French plate mirror, 20x26. Copper bands and pulls on drawers, \$55.  
Other Dressers, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$20.00, up to \$150.00.

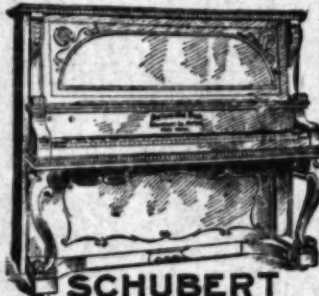
Be Sure You Are at Brent's,  
712-714-716-718 S. Main St.

## Did You Get Money for Christmas?

We are making extra reductions on low Anti-Trust prices this week to give those who received gifts of money at Christmas time a chance to really appreciate the genuineness of Anti-Trust bargains. Just come to Brent's, you wish to spend that money to best advantage. It will go twice as far here as at any other furniture store in Southern California.

## Buy Your Piano of Us—We Save You From \$75 to \$200

We charge no INTEREST. Just THINK of it. FIGURE how much INTEREST you are paying. THEN compare PRICES. Our prices are lower. Payments as low as \$1.00 down and \$1.00 weekly.



SCHUBERT

FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, standard size, 7-1/2 octaves, handsome mahogany case, \$245. \$1.00 down and \$1.00 weekly.

Of course we know how some piano houses "KNOCK" our prices, but come and let us SHOW you. Pianos \$150, \$165, \$185, \$198, \$225, \$275, \$300, \$350, \$400 and up. Our new line, the "SCHUBERT" and "DUP-PIANO" "STEEL BACK" are positively the best value ever offered in Los Angeles.

Don't forget about our leading special, that fine piano at \$45.

## New Style Diners and Rockers

We have an unequalled line of the popular box seat dining chairs, golden, weathered and stained oak finishes. New designs.



Box Seat Diner Like Out \$2.95

This chair is made of solid oak, very best construction, exactly like cut, with GENUINE leather seat. \$2.95. All other chairs are just as low priced in proportion.



ROCKER

SPECIALS. DON'T miss the rockers this week. This one made of solid oak, large and comfortable. See if you can match it at a trust store. Our \$3.95 Anti-Trust price. \$4.95 Rockers. \$5.00 Rockers. \$6.00 Rockers. \$7.00 Rockers. \$8.00 Rockers. \$9.00 Rockers. \$10.00 Rockers. \$11.00 Rockers. \$12.00 Rockers. \$13.00 Rockers. \$14.00 Rockers. \$15.00 Rockers. \$16.00 Rockers. \$17.00 Rockers. \$18.00 Rockers. \$19.00 Rockers. \$20.00 Rockers. \$21.00 Rockers. \$22.00 Rockers. \$23.00 Rockers. \$24.00 Rockers. \$25.00 Rockers. \$26.00 Rockers. \$27.00 Rockers. \$28.00 Rockers. \$29.00 Rockers. \$30.00 Rockers. \$31.00 Rockers. \$32.00 Rockers. \$33.00 Rockers. \$34.00 Rockers. \$35.00 Rockers. \$36.00 Rockers. \$37.00 Rockers. \$38.00 Rockers. \$39.00 Rockers. \$40.00 Rockers. \$41.00 Rockers. \$42.00 Rockers. \$43.00 Rockers. \$44.00 Rockers. \$45.00 Rockers. \$46.00 Rockers. \$47.00 Rockers. \$48.00 Rockers. \$49.00 Rockers. \$50.00 Rockers. \$51.00 Rockers. \$52.00 Rockers. \$53.00 Rockers. \$54.00 Rockers. \$55.00 Rockers. \$56.00 Rockers. \$57.00 Rockers. \$58.00 Rockers. \$59.00 Rockers. \$60.00 Rockers. \$61.00 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## Out-of-Town Society.

Los Angeles were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Dunn. Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Botkin were Christmas guests of Mrs. Doherty's parents in Los Angeles.

Miss Lela Mitchell is spending a few weeks in Long Beach with relatives.

Miss Daisy Bates came up from Phoenix to spend Christmas with her parents.

Miss Carrie Cline has gone to Fresno as a delegate from the sorority Lambda Theta Phi to which she belongs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Martin and Will spent Christmas in Redondo, the guests of their son, Frank Martin and family.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Lash spent the Christmas holidays in Ocean Park. Mr. and Mrs. Lester Sodom of Redlands are two guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dunlap.

Dr. Billings and wife spent Christmas in Oceanview.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Buxton of San Bernardino and son Floyd were guests of Mrs. Buxton's parents at Hotel Del Mar.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Parsons and daughter Dorothy are with Mrs. Parsons' parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sibley.

**Glendale.**

AMONG those who ate their Christmas dinners up in Sylmar are Rev. S. G. Ward and family, B. Nichols, wife and sons, Mrs. Wilham and party, Mrs. and Miss Wood, Los Angeles; Mr. Booth, Miss Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, Byron Clark and family. After the dinner, the time was spent in gathering ferns and early wild flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fitcher and children spent the holidays in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Williams and daughters, Mrs. Mary Colburn and David Fitzgerald, spent Christmas at Highland Park with relatives recently arrived from Michigan.

Miss Penn, who entertained St. Mark's Guild on Thursday at her home on A street.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Skinner of Anaheim were the winter guests of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt, Third street.

One of the more important dinners of the week was that given by Mr. and Mrs. George Ward, Third and C streets. Red and white was the color scheme employed in the artistic decorations. Covers were laid for thirty.

Miss Lillian Ward rendered some finished music for the company.

Mrs. Orman Oak entertained on Christmas Day in the beautiful Mission home. Holly and red satin ribbons further beautified the charming rooms. Covers were laid for thirty.

Among the prettily-arranged dinners on Christmas Day was that given by Mrs. Richard Dell Lamson, Third street. Traditional green and white table cloths formed a canopy over the table. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Later there was a tree.

Thoroughly Californian was the splendid dinner given to relatives and friends by Mrs. W. S. Mills, Fifth and A streets. The elaborate repast was served on long tables arranged on the broad porch, and out-door games were enjoyed.

The young ladies in the F. F. Club handsomely entertained their friends on Wednesday evening at the charming home of Mrs. Alma Norton, Third street. A well-laden tree was thoughtfully enjoyed. The dining-room was a work of art and presented a beautiful picture. Refreshments were most elaborate.

A very pretty affair was the party given by the members of the K. S. T. Club to their old friends at the spacious home of Mrs. B. F. Patterson, D street. Many original ideas were displayed in refreshments and tree decorations.

Mrs. Walter C. Fray of Glendale Avenue was hostess for a very jolly Christmas luncheon on Tuesday evening. An atrium race was a laughter-producing feature which will not soon be forgotten by the favored guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cornelius Andersen entertained relatives from Glendale and Los Angeles Christmas with an old-Norwegian dinner. With all the old-country time-honored customs, songs and folk tales were served as a feature of the holiday week.

None of the holiday dinners were more perfectly appointed than that given on Tuesday at the beautiful "Priory" by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Pack. The home was garlanded with English ivy, crystalline chandeliers and flowers. An eight-course dinner was served in the most artistic manner known by this very competent hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Guenther, assisted by Mrs. Edgar W. Pack, entertained the Tuesday afternoon Club in the L.O.O.F. Hall, which was beautifully decorated and most artistically arranged for the occasion. A short but most excellent program was a pleasing feature. Delicious refreshments concluded a most delightful afternoon.

R. C. Sternburg, wife and daughter, were guests at a charming little dinner at "The Priory" Sunday.

None of the week-end affairs in local circles were more enjoyable than the meeting of the jolly Halcyon Club at the charming home of Mrs. Mary Ogden Ryan, Fourth street, a most remarkable game was enjoyed, the music and delicious and seasonable refreshments were acceptable features.

At her tastefully decorated home on Fourth street, Miss Helen Best entertained sixteen of her friends from Los Angeles, most of whom are teachers. Hand-painted cards were dainty souvenirs of the jolly affair. Decorations were in keeping with the holiday season.

Among the charming affairs of the holiday season was a well-lit dinner given by Mrs. W. Talbot at her new home on C street. Covers were laid for fourteen. Decorations were carried out in a color scheme of red and green in a very original and artistic manner. A surprise Christmas tree was a feature most pleasing.

Mrs. C. B. Guenther of Brand boulevard entertained with a perfectly appointed little dinner on Wednesday at 4. Among guests invited were Dr. and Mrs. Chase of Fourth street.

**Long Beach.**

DURING the past week Christmas joy filled the homes of Long Beach, for it was the time of homecoming and family reunion, and the firmer cementing of friendships. The entire week has been a succession of festive family dinners, parties and gay little social functions of friends and neighbors. Stuffed society manners and graces have been forgotten in the warm handclasp and cordial greetings and revivals of old-time memories. One of the largest reunions was at the home of the Neibel family at the home of C. L. Neibel. Fifty were present from Los Angeles, San Diego, Hawthorne, Pasadena and San Pedro.

Mrs. Maria Talley entertained at a family reunion on Thursday, a number of relatives and friends. The pleasant afternoon was spent by the old people.

Despite a heavy downpour of rain 200 friends of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Chittenden gathered at the Psychological Temple Thursday evening to assist the aged couple in celebrating their golden wedding. The temple was prettily decorated, golden color being the keynote. A feature of the evening was a repetition of the marriage ceremony, the attendants being nieces and nephews of the happy old couple. Dr. W. R.

Perce officiated at the ceremony, after which the guests sat down to a banquet. The affair was an entire social success.

Cap. Harry Palmer was on Saturday evening the recipient of a surprise party planned and executed by his wife and friends who added him in celebrating his sixty-third birthday.

Mrs. L. G. Graves and Mrs. H. W. Hersey are spending the holidays with relatives in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Whiting entertained a number of young people Friday evening in honor of Miss Edith H. Hersey, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Graves.

Mr. M. S. Julian entertained a family dinner party on Monday, all of her children being included.

Velma Marie Haworth, aged three weeks, was the charming guest of honor at a reception given Friday evening by the fire department boys.

The members of Co. No. 2 gave her a rattle rattle party at the home of Mrs. L. G. Graves, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Graves.

Thursday evening the members of the Presbyterian Church official board and their wives were guests at a banquet and reception given by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Heartwell.

The banquet was served at Hotel Julian, the reception occurring afterward at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Heartwell.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Stacey celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home on Cedar avenue. The host and hostess were assisted in receiving their children, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. and James Heartwell.

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## Gambling Money Queens.

SOCIETY WHERE IT IS CONSIDERED ILL-BRED TO REFUSE TO GAMBLE.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Playing cards for money has become a very common occurrence with women of fashion. Whatever the sum hazarded the principle remains the same. Gambling has crept in by imperceptible degrees and has familiarized itself as a society pastime.

A generation ago it would have been regarded as shocking and disreputable in the extreme for decent and virtuous women, mothers and wives, to play at cards. People of chance, here in America, know that such things were done at Monte Carlo, and that the feverish lust that is the fatal poison of the inveterate gambler sometimes found its way into the life of a woman otherwise moral. But taking it all in all it was not supposed that decent women would stoop to card playing for money or would lend themselves to the excitements that follow in its wake.

In Edith Wharton's spectacular novel, "The House of Mirth," a glimpse is given of the desolation that may come to an individual life when a girl at once proud and beautiful, sits down at the card table and presently finds herself in the clutches of debt that she cannot pay. There are those who fancy that Lily Bart's predicament is exaggerated and who have no tolerance for her temptations. They do not see that Mrs. Wharton's book is less a work of imagination than a succession of photographs. She simply told in narrative form that which she had seen in the society of a big cosmopolitan city.

Since bridge whist became popular it has monopolized the attention of time and formed the chief diversion of elegant women in homes where luxuries abound and a golden stream flows in a full tide from the pockets of men whose names are potential in the financial world.

The money kings and the money queens and the money princesses. When a little country cousin comes to town for the season with a trunk filled with pretty furbelows and the sweet seductive grace of a scout in her dimples and her bright eyes, she is set down at the card table, and perhaps innocently begins to play, not imagining that losses are to be taken seriously. Sometimes there comes to her a moment of extraneous bitterness when she discovers that her losses are so large that to settle them will absorb all that her father gave her for the winter's outfit, or that she must apply at home for a check to save A. room, entertaining former friends from Des Moines, Iowa. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Thursday evening Miss Edna Porter entertained her friends at a dinner party at her home on Cedar avenue. The host and hostess were assisted in receiving their children, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. and James Heartwell.

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## Rug Bargains

Best rug news we have been able to give for some time. Two extra specials for Monday.

**Tapestry Rugs \$15**

9x12 feet in size—splendid rugs. Worth \$20.00—regular price.

**Axminster Rugs \$3**

Size 3x6 feet—slightly used but in good condition. Worth \$5.00.

**A \$2.25 Oak**

**Rocker \$1.75**

This rocker is made of solid oak, with the exception of the seat, which is oak veneer. Note the iron rod back of the arm support. It is a good brace for both arm and seat.

**A \$2.25 Center**

**Table for \$1.50**

A solid oak table in the golden finish. Top measures 24 inches square. It is well constructed, with fine finish and will give service. This special price will be withdrawn Saturday night.

**OUR CREDIT PLAN**

We have a credit plan that has stood the test of every possible condition. It has proven satisfactory to the customer in every case, for it takes care of him first of all. We have removed all the unpleasant features of selling on credit.

If you want credit we want to tell you more of our plan.

**50c Oilcloth 30c**

This price is for a square yard, you know. There is a good assortment of floral designs to choose from. Come this week or you may be disappointed.

**65c Window Shades 25c**

Good quality opaque shades, size 3x7 feet. They are mounted on genuine Hartshorn rollers—the very best made. 25c is an unheard of price.

**\$1.50 Dining Chair**

Regular price \$1.50. It is made in the golden oak finish, with continuous back posts, well braced base and cane seat. This is a chair we can vouch for and recommend in perfect confidence. We have a plenty. You can buy all you want of them. We don't make a practice of being "out of advertised goods."

**One Day Sale**

We must reduce our stock to the limit by Monday night—the entire \$25,000 stock goes at practically your own price. Not a thing is held in reserve—everything is included. Prices on everything in the entire store are shown in shadow of their former values—no mercy will be shown in any line; regardless of actual values, regardless of the sale cost—everything goes; all goods marked lower than they would bring at auction. If you haven't the money to pay you to borrow it.

**Suits**

LOT NO. 1—The odds and ends of our big midwinter showing. There are scores of styles, shades and materials to choose from. The usual price of the suits in this class is \$28.50. They go Monday for \$8.75.

**Tourist Coats**

LOT NO. 2—\$30.00 suit values; prices listed in the middle; Monday selling for \$15.00.

**Evening Coats Slaughtered**

Save \$20.00 on every coat you buy from this store. \$40.00 Evening Coats marked \$20.00 tomorrow. \$37.50 Evening Coats go at \$17.50 tomorrow.

**Suits**

LOT NO. 3—Our \$20.00 line of suits is equal to any line shown this season, regardless of price; you have your choice Monday at \$21.00.

**Tourist Coats**

There are in stock about one-half the original price of our popular \$15.00 line of Tourist Coats; they go Monday for \$8.75.

**Evening Coats Slaughtered**

Save \$20.00 on every coat you buy from this store. \$40.00 Evening Coats marked \$20.00 tomorrow. \$37.50 Evening Coats go at \$17.50 tomorrow.

**Suits**

LOT NO. 4—The odds and ends of our big midwinter showing. There are scores of styles, shades and materials to choose from. The usual price of the suits in this class is \$28.50. They go Monday for \$8.75.

**Tourist Coats**

LOT NO. 5—\$30.00 suit values; prices listed in the middle; Monday selling for \$15.00.

**Evening Coats Slaughtered**

Save \$20.00 on every coat you buy from this store. \$40.00 Evening Coats marked \$20.00 tomorrow. \$37.50 Evening Coats go at \$17.50 tomorrow.

**Suits**

LOT NO. 6—Our \$20.00 line of suits is equal to any line shown this season, regardless of price; you have your choice Monday at \$21.00.

**Tourist Coats**

There are in stock about one-half the original price of our popular \$15.00 line of Tourist Coats; they go Monday for \$8.75.

**Evening Coats Slaughtered**

Save \$20.00 on every coat you buy from this store. \$40.00 Evening Coats marked \$20.00 tomorrow. \$37.50 Evening Coats go at \$17.50 tomorrow.

**Suits**

LOT NO. 7—The odds and ends of our big midwinter showing. There are scores of styles, shades and materials to choose from. The usual price of the suits in this class is \$28.50. They go Monday for \$8.75.

**Tourist Coats**

LOT NO. 8—\$30.00 suit values; prices listed in the middle; Monday selling for \$15.00.

**Evening Coats Slaughtered**

Save \$20.00 on every coat you buy from this store. \$40.00 Evening Coats marked \$20.00 tomorrow. \$37.50 Evening Coats go at \$17.50 tomorrow.

**Suits**

LOT NO. 9—Our \$20.00 line of suits is equal to any line shown this season, regardless of price; you have your choice Monday at \$21.00.

**Tourist Coats**

There are in stock about one-half the original price of our popular \$15.00 line of Tourist Coats; they go Monday for \$8.75.

**Evening Coats Slaughtered**



The White Heart  
of the Wheat.

Made by the man  
who makes  
"The Flour"

Its  
taste has  
made it w...

The breakfast food that captures the  
children's taste. Everybody is talking  
about the increasing success of

**PILLSBURY'S  
BEST Cereal, Vitos**

One reason for its great popularity is its  
economy. A 2 lb. package makes  
12 lbs. when served. A creamy  
white, granular food—rich, full  
and delicious.

**Your Grocer Has it  
NOW**

**PHILLIPS, TAILOR** SUITS  
\$25 to \$  
300  
302 MASON BUILDING  
FOURTH AVENUE



# THE STORY OF THE YEAR NOW COMES TO A CLOSE, ITS STARKING EVENTS THE WHOLE WORLD OVER.

Nineteen Six Saw Many Drastic Investigations Into Corporate Misdeeds. Made To Test The Line—Elections Mainly Were Republican, but the Congress Majority Is Less Than It Was In 1902—The Differences Between The United States and Japan—The South American—Short Cuban Revolt—Few Strikes, More Work, Higher Wages and Higher Prices In The United States—The East Before Sixty Thousand Human Beings Killed By Nature's Irresistible Forces Since New Year's—Europe Tranquil West of Russia—Many of the World's Most Eminent Men and Women Called From Their Earthly Labors.

BY OSBORN SPENCER.

IT HAS been a great year, though without great wars. The fight to extend socialism has been strong throughout the civilized world, and there has been some yielding to the socialistic forces. In England, however, they were set back by the sweeping defeat of the Progressives at the borough elections on November 1, and in this country by Mr. Hearst's defeat for New York's Governorship. Germany has remained calm; Austria-Hungary is still united under the Hapsburgs; Sweden's King is getting along all right on his new throne, and there is no immediate cause to expect serious trouble anywhere west of Russia, although the whole world is pretty well keyed up.

Russia is little better off than she was a year ago, yet the autocratic government still stands. The Liberal government in England has now lasted more than a year; France has changed its Cabinet twice, and Clemenceau is now Premier, but the situation between the government and Rome is still acute.

Troubles have arisen between us and Japan, but President Roosevelt thinks he can settle them; the negro question is more acute than it was twelve months ago, but there has been a revolution since the Spanish war, and Magoon is now holding down the lid; the Republicans still hold a majority in Congress, but it has been reduced.

Materially the United States has never so prosperous; the crops have been fine, prices and wages were never so high; money is especially high, and will likely go higher before there is any loosening up. All four of the previous years have added more interesting chapters to the history of the world than 1906.

Here are some of the year's interesting news items, personal and otherwise, some cheerful and some depressing, that do not fall into any of the classifications of this review.

The most serious trouble in the Philippines came March 6 and 7, when 500 Moros were killed by American troops in the crater of the extinct volcano near Jolo, the American loss being 18 killed and 52 wounded.

The Governorship of the islands was changed January 19, when Gov. Gen. Luke E. Wright was made first United States Ambassador to Japan, Judge Henry C. Ide being appointed to succeed him on July 1, when he was displaced by Gen. James C. Smith.

The notorious Dowie, "Elijah Hill," not infrequently tried his act in the city of Chicago, on April 2, when he was taken to remove him. His troubles continued till December 3, when at Zion City he became a raving maniac while preaching.

The Rev. Algernon S. Gray, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, in Rochester, N. Y., was tried for heresy at Batavia, N. Y., late in April. May 15 he was found guilty, but appealed. Late in November his conviction was affirmed. He was formally deposed in Buffalo, December 5.

Harry Thaw, of the immensely rich Pittsburgh family of that name, on June 27 shot and instantly killed Stanford White, the architect, during a roof garden performance which they were both attending.

Count Boni de Castellane's election to the French Chamber of Deputies was annulled July 2, when the French Miss Anna Gode, was granted a divorce by the French courts November 16.

The Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago was placed in the hands of a receiver August 7. Paul O. Stearns, land, president, fled to Tangier, Morocco, where he was captured early in September. Taken to Chicago, he was tried and convicted, and on September 26 was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Despite the efforts to limit the draught of water from Niagara for power purposes by law, Secretary Taft issued a temporary order July 19 permitting certain companies to divert water from the river and to import electrical current from Canada.

The Congo Island trolley riots broke August 12. They were due to Justice Gaylor's decision in a test case that a second fare was to be charged three days later. It was arranged that passengers pay the second fare, receiving in return a check for 5 cents, redeemable by the company if Justice Gaylor's decision is sustained.

The Real Estate Company of Philadelphia closed its doors on August 28, liabilities \$10,000,000. The death of its president occurred a few days later.

vened soon after January 1 and at once got down to business.

The measures which attracted most attention throughout the session were the Statehood bill, affecting Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico; the Pure Food bill, the Ship Subsidy bill, the Railroad Rate bill, the Meat Inspection bill, the Philippine Tariff bill and the Lock Canal bill. The Philippine Tariff bill was passed in the Senate; the Ship Subsidy bill, the Railroad Rate bill, the Meat Inspection bill, the Lock Canal bill, the Pure Food bill and the Statehood bill were all passed and are now law.

The Statehood bill admitted Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State, and New Mexico and Arizona, if they desired to enter that way. The measure was amended to the Railroad Rate bill before it finally passed. Senator Knox demanded a court review clause and got something resembling what he wanted; Senator Taft, though a Democrat, reported the bill, and the Senate passed the bill; Senator Foraker was against the bill.

The President sent James W. Reynolds and Charles P. Neill to Chicago to look up the conditions of the Pullman Road bill before it finally passed. Senator Knox demanded a court review clause and got something resembling what he wanted; Senator Taft, though a Democrat, reported the bill, and the Senate passed the bill; Senator Foraker was against the bill.

Both Houses passed the bill, and the President signed it. The bill provided for the Pullman Road bill, and the Senate passed the bill; Senator Foraker was against the bill.

Other features during the first session of the year was the calling for information regarding the alleged combinations of railroad companies; the decision that Panama supplies must be purchased in the United States; Roosevelt's recommendations, accomplished by the passage of the bill, which he transmitted to Congress, and the succession of Senator Burton, convicted of and imprisoned for trying to influence certain action of the post department, by Senator Nicholas, appointed by Governor of Kansas. Congress adjourned on June 30.

Congress reconvened on Monday, December 3. The President sent in nominations the same day which changed materially the character of the cabinet, as follows: Secretary of the Treasury, George B. Cortelyou; Attorney General, Charles J. Bonaparte; Postmaster General, George Von L. Meyer; Secretary of the Navy, Victor H. Metcalf; Secretary of the Interior, James R. Garfield; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, William H. Moody. This eliminates Ethan Allen Hitchcock, for years Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Moody, long Secretary General, from the cabinet, and moves Cortelyou from the Postmaster Generalship, Bonaparte from the Navy Secretaryship and Metcalf from Commerce and Labor, Garfield and Meyer from the Interior, though both are well known in public life.

The President also named John H. McMillan, of Louisiana, as Civil Service Commissioner, and Edgar E. Clarke, of Iowa, James C. Hurley, of Chicago, and J. W. C. Hunt, of New York, as Interstate Commerce Commissioners. Senators Depey and Platt, of New York, absent most of the time during the long session, were present on December 3.

MANY DRAMATIC INVESTIGATIONS. Nineteen hundred and twelve has been a great year for investigations. Some big corporations have made drastic changes of policy; drastic legislation has gone on to some of the State statute books. An example of the first sort was the order of Steel Corporation President Corey, January 4, that no rebates should hereafter be accepted.

The New York insurance bills, made laws April 2 and 27, when Governor Hylan signed them, were examples of the second. Another was the passage by the New York Legislature, March 8, of the 80-cent gas law, for New York city only, and now before the courts on appeal.

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in the second, September 14; Martin  
and increased the work of the  
to 154 feet 5 inches. September 22,  
to the National Labor U. S. A. won  
balloon race (sixteen entries)  
Paris, September 30.

In October the Chicago baseball  
on the national and the  
White Sox (the American League)  
name, Wagner (Friedrich von the  
derbilt and the Chicago Cubs on  
October 7, and  
October 14 the American team

When you out to see all at once race, how such trouble and time is taken to get the horses lined up for a right start. It's an important part of the business, getting a right start, and it's a good deal more important for young horses just starting in racing than it is for a veteran. I can't start, I tell you, girl, one that will land you and all at the post safe winners, and I'd better not have any misadventures about the "happy, easy" start.

crop of 1960. In 1959, the USSR exported 10,183,969 pounds of hops, an increase of 123.1 per cent over 1956 fiscal year, and the largest since 1937. The grain was 25,538,668 pounds. Of the hops we exported 90 per cent since 1937. The grain and forage 98 per cent. The rest of our exports are 10 per cent of that country's production of hops, necessary for the making of beer. In 1959, the USSR exported 10,183,969 pounds of hops. In 1956 our exports of hops were 12,058,961 pounds, valued at \$1,125,642. In 1957 our exports of hops were 12,058,961 pounds, valued at \$1,125,642. There is a shortage in foreign crops.

Commissioner Crav of the New South Wales street-sweeping department has written his wife at least six times since he was struck ordinarily, but he says it is not as his understanding of the law is such that when a man goes on strike in his own business, his place immediately becomes vacant. He has asked for men on the eligible list of drivers, to replace those who have struck.

The strikes by the drivers of the department who are at St Albans many years and still, direct Chinese customs commissioner is an Italian, an excellent clerk character and a good scholar. His salary is \$4000 Australian wool sheepmen have been paid £147,621 in 1938-39, an increase of 11,554 from last year, with the same period of basing to calculate the increase this year. Best auction 150,000 bales as the increased Australian wool clip this year.







# WORKERS' PAGE—International and Valuable Character of Eucalyptus Tree.

## The Eucalyptus of California.

A NATIVE OF AUSTRALIA THAT SERVES AN INFINITE OF GOOD PURPOSES.

By Gusie Packard Dubois.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

It has been well said that California is the clearinghouse of the world. It is the place where the people of all nations have gathered to make their homes. It is the place where the people of all nations have gathered to make their homes. It is the place where the people of all nations have gathered to make their homes.

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## MACHINE EXPERT IS A BIG MAN.

HIS ALL-ROUND ABILITY IS A GOOD ASSET.

In Value He Ranks Next to the Inventor Because He Can Make the Machines Run and He Draws a Good Salary as a Consequence.

"What a wonderful machine!" "How smoothly it works! What an intricate affair it is! What a brain it must have been that invented it!" These exclamations are always forthcoming when the uninitiated gaze upon one of the wonderful machines that have been developed in this machine age.

It is from the pick of these exceptions that the machine expert comes. A few are graduates of technical institutions, but the majority have come up from the ground, beginning by running a machine that made a minor part of the machine which afterward they would run.

Every factory, mill, shop, pressroom, or room, everywhere that complicated machinery is in active use the machinery expert has been needed, and supplied. From the water pump in the basement of some Chicago skyscraper to the gang saw in a country sawmill, from the crusher in an Alaska gold mine to the range of the machine expert.

That part of Chicago which lies just across the river on the west side and is known as the machine district is the habitat of the machine expert. In the factories, shops, salarooms, foundries, offices of this district, machine experts are everywhere.

His age runs from 22, which is the age of the new genius in the craft, to 72, when he is a veteran of fifty years' experience. He is a man of varied experience, and efficient. There is a man with a crooked spine who draws \$30 every week he works because he is alone in a force of a score of men.

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## THE METHODS OF TWO MEN.

ONE MADE A SUCCESS—THE OTHER WAS A FAILURE.

The Employment of the Spare Minute and Strict Attention to the Work Immediately in Hand Will Win Success in the End—Otherwise Spoils Failure.

I knew an inspiring author who held a business position during the day, and worked on his compositions at night; both might have been a success had he possessed sufficient control to give each one its hour in its turn; but instead, during the day he was thinking up scenes for his story and during the evening, while trying to write, he was worrying over things he had left undone during the day.

He never arrived anywhere but at the end of his rope, as employers do not appreciate mindless effort any more than publishers welcome such conglomerate productions as must be turned out under these trying conditions. Moreover, he was situated in both directions. There was a Major, a lawyer, who shut himself up with his writing Sunday after Sunday, and who finally gave the world that charming and successful story, "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

He was the busy lawyer through the week—the lawyer who had no time to spare. He was the busy lawyer through the week—the lawyer who had no time to spare. He was the busy lawyer through the week—the lawyer who had no time to spare.

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## GOVERNMENT BY UNIONS.

President Butler of the Chicago Merchants' Club Tells What It Will Be.

In a recent address before the Chicago Merchants' Club President Butler deprecated the existence of a labor union among the teachers of the public schools on the ground that if the teachers formed such a union so would the firemen, so would the policemen, and, finally, so would the United States army, and a decisive battle in defense of the country might be lost by the proclamation of a strike in the middle of an engagement.

Perhaps Dr. Butler himself thought this was a little extravagant, says the Chicago Chronicle, yet most of it was not hypothesis but fact. In Chicago the firemen and policemen have already formed unions, the Mayor is insisting on every department of the city government to do the same and the labor leaders of this city do not hesitate to say that they favor the organization of the United States army into a labor union.

Notions of ignorance and fanaticism could have produced such a state of mind among the so-called working people. None of the reasons exist for a labor union in a department of government that exist for it among the employees of a private party. A labor union is designed to secure an increase of wages by means of a strike, but what sense is there in striking against government?

The finances of government are managed by agents elected by the people who are wholly unaccountable to the people. The salaries of employees and, on the other hand, are not affected personally by a strike if the government exists. It does no harm by a strike if it is done to the whole people, and if it increases the salary of a few, it increases the salary of the whole people.

The ultimate result would be a government by labor union and that would be fanatical, cruel and corrupt. Everybody has read of the transgression of the government in the case of the city of Chicago. It would be a scandalous corruption ending in political chaos and the utter destruction of personal liberty and public morals.

All labor union people are not seeking such ends, but most labor leaders are so blinded that way that they are blindly followed by the rest. The labor union has no place in municipal or Federal government.

## Arlooom Tapestries

WHEN the unexpected or the expected guest arrives, there's enough to do without trying to get the room in readiness. Far better do it now, once and for all. If the guest room is solem, dark and imposing let us have it bright and cheery—and above all in good taste, so guests will say it's the most comfortable room they ever occupied.

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AY, DECEMBER 30, 1906.

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of our Big Midwinter Suit Sale.  
ed, of fine materials and up to the  
every one has been cut 1-3 to 1-2  
who would be well dressed, to do

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each.....**\$5**

**\$10.00 WAISTS \$7.50**  
red net waists, three-quarter sleeves,  
trimmed, lined with good grade silk,  
y \$10.00;  
.....**\$7.50**

**\$1.50 PETTICOATS 98c**  
ats made with deep pleated flounce and  
.....**98c**

**\$15.00 COATS \$10.00**  
coats in fancy mixtures, single-breast-  
ed with best satin and finished with  
excellent values at \$15.00.  
.....**\$10**

**TAILOR SUITS \$30.00.**  
e tailor suits, of best chiffon Panama  
ed best effects; coats are silk lined  
finished with pockets. Newest mod-  
skirts. Suits that sell regularly at \$55  
his sale  
.....**\$30**

**\$15.50 COATS \$12.50.**  
coats in new plaids and mixtures,  
vested; lined yoke and sleeves, and  
These come in pretty materials, and  
\$15.50. Priced  
.....**\$12.50**

**\$13.50 COATS \$10.00.**  
length coats in pretty plaids and wool  
fly front, half fitted back and notch  
with two large pockets;  
.....**\$10**

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our expert  
for your in-  
satisfaction will

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vest models  
any broche  
ant, dip hip

**\$3.50**  
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adapted to  
oped figures  
a fine grade  
over ab-

erth up to  
.....**85c**



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ple blankets in all wool and cotton,  
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Blankets from 89c to \$7.50, and every

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finished. See them on third floor

priced for quick selling will go this

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79c  
Monday in our hosiery dept. wa

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

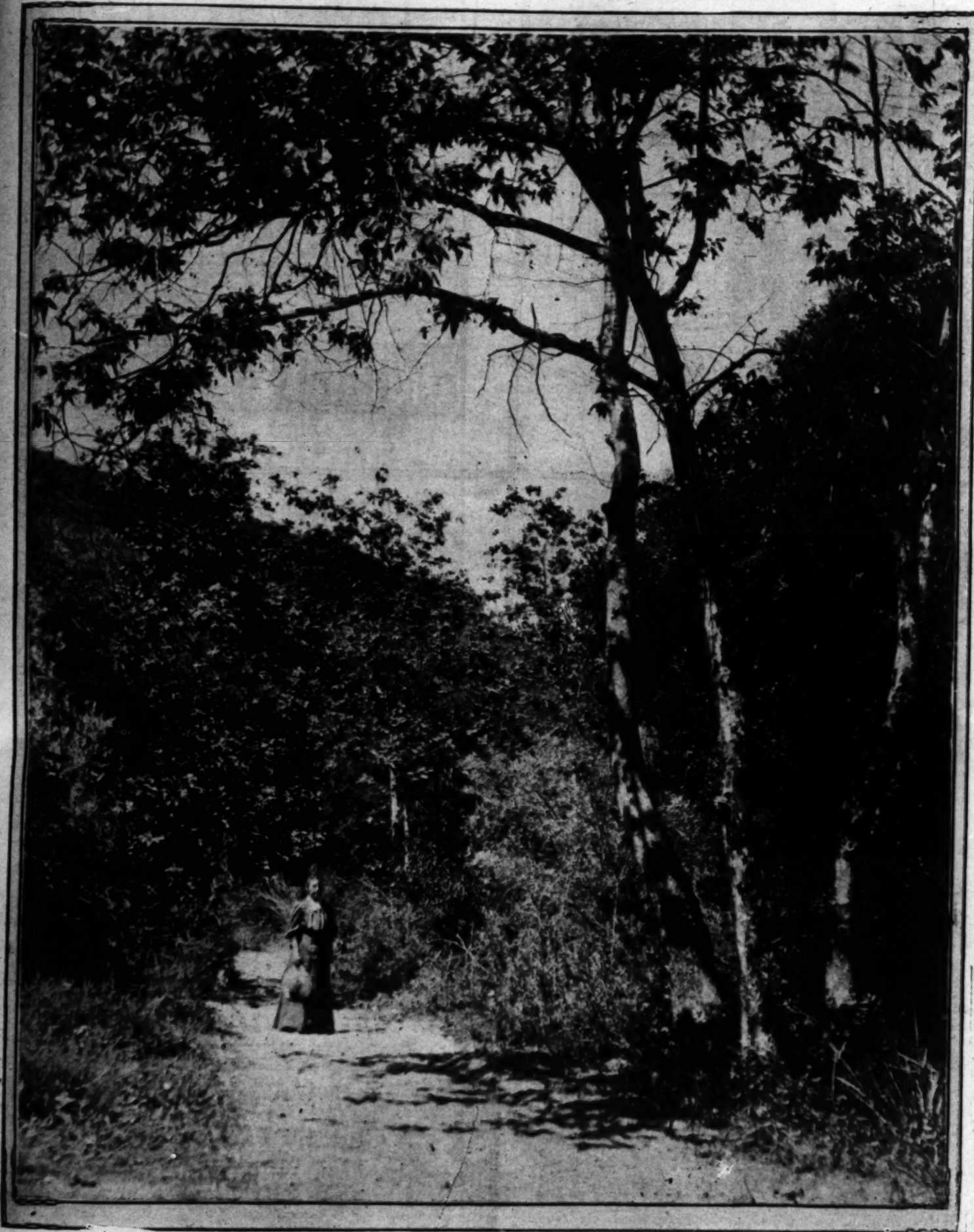
# Los Angeles Sunday Times

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DECEMBER 30, 1906.

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Scene in Sycamore Canyon.



## Newmarks' Teas



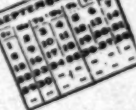
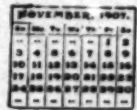
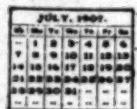
### PURE TEA The Year 'Round

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richness of flavor, carefully select-  
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vors—at your grocer's.

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Importers, Packers.



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In 1907, take a stand for health and happiness by the daily use of Lily Cream for all household purposes—over the cereals, in the coffee, for the cooking, to feed the babies, to give renewed strength and health to invalids.

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Pure dairy milk is the best milk. By the time it reaches YOU there is a DOUBT as to its purity—it might have become infected—nothing easier.

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Order a few cans from your grocer NOW—you will use no other during 1907.

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Los Angeles, Cal.

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COMPLETED!

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PROMOTION OF THRIFT

SAFE INVESTMENTS

HIGH CLASS SECURITIES

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Possession of money gives power. It paves the way to independence. Therefore you should endeavor, within reasonable limits, to accumulate it.

Start aright with a Savings Account in the Equitable. 4 per cent. interest, computed semi-annually, on Savings Accounts.

Study carefully the stones that compose the Arch of Equitable Banking Methods. The Arch rests upon the unimpeached integrity of the officers and directors.

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Persons submitting retain copies of their prevent the loss of manuscripts accompanied by a note, but The Times or not.



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Farming in California  
Gardening in California  
Care of the Body. By

### WHAT WILL

THE recent announcement of income amounted to a decided announcement of a large number of citizens question, "If you would you do with it more succinct, compared by Frank A. Marek. I not know what I would else, I would probably for myself."

Any one who has read Will He Do With It? Marek's answer is a statement of persons dealing of things; from a train. There was only one class of these people. They had possession, but for purpose they would perception. The poor, wanted the poodle dog put his possession to the man was a lifelong out- riously to conceal the meantime clothed him- fared sumptuously" me of remark that the Le so to the point was in ist candidate for May fact that his socialism practical system of pl rich man he would do Who is the man his soul would not this vast fortune? T in too many cases Thaw, Hartjes and made millionaires who



# OUR ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY A MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897

California in tone and color, Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains.

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Persons submitting matter for publication in The Times should retain copies of their manuscripts. Due care will be exercised to prevent the loss of such manuscripts in this office. Ordinarily manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available, but The Times cannot guarantee their return, whether used or not.

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

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### WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

THE recent announcement that John D. Rockefeller's income amounted to \$60,000,000 a year, created a decided sensation. The Times thought the announcement of sufficient importance to interview a large number of citizens in Los Angeles, asking the question, "If you had Rockefeller's income, what would you do with it?" There was no answer returned more succinct, comprehensive and rational than that by Frank A. Marek. In effect his answer was: "I do not know what I would do with it, nor does any one else. I would probably do as most rich men do, use it for myself."

Any one who has read Bulwer-Lytton's novel, "What Will He Do With It?" will see how entirely proper Mr. Marek's answer is. This story gives numerous instances of persons desirous of the possession of all sorts of things; from a trained poodle dog to a large fortune. There was only one clear conception in the mind of any of these people. They knew that they wanted the coveted possession, but were all in the dark as to what purpose they would put it to. Yes, there was one exception. The poor, wandering, outcast actor who wanted the poodle dog knew exactly what use he would put his possession to if it came into his hands. This man was a lifelong outcast from society, suffering vicariously to conceal the crime of another who in the meantime clothed himself in "purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously" most of his days. It is as worthy of remark that the Los Angeles citizen who answered so to the point was in the recent city election the Socialist candidate for Mayor. He seemed to recognize the fact that his socialism was rather an academic than a practical system of philosophy, and that if he were a rich man he would do as other rich men do.

Who is the man that in the very bottom of his soul would not like to have the handling of this vast fortune? The possession of great wealth in too many cases results in the development of Thaws, Hartjes and an abundant crop of newly-made millionaires who disgrace their country and de-

stroy their own bodies and souls simply because of their wealth. America never boasted a more virile and heroic company of men than the pioneers who "came the Horn around or the plains across" in the "days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49." They were men of high intellectual endowments, of abundant courage, both physical and moral, and capable of great achievements in any line of effort. Those of them who became rich left behind them, in all too many instances, families lacking in all the manly traits of the early pioneers.

There are certain things that no man of rightly constituted mind would do if he had the money of Rockefeller. One certainly should not do with it what the late Russell Sage did with his millions. Gotten undoubtedly by means that were perfectly lawful, Sage had no conception of any other purpose in life than that of making, hoarding and accumulating millions of dollars. He died leaving the vast fortune to his wife, a woman of advanced years, with the understanding that she was to distribute in the amelioration of her fellow-men the millions that the husband had accumulated. Her task is the harder of the two. It will cause more headaches and heartaches, more perplexity and strain of nerve to distribute these millions judiciously than it did her husband to gather them.

There is another thing about these Rockefeller millions. It is a pretty generally accepted fact that they have not been made by strict adherence to the principles embodied in the famous Golden Rule. Undoubtedly devious devices in business have been invented and carried out in practice by the exceedingly practical business minds of Rockefeller and his associates in accumulating this wealth. There is little doubt that the wrecks of other human lives strewn all the path along which this exceedingly astute business man's feet have walked. But how many of all the 85,000,000 of people in the United States today would make better use of these riches than Rockefeller does? If he is the richest man in the world, he is also among the two or three most liberal men in the world. Scarcely one has given with such open-handedness to philanthropic purposes as John D. Rockefeller.

But there is a practical point of view for the rest of us to look at the question regarding his own wealth—what will you do with it? Thanksgiving came and went, and less than a week ago the Christmathide was upon us and is now in the past. The day after tomorrow will be New Year's Day. The Times on each of these past occasions has called the attention of its readers to their responsibility for the amelioration of the condition of their fellow-beings less fortunate than themselves. It would do so again with relation to the New Year's Day. All three of these are occasions for present making. Even in a community as prosperous as ours there are always members of the community in straitened circumstances. In many homes on last Tuesday there were children whose condition was that of embryo Rockefellers. They fairly rolled amid a plethora of costly presents bewildering to their little souls. They scarcely knew which to play with first, and were utterly unable to decide which they liked the best. There were dinner tables on these past feast days, and there will be on the coming one which were typical of Rockefellers of greater or less magnitude of fortune. And so there are and will be homes where there are children with no toys and children and grown-up people with very scantily provided dinners. Let us dismiss the question, "What would you do with Rockefeller's millions if you owned them?" and ask ourselves, "What did you do on Thanksgiving Day and on Christmas Day to make a little less sad and a little more joyful the hearts and homes of the poor, children and grown-up, and what will you do in the same direction the day after tomorrow?"

It is never the wealth we have that we enjoy. It is not the money we spend upon ourselves that does us most good. It is not the presents we receive that bless us, and it is not the dinners we eat that build up the higher manhood. The most enjoyed wealth is the wealth that we give away. The highest moral authority on earth teaches us that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and there are thousands of men and women in Los Angeles who if they would send away from their dinner tables on New Year's Day a full half of all the rich things that crowd them, in order that the poor at the barracks of the Salvation Army, at the hospitals and orphan asylums might feast, would certainly sleep sounder next Tuesday night and rise with wholesomer bodies on Wednesday morning.

### A CYCLE OF SONNETS. X.—LAST SONNET.

Bright star! would I were steadfast as thou art—  
Not in lone splendor hung aloft the night,  
And watching, with eternal lids apart,  
Like Nature's patient sleepless Eremite,  
The moving waters at their priestlike task  
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores,  
Or gazing on the new soft fallen mask  
Of snow upon the mountains and the woods.  
No—yet still steadfast, still unchangeable,  
Pillowed upon my fair love's ripening breast,  
To feel forever its soft fall and swell,  
Awake forever in a sweet unrest;  
Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath,  
And so live ever—or else swoon to death.

—[John Keats.]

## PRACTICAL ETHICS.

BEGIN AGAIN.

IS there such a thing as absolute finality in this world; is anything ever absolutely perfect or completely finished, precluding the possibility of necessary elaboration, of addition, modification, or reconstruction?

Not an artist but could wish that his work were still better than his best; not an inventor whose brain is not ceaselessly toiling to improve the children of his imagination and thought; not a true architect or builder who would not gladly tear down, if need be, the work of long labor, of intricate conception, of wearying plans and final construction, to put another in its place that should more closely approach his ideal—that should be more nearly the outer object conforming to the inner idea; that should in fact be more and more like the thing he would wish it to be, and hence more like himself, or the utmost within him that he would bring forth into the world without.

So long as life lasts, never can we say, "All that might be done is done." Never can we afford to desist, where the imperative is to proceed! On and ever on the growing soul is borne on the mysterious wings of Time on and ever on is the pressing need of man until the never-resting pinions of the fleeting spirit that carries worlds apace droop at the Port of Nothingness. A new day, a new year, a new life—what does this mean? What does all this signify but a constant beginning? We speak of the "close" of a day, when in reality night is but the preparation for the dawn; our very sleep and renewal of tissue during the period of repose is so much upbuilding of body and mind and spirit, so much labor carried on by the physical and psychical forces during the hours of reprieve that the entire human and animal system may be in readiness for another series of opportunities as they appear in the horizon of our experience.

Yes, every new day is the beginning of a new year, and every new year offers a fresh start in a new cycle of experiences. Then why weep over the unrecoverable; why grieve over the past so long as the future is before us? Do we mourn because we cannot bring the night with all its shadows and its dreams into the noonday sun? No, because the very brilliance of the sunlight betokens another night, and the darkness of the night, we fear it not, for we know that soon the light will shine again.

So, too, with the new year, which should mean a new and larger life, a resolute beginning, even if it demand the selection of a new site and the laying of the cornerstone of a new life or character. But the thing is to set to and begin again! What if everything that you cherished and all that the world appraised most highly were swept to the ground? So long as you remain, you are allied to the cosmic forces that regenerate or restore, and you have it within you to reconstruct your life—to reshape your character—by beginning from the beginning again and again, untiringly and persistently, even as a spider who spins his web, though his object of care and industry be destroyed ever so often.

It was the sight of the undaunted persistence of such a little weaver, whose meshes defy the utmost skill of human handicraft, that filled with fresh hope and courage a disheartened general. Weary of all military struggles, sad and dispirited over threatening defeat, he was about to give way to his fears when he came across the busy little insect. Again and again he saw his work destroyed, and as many times did the little fellow, with stoical persistence, begin anew, patiently resuming his task after each attack upon his finely spun structure. "What," quoth the great officer, the spirit of conquest once more firing his blood, which began to surge mightily in his veins, "What, shall I, celebrated strategist, leader, conqueror, boastful man with powers human and divine, suffer defeat, succumb to my own fears, surrender to the enemy, sink disheartened and discouraged—a despised victim, to the dread of failure? No, no, a thousand times no! Well done, little creature, you have taught me my lesson, my duty; it is on and ever on, so long as life lasts. I'll begin again and again like you—" which he did, with the result of victory.

Is it not true in life's drama, as in the enlivened fiction of the novelist, that we arrive at an epoch in our history, or we reach a climax in our little life story, and deem it the end? But in fact there is no end, only a perpetual beginning, an eternal beckoning, and the so-called completion of one task, the closing of one event, is but preparation for another, just as night merges into day and the day is absorbed in the night. We are born anew every morning, we stand at the threshold of a new life not only every year, but at the breaking of every dawn. And not alone is the child or the youth the beginner, but all who long to live truly and think wisely, act justly and merit the love and esteem of their fellow men, must ever be beginners though their years number three score and ten, or more. Nor are the noblest natures loathe to be called such, for it requires great wisdom and greater humility to confess that even at best nothing is absolutely finished; nothing is finally and forever completed, and thus even at the terminus of a most arduous and protracted life—the growing spirit of man is aware that after all it's real existence has but just begun.

BERTHA HIRSCH BARUCH.



# The Black Continent in 1907. By Frank G. Carpenter.

## EN ROUTE TO AFRICA.

MR. CARPENTER WRITES OF HIS NEWS-PAPER EXPEDITION.

### From Our Own Correspondent.

**O**N THE PRINCESS IRENE (En Route for Africa.)—I am now on my way across the Atlantic, to begin a journalist tour of the Black Continent of Africa for my American readers. The North German Lloyd steamer, the Princess Irene, upon which I have booked for Gibraltar, left New York ten days ago, and our southern passage across the ocean has been smooth and pleasant. We have already gone through the Azores, a group of fertile volcanic islands, belonging to Portugal, and are now approaching the narrow straits which lead into the Mediterranean Sea. That lighthouse on my right marks the end of Cape Spartel, the northwest extremity of the African continent, and those thirsty mountains behind it are the Atlas, the homes of the Moorish brigands, who by their recent kidnapping of foreigners have made travel there almost as unsafe as it was in the days when this whole coast swarmed with the Barbary pirates, when Christians were enslaved and all the shipping of Europe paid tribute. On my other hand Spain is plainly in view, and with my glass I can see the fortifications of Tarifa, the Spanish castle from where the brigands of the sea sailed forth to attack the ships coming into or going out of the Mediterranean. Just in front of me the mighty rock of Gibraltar, with its British fortifications, is looming up, and at the foot of it, facing the Atlantic, lies the harbor, where I shall take ship for Morocco, and long before this letter is published begin my African travels in the land of the Moors.

### Twenty-five Thousand Miles of African Travel.

My story today is introductory only. My African letters will begin one week later, and they will continue from Sunday to Sunday until the close of my tour. They will be written on the ground, in the midst of the strange people and their stranger surroundings, and I shall do what I can to make them smell of the soil. My trip is to be a long one. It will comprise the greater part of the black continent, and will include altogether journeys covering more than 25,000 miles. It will cover the whole of northern Africa from one end to the other, and also parts of the Desert of Sahara and the British Sudan. Journeys into the Libyan and Arabian deserts will form a part of it, and the Suez Canal, the Nile, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean will be traversed. I shall go along the whole eastern coast of the continent, from Port Said to the Cape of Good Hope, and will have many expeditions into the wild lands of the interior. I shall visit Lake Victoria, and shall go far up the Zambesi River into Central Africa to the borders of Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika.

After that I shall visit the Kalahari Desert, and thence go down into those parts of the continent which are now being settled by white men and describe their curious phases of savage and civilized life.

The tour is so long that it is impossible to describe it in detail. It will take many months of continuous travel and that of every description and by every means of locomotion. Parts of it will be on horseback and camelback, and parts upon foot. It will be in canoes and in big steamers, and even in automobiles and upon the new railroads now building.

The itinerary may be varied from time to time in accordance with the conditions of the various countries, whether at peace or at war, and also by the changes in news interest, and the facilities of travel. The only reason for the expedition is to secure interesting material for the readers of this paper, and it will be my object to hunt out the new, the wild and the strange.

### The Moroccan Complications.

In these letters I hope to give a live picture of the Africa of today. The black continent is rapidly changing. Dead for ages, it is now one of the news centers of the globe. Big things are going on in all parts of it, and the conditions as they exist today are not to be found in any of the books or magazines of the past. My first letters will be from Morocco. That country is in such a wild and unsettled state just now that I do not expect to get far inland. The Berbers are on the edge of a revolution, the Sultan cannot control his people; and brigand chiefs—men like Raisuli, who kidnaped Perdicaris—are in control. I shall go from Gibraltar across to Tangier. This is the chief port of the country, where the foreign ministers and consuls live, and the news center for all matters relating to the Moors, and the foreigners. Raisuli is operating near there, and I shall be able to give live pictures of the situation as it is today. I shall write a letter about the young Sultan, who is one of the most extravagant rulers on earth, although his people are among the poorest, and shall tell you about his harem and his slave girls and wives. I shall have also a story about Uncle Sam in Morocco, showing the queer features of Moorish business and trade, and how our goods can be sold there. I will describe the extortions of the government and at the same time give live pictures of the turbulent people.

### In African France.

Leaving Morocco, I shall next make my way eastward into the great French colonies. France has more land in Africa than almost any other European power. She owns something like 4,000,000 square miles, or more than one-third of the continent. A part of this extends from Morocco clear along the Mediterranean to the Lib-

yan Desert. It embraces Algeria and Tunisia, lands which for ages were the granaries of the world; they fed the Phoenicians and the Romans, and are now feeding the French.

France has had control of these countries for just about three-quarters of a century, and she has there shown what she can do in the way of colonization. I understand that Algeria has excellent roads, and that I shall be able to get to almost any part of it by train or by carriage. I want to visit the famous ruins of North Africa to tell you how old Carthage looks today, and to get down to a ruined city, as old as Pompeii, which the French are now digging out of the sands of the Sahara. That city is Timgad. It was twice as large as Pompeii, and its ruins are in many respects far more wonderful.

### In the Sahara.

One would naturally think that the desert of Sahara could never change. That vast region of sand and rock, larger than the whole United States, would appear to be unalterable—forever deserted and forever dead. This is not the case. The greater part of the Sahara is now under the control of France. Its oases are being increased by means of artesian wells. Roads and railroads are being built into it, and it has become accessible as never before. The French have established a large number of military stations in it, and they have now a camel police, which protects the caravan tracks. I shall first go down into this desert on the edge of Morocco, where the dangers are now greatest, and later shall visit the oases there and those of the regions farther east.

After I leave the Sahara, I will describe desert life in Tripoli, in the desert of Libya, and also in the great Arabian Desert which lies east of the Nile. In the oases



FRANK G. CARPENTER.

I hope to visit the date plantations, which furnish the chief food of these arid regions, and to show how they are now being increased by the new means of French irrigation.

### The Sultan in North Africa.

Turkey still has some possessions in North Africa, although Egypt has been gobbled up by the British. Tripoli is still untouched, and it is the most Mohammedan of Mohammedan lands. It is about ten times as big as the State of New York, and its capital is the chief center of the caravan trade of the Libyan desert and a town of the Arabian Nights. There are occasional boats going there from Malta, and I shall be able to visit it. I am not sure that I will not be able to reach it from Tunis by the coasting steamers which go along the Gulf of Gabes, visiting such little towns as Sousse and Sfax. If I do this, I shall be able to explore Kairouan, the holy city of North Africa. This is a place to which the Mohammedans make pilgrimages just as they do to Mecca and Medina in Arabia. It is impossible for strangers to enter Mecca, but I understand that one can see Kairouan, and that without an armed guard.

I expect to find many new things in the land of the Nile. Egypt is now under the control of the British, and the country is booming. Irrigation projects involving millions are under way, schools are being established, new railroads are building and, for the first time since the days of the Pharaohs, the Fellahs are having an honest government and moderate taxation. The cotton lands are being rapidly increased and plantations are being set out by an American capitalist far up the Nile Valley on the edge of Abyssinia. I expect to visit these plantations and to tell all about how cotton is raised by the Egyptians. I understand that they have now about 1,500,000 acres planted to that crop and that their cotton is better than ours. The Nile Valley should also furnish some good points on irrigation for our

western farmers, and a study of the Suez Canal in the light of our big ditch at Panama will be interesting. This Egyptian canal was built within a few years, and it has been profitable from the start. For ten years it has paid on the average more than \$16,000,000 annually in dividends, and as it is now too small to accommodate the traffic an additional canal will be built.

### Letters from Nubia.

At this writing the extent of my travels in Nubia cannot be outlined. I shall go up the Nile by rail and steamboat to Khartoum and Omdurman, where the mahdi reigned, and may possibly make my way thence on into Abyssinia. It is not probable that I may go on to Uganda and the African lakes by way of the Nile, although I may do so. The region there is unhealthy, and the only possible way through it is on foot, so that it would necessitate many weeks of hard travel. I shall probably take advantage of the boats on the White and Blue Nile to visit the upper Sudan, and will then return to Berber, near where the Black Nile joins the Nile proper and from there cross the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea. The British have been building a railroad through that region, and it was to have been completed only last year.

Much of my travels in Eastern Africa will be along the route of the Cape to Cairo Railroad. I shall go over its northern section from Cairo to Assouan, and will be again upon it from Wady Halfa to Khartoum. I will be on that route while in Uganda, and will travel over something like 1500 miles of the southern portion of it in going from the Falls of the Zambesi through Bulawayo to Cape Town. I have just received letters from London saying that the road has been extended northward from the Zambesi for a distance of about 500 miles, and that I shall be able to go by it to the very heart of the wildest parts of Central Africa. It is now being pushed onward at the rate of a mile a day, and it will soon reach Lake Tanganyika. That lake is 400 miles long and is deep all the way. Its upper end is not a great distance from Lake Victoria, and for a time at least travelers will go to Tanganyika and thence by steamer up to the end of that lake from where another strip of road will connect them with Lake Victoria. From Lake Victoria the first section of railroad will probably be built only to Gondokoro on the Nile, a distance of 1000 miles or so from Khartoum, where small steamers will connect them with the railway system of Egypt.

### The Great African Lakes.

I expect to have some interesting letters from the great fresh-water lakes of eastern Africa. These, with our great lakes in size, and surpass them in beauty. They are surrounded by mighty mountains. I shall see Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenia on my way to Lake Victoria. Mount Kilimanjaro is 20,000 feet high, and is the tallest of the African mountains. Lake Victoria is the largest of the African lakes. It is said to be bigger than Lake Superior. It lies about as far inland from the Indian Ocean as Cleveland is distant from the Atlantic, and it is now accessible by a railroad, which passes through a land of big game. One sees herds of zebras and giraffes from the car windows, and Indians have been known to lions coming into the Pullman cars at night when the train was sidetracked and yielding the passengers out of the lower berths. Hippopotamuses have also butted the trains along the tracks with their noses, and the rhinoceroses sometimes get in the way of the engines.

One-half of Lake Victoria lies in Uganda and belongs to the British. The other half is in German East Africa and is controlled by the Germans. Both nations have their own little steamers, and I shall be able to explore many parts of this lake and to describe the strange savages living upon its shores. Some of the natives go absolutely naked, with the exception of necklaces and anklets of telegraph wire, while others show their heads with glass and dress in bullock hides. The people of Uganda wear bark cloth or cotton gowns, but they take their clothes off when they eat so as not to soil them. Indeed, they are quite civilized; they have good roads, and they raise so many cattle that the British expect them to compete with the United States in the meat markets of Europe.

### At the Source of the Nile.

I expect to visit the source of the Nile during my trip about Lake Victoria. The Nile flows out of the lake through Napoleon Gulf, over a wonderful fall, and a descent so great that an enormous electric power can there be developed. This matter is now under consideration by the British government.

Below Uganda, for hundreds of miles, there are vast beds of papyrus reeds, which it is thought some day will furnish the paper supply of Europe. The ancient Egyptians made their paper of papyrus, and the seeds of the Alexandrian Library were of this material. The place where it grows best is known as the Sudd, a region of swamps, but one which in its paper possibilities equals, so I am told, that of the wood pulp forests of Canada and of the United States.

### Big Things in Africa.

We are wont to think that we have all of the big things of the world. We deal in superlatives and talk about our big country, our Niagara Falls and our great lakes. As I have just said, it is now claimed that Lake Victoria is greater than Lake Superior, and there is no doubt but that the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi are bigger than Niagara. They are three times as high, and their force is such that they will develop 300,000 horse power. This is five times as much as the power

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horse power of to make use of Zambesi, going through Mashonaland.

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## Among the Moros.

HOW BUSINESS METHODS HAVE BEEN TAUGHT THEM.

From a Special Correspondent.

ZAMBOANGA (Mindanao).—"The first time I gave a Moro money, he gave it to a woman, who bored holes in it and put it round her neck," said Capt. John Finlay, Governor of the Moro province, to me.

Gov. Finlay was talking of the Moro Exchange, and how the government is teaching the Moros to do business in the wonderful island of Mindanao.

The Moro exchanges are market places established throughout the Moro province, where the Moros bring their wild forest products and receive cash for them. The exchange idea has taken a great hold upon the people, and it is at once one of the most marvelous and successful schemes that have ever been undertaken by a colonial government to educate the wild people and put them on a self-sustaining basis.

"What we want to undermine is the credit system,"

It is sold by weight; and he feels that in this way the Chinese will not get so much the best of him. But the Chinese still further adulterate the rubber and gutta percha by mixing it with water, so that when it reaches Singapore it is largely adulterated and has to be refined.

"In the Moro Exchange the government is attempting to handle the native and to teach him the value of what he produces," continued Gov. Finlay. "We are paying the Moro for his work, not in yellow cloth and beads, but in the standard money of the Philippine Islands. This is an incentive for him to develop and make something of himself. When he finds that he can sell his products and receive money for them, and buy anything he wishes with this money, he begins to take an interest in his work and life. By working through the Moro Exchange the Moro is enabled to come in contact with all the merchants, Chinese, European, American, and native. If his transactions are conducted through the exchange, the Moro comes in there under the protection of the government, and no credit transactions of any kind are allowed there. He soon finds that he comes right in touch with the purchaser, whereas before he had to go through all kinds of middlemen. He never got any money; he had no money to pay any taxes on land, not even the cedula or head tax of \$1 a year. He did not know what a dollar was. By the datto system

The exchanges built by the Moros are large and crowded market places, and housed in substantial buildings, with a large open yard with dwellings in it in which the Moros who come to the exchange, often from long distances, are able to live during their time in town. The exchanges are self-sustaining on account of the 1-per-cent. tax on the daily sales.

"Our exchange buildings have been constructed by the Moros themselves," said Gov. Finlay. "They are learning the basis of business and how to take hold of business. Their children are being clothed for the first time; and they are getting to be quite prosperous. When the exchange system was first agitated, public meetings were held time and time again, setting forth the object of the whole scheme. I have been here four years. When I first came I lived in the country with these people for months. I built my own grass house. When I first went to the towns the people ran away like wild deer; but they afterward returned, when they learned that I felt friendly toward them, and served my meals for me three times a day. I have taken their arms away from them. When I go into their towns I go unarmed always, unless I give them notice that I am going for a fight."

Gov. Finlay started the Moro exchanges in much the same way as a similar idea would be started in any

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A section of a Moro Exchange



A Moro Datto and his retinue

continued Gov. Finlay. "The Chinese trader says to lot of Moros: 'Come in here to my store, you fellow I will give you some yellow cloth.' (I use the ter 'yellow cloth' as you would use the term 'yellow journalism,' and it means any cheap thing.) He gives them a little rice and some colored cloth, and perhaps a very little money. 'Now,' continues the Chinese trader, 'I am going to give you this, and I want you to go out into the woods and get me some wild hemp, some wild rubber, some gutta percha, and other forest products.' Now, the Moro has no idea of accounts; but the Chinese tells him: 'What I am giving you is very valuable indeed.' So the Moro goes out and brings it in, and the Chinaman says: 'Yes, this is very good, but you are still in debt to me.' The Moro has to take his word for it. He knows the Chinaman has given him a piece of cloth, but he does not know the value of it."

For several generations the Moros have been doing business in this way, with the result that they have at last found out that the Chinese are giving them inferior goods; so, to get even, a Moro takes a lot of wild rubber and gutta percha, which grows in wonderful abundance in Mindanao, and mixes it up with stones and bark to make it heavier

never saw money; the money all came to the datto, or chief.

"We have six Moro exchanges altogether in different towns. Our Moro Exchange is a school of instruction. We are getting the Moro down now to a business basis. The Moro realizes that quick sales and small profits are a good business proposition. He understands that if a man brings in 1000 or 1500 cases of goods, to sell them at one clip, he must sell them at a price lower than the man who sells but a single case. Heretofore, if a man did not sell all his stuff the first day, he took the remainder back to his home. Now it is left at the Moro Exchange and sold for him. The Moros are beginning to make contracts to deliver a certain amount of goods at a certain time and at a certain price, something never heard of before. They are furnishing a great many articles by contract. We have a main exchange here and other exchanges throughout the province. One exchange, since it was started in July last, has done a business of between \$25,000 and \$30,000. This was done right out in the wilderness with people who before had no conception of business. The aggregate sales of six branch exchanges have passed the quarter-million mark."

other country.

"When the idea was first proposed," says Gov. Finlay, "I sent word to all the people of my plans and invited them to attend public meetings and talk over the situation and give me their views of it. When they learned that they were to have the free right of speech and that their ideas would be listened to, and in many cases adopted, they were not slow to avail themselves of the privilege."

"We have taken another important step. We divided the district of Zamboanga into three districts, each with a council, there being five. We have head men who are in charge of each district. They come in once a week and discuss matters relating to their district. We have, too, we have tribal courts. In these courts the law is administered in accordance with the provisions of the act, the Philippine Commission, and the Moro province. The Moros come in here on the 5th of each month, and I attend the meetings and discuss with them whatever questions may come up. I may have some contracts with them, and I call up the deputy head men and ask them what work they can get out and what they can do it. In short, we take up the question of industrial development with them. I am encouraged



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Moros to build boats and larger boats, as they are good  
sailors. What we want in these islands is an increase  
in the productive capacity, the producing power. The  
purchasing power must depend upon the producing  
power. The Moros bring in rubber, gutta percha, and  
almaciga, or gum, into the Moro exchanges. This  
makes the best varnish; it is the white varnish which  
is used for piano covers and delicate lacquer work. It  
comes from a tree something like the pine; it is of  
many colors; and there is a ready sale for it all the  
time. Some of it comes out of a tree in lumps as large  
as a bushel basket.

"Here is a sample of coal found in this district," said  
Gov. Finlay, showing an exhibit in his office. "This  
sample was obtained about twenty miles from Zambo-  
anga. There is a large deposit of it. Then we have a  
product called 'cutch,' which is extremely valuable. It  
is made from the tangao and the bacao bark. It is bet-  
ter than the best oak tanning, and contains a greater  
percentage of tannic acid. When applied to a fish net it  
will increase its powers to resist salt water eight or ten  
times.

"The vanilla bean will grow here. It is worth 400 or  
500 pesos (\$250) per picul of 137½ pounds. Nutmegs are  
grown here. Cocoa is probably one of the best prod-  
ucts; the tree requires but little attention.

"We have schools throughout the Moro province, there  
being one industrial school where the young men are in-  
structed in the use of carpenters' tools, the dressing of  
lumber and the making of chairs, tables, desks, etc.  
Here the Moro is taught the use of his hands. When  
he makes money he spends it readily, for he is what is  
called a good spender."

Another important thing that the government has  
done down on the great island of Mindanao is to stamp  
out slavery. "We abolished the slavery practice which  
was so prevalent by sending the leaders to Bilibid (the  
governmental prison near Manila) for long terms of  
years," continued Gov. Finlay. "I recall a particular  
case which was extremely difficult to trace down, and  
which shows the awfulness of the system. A very  
pretty Moro girl was sold to a Chinaman for 65 pesos  
(\$32.50 American money), and her children for 105  
pesos. After living with the woman for a considerable  
time, the Chinaman became tired of her and she was  
sold for 40 pesos. Then she was passed around five or  
six times. When I heard of it, years after the begin-  
ning of the affair, I went to work on the case; after  
many months I found the woman and managed also to  
get back all the children, one of whom, a boy, had been  
sent to China. The poor Moro woman was very grate-  
ful. She fell at my feet crying and wanting to kiss my  
hand; she laid her life at my disposal. A girl child  
among the Moros was worth 100 pesos, while the boys  
and men brought but 30 pesos.

"The Moro woman, when married, is absolutely and  
perfectly true to her husband. I do not know of a single  
case of a married woman being untrue in her married  
relations. Sometimes a Moro woman will marry a  
Chinaman. The Moro does not use strong drink, but  
has been taught by the Chinese to use opium a very  
little."

Those who have watched the development of the ex-  
change system say that when the first public meetings  
were held at Zamboanga and at the leading towns in  
other parts of Mindanao, the people did not wish to at-  
tend, as they feared it was a ruse on the part of the  
Americans to kill them. Never before had they been  
called together to discuss public questions in which all  
of the people participated. However, it was the order  
of the government, and their religion taught them to  
obey without question their lawfully-appointed superi-  
ors. After a few meetings, their fear and trembling  
gave way to a greater degree of confidence. They found  
that they could stand upon their feet in safety and that  
their lips could respond to the effort of the will to ex-  
press their feelings, explain troubles, and ask for re-  
lief under the protection of the government. Finally,  
they flocked to the meetings by thousands, and the offi-  
cials discussed every phase of the government's atti-  
tude toward them and its good faith in its promises.  
The people were asked to contribute to the establish-  
ment of the system. An appropriation was added to  
these contributions of the Moros and other non-Chris-  
tians.

The public meetings got up to start the Moro ex-  
changes had a great value in bringing about an under-  
standing of the laws and the necessity for them. Thus  
the exchanges performed a sociological as well as an in-  
dustrial function. At first the laws seemed to the Moros  
inexplicable, strange and unnecessary, and better suited  
to some other class of people in a different portion of  
the earth. But it must be remembered that the Moros  
were as children. Clothed in ignorance and supersti-  
tion, they were easily led into the commission of brut-  
al excesses, the enslavement of the poor and unfortu-  
nate, and the dissemination of virulent diseases that  
destroyed large numbers of the people. Under such  
conditions, not only must the children be educated, but  
their parents and relatives must be controlled and  
guided aright in the strenuous race for existence. So  
the Moro exchange is a school of instruction, a kinderg-  
garten in illustrating the methods of legitimate busi-  
ness, and also a school that, not only provides a prac-  
tical education in the making of an honest and decent  
living, but at the same time furnishes a means of sub-  
sistence for all those who participate therein.

To sum it up: the sociological problem in the Philip-  
pines is interwoven with that of industrial development;  
every dollar circulated among the people is a humanita-  
rian dollar. By teaching the people how to work, you  
then may teach them how to enjoy the fruits of their  
labor. The exchange is a glorious success.

This is what the United States government is doing  
down in the Moro province, in the great southern island  
of Mindanao, which is larger than either Cuba or the  
tight little Isle of King Edward, and vaster in area  
than many of our States. Mindanao, almost unknown  
and with vast regions but little explored, is one of the

richest islands in the world. It is estimated by the  
Forestry Bureau of the Philippines that on this island  
there are 20,000,000 acres of dense virgin forests of pre-  
cious hardwoods. Besides the great wealth which can  
be made from the commercial exploitation of the tim-  
ber, almost all of which now goes to waste, fortunes  
could be gleaned from the exploitation of the forest  
products. The insular government of the Philippines  
and the authorities immediately in charge of Mindanao  
are very anxious to induce American capital and capi-  
tal from all over the world to come into the islands.  
They believe that the best industrial teachers would be  
the practical object lessons which the Moros and in-  
habitants of Mindanao will receive through contact with  
up-to-date concerns doing business there.

The writer was down in the Moro country for six  
weeks, and would have no fear in going anywhere. If  
one were to go about in certain parts of the remote  
Lake Lanao district, making a display of firearms, he  
might possibly get killed by hostile Moros who wished  
to obtain his firearms. A number of soldiers were cut  
down in this way in the Lake Lanao district during the  
campaign; but no civilian is known to have been slain  
by Moros in time of peace. In New Zealand if you were  
seen going into a native settlement with a revolver  
sticking out of your pocket, you would be at once sur-  
rounded and asked what you were carrying that thing  
for; and the probability is that it would be immedi-  
ately taken away from you. The same thing might  
happen in Mindanao.

Two enormously valuable products which grow wild  
in great abundance in Mindanao, and which you can see  
almost everywhere in the forests, are gutta percha and  
ordinary rubber. Gutta percha, which is used to insu-  
late marine cables, occurs in only one species of trees,  
while rubber is found in more than 150 varieties of  
trees. There is even, in Mindanao, a rubber vine, reach-  
ing sometimes a length of 100 to 150 feet. This vine is  
not tapped as in the case of the ordinary rubber tree,  
but the whole vine is put in a crushing mill and the rub-  
ber crushed out just like sugar cane. "No extraordi-  
nary skill is required in growing rubber," said Maj.  
Ahern, chief of the Forestry Bureau of the Philippines.  
"We have land here in the islands which is simply ideal  
for rubber. In Mindanao is a rich, black, sandy loam  
which is perfect. I took Mr. Dorsey, United States gov-  
ernment expert in soil, down there, and he said he had  
never seen anything like it. There are plenty of  
streams and plenty of water for irrigation. Probably  
90 per cent. of the gum now extracted in Mindanao is  
gutta percha, and not rubber."

"What price does gutta percha bring, Major?"

"Gutta percha sells in Singapore from 100 pesos (\$50  
American money) up to 600 pesos per picul of 137½  
pounds. That's as much as \$2.18 a pound, gold, whole-  
sale. At Cottabato, at the head of the Cottabato Val-  
ley in Mindanao, we charge a royalty of 7 pesos per  
picul if the price for which it is sold is 70 pesos. That  
is to say, 10 per cent. The rates for gutta percha, rub-  
ber, dyewoods and other products of that sort are 10 per  
cent. of the selling price."

"How much gutta percha is sold at Cottabato, Major?"

"We have at times collected as much as 2000 pesos  
per month (\$1000 per month). That means that \$10,000  
worth of gutta percha has been shipped from the little  
town of Cottabato in a single month during the Ameri-  
can occupancy. This is at the rate of \$120,000 a year  
from Cottabato. Before trade was shut off as a mili-  
tary necessity at the beginning of the American occupa-  
tion, in one year, 400,000 pounds of gutta percha alone  
were exported from the Cottabato Valley by traders.  
The great value is apparent. The trade has now been  
reopened, and it is expected that this year's export will  
be very valuable. The gutta percha tree, the rubber tree  
and rubber vine, grow wild in great abundance and lux-  
uriance. Gutta percha is confined exclusively to the  
southern half of the Malay archipelago, including Borneo,  
and the island at Singapore."

"How much can one make out of rubber, Major?"

"In the first year of bearing, when the trees are about  
five or six years old, one gets about a pound of rubber  
per tree. It increases in amount each year, so that one  
gets from three to six pounds per tree. Para rubber is  
worth from \$3 to \$10 per pound. Ten years ago there  
were about 10,000,000 pounds marketed. Last year 66-  
000,000 pounds were marketed. They were going wild  
about rubber all through Java. They have planted 70-  
000 acres in Java, and the Straits Settlement, which will  
be ready for market in 1911. But the yield will be less  
than 10 per cent. of the present amount marketed; it  
will have no effect on the market. A representative of  
a great rubber company is here from New York making  
contracts for rubber for ten years ahead. We have ideal  
rubber lands with not a soul on them.

"There is tremendous opportunity throughout the  
islands," continued Maj. Ahern, "in Philippine woods.  
Let us take the finest Philippine mahogany, called  
narra. It can be put on the beach, in fact put in the  
mill for less than \$10 per 1000. It costs anywhere from  
\$4 to \$6 per 1000 to get it to Manila. But it sells at  
from \$150 to \$175 per 1000. The lowest grade of lum-  
ber, for which they pay the government a royalty of  
only 75 cents per thousand, sells in Manila for \$40 per  
thousand."

I also talked to Gen. Leonard Wood a great deal  
about Mindanao. Gen. Wood is a man beloved and re-  
spected by Americans and natives alike; he has done  
more to encourage capital and settlers to come into  
Mindanao than any other man. Down in the famous  
Davao district there are about fifty Americans who are  
cultivating hemp and are doing well. They have gone  
there largely through the encouragement of Gen. Wood.

"I think that the greatest benefit that we could con-  
fer upon the Philippine people throughout the length  
and breadth of the archipelago would be to scatter all  
through the islands a number of immigrant farmers of  
the desirable class—good, intelligent settlers," said Gen.  
Wood; "get them to come here and develop the coun-  
try. The Filipino is intelligent and especially apt in

imitating others. If the Moro saw an American planter  
with American machinery and saw the way the wife and  
children of the American planter live, he would quickly  
want many of the same comforts possessed by the  
white man. He would see that machinery helped the  
other fellow; he would get it; he would see the comforts  
enjoyed by his white neighbor, and his family would  
demand that he get the wherewithal to furnish them  
with a fair measure of the same. They would not be  
contented with the conditions they have heretofore  
known. The nipa shack and the primitive methods of  
cooking would disappear; it is already passing in large  
towns. We want capital here in agriculture; we want  
anything that will develop the Philippine islands. All  
the prosperity of these islands must come from the  
ground; everything must come out of the ground, the  
forests, or the sea. There is a splendid opportunity in  
the lumber business. The islands are covered with val-  
uable timber for which there is an excellent home mar-  
ket, and in the neighboring cities of Hong Kong and  
Singapore. The forests extend down to the sea coast  
in most instances. At first the industry will be limited  
to the sea coast and the country bordering the rivers.  
With the development of the roads and railroads it  
would gradually extend into the interior. About one  
tree in five or six belongs to what is called the superior  
group; the remainder are all softer woods and less valu-  
able.

"Coffee can be grown to great advantage in many sec-  
tions of the Moro province. In the lake region nearly  
200,000 pounds have been shipped out this year. The  
original plants are said to have been brought to the  
islands by Arab priests. These plants have multiplied,  
and even with the crude system employed by the Moros,  
have produced large crops. This coffee is of a most  
excellent flavor and is much sought after in the islands.

"Then, too, there is an immense amount of tobacco  
land throughout the province; and a con-  
siderable amount is grown in and about the Cottaba-  
to Valley. Sugar cane is grown in many sections of  
the Moro province. There is an especially fine oppor-  
tunity for the sugar industry on a large scale in the  
Cottabato Valley and in many smaller valleys not yet  
thoroughly known. The valley presents an immense  
area suitable for sugar growing. It is about seventy-  
five miles long and runs in width from fifteen to fifty  
miles. This valley is really ideal for sugar raising. It  
has a rainy season in summer, which is not the case in  
Cuba. The rains stop in December, and then comes a  
dry season until May, which is the harvest time. The  
cutting is done in December. There are a number of  
opportunities for investment in the Moro province.  
Zamboanga presents an excellent opportunity for the  
establishment of a cold-storage plant for the handling  
of Australian meats, vegetables and fruits. There is a  
good opportunity for a private corporation to put in a  
railroad from Camp Overton to Lake Lanao. The in-  
come, even at a moderate rate, from handling govern-  
ment supplies would be an excellent rate of interest on  
the money invested. There is an immense amount of  
water power available for the development of electricity  
as a motive power. There are endless opportunities for  
going into lumber, and opportunities in a small way for  
trading steamers about the coast. There are many op-  
portunities for the development of jungle products under  
the system of the forestry bureau.

"The policy of the provincial government has been  
to develop agriculture and commerce by every legitimate  
means. Small vessels have been subsidized under ar-  
rangements which fix the maximum rate on freight and  
passengers, thereby insuring to the producers definite  
rates on their products. The Moros and other non-  
Christians have been encouraged to bring their products  
into the town exchanges, storehouses have been built  
for them, and every effort has been made to aid them  
against extortion on the part of the Chinese and other  
traders. The results have been an enormous increase  
in the business of these people. In one exchange alone  
(Zamboanga) the savage people have handled about  
250,000 pesos (\$125,000 American money) worth of ma-  
terial in a single year. But conditions which now act  
as a damper to all development are very largely inci-  
dent to our trade relations with the United States, and  
the consequent timidity of capital and developers to  
come to the islands. The climate in the southern  
islands is especially healthful; there is very little sick-  
ness among our troops; and there is no reason to be-  
lieve that a white man would not live as long and be in  
as good condition down here as anywhere in the south-  
ern section of our own country. The latent possibilities  
of the southern islands are immense. They are prac-  
tically, as yet, virgin country, and their immense re-  
sources are untouched and undeveloped.

"The Moro makes a good and thrifty worker," Gen.  
Wood continued. "Of course, they are not as fast as  
one might expect at first, but they are dependable." In  
Zamboanga Gov. Finlay has introduced the rickshaw,  
and one can ride all around in a rickshaw drawn by a  
gaily-colored Moro at the rate of 15 cents an hour Phil-  
ippine money, or 7½ cents in our money.

Reading about Moro battles, perhaps people in the  
United States might get the idea of a Moro as a savage  
unconquerable as the American Indian. Though the  
Moro will fight to the last ditch if he is against you, if  
he is for you he will battle just as hard in your cause.  
The writer was present at the Battle of Dajo Hill, down  
in the little island of Jolo, about ninety miles southeast  
of Zamboanga. Some of the best fighting against the  
Moro robbers, who were in the Dajo crater was done by  
the Moro constabulary, which is an organization of  
Moro soldiers with American officers. Some splendid  
head work was done by the Moro constabulary, which  
was the first of the soldiers to reach the summit of the  
crater where the enemy were entrenched. The reason  
that the Moro makes such a good soldier under the  
American government is because his allegiance is per-  
sonal. This allegiance is paid to the Moro datu (chief)  
or American officer with whom he comes in daily con-  
tact.

HAMILTON WRIGHT,



## Two Girls in China.

### I.—TRYING TO GET PERMIT TO SEE THE ARMY MANEUVERS.

By a Special Contributor.

WOMEN in China do not have the privilege often of attending army maneuvers. The Chinese woman shrinks from the world. Centuries of seclusion have left her timid, gentle and as dainty as a rare bit of porcelain.

But we were not China women, my pal and I—we were only American girls with an insatiable desire to see everything worth while.

It is well enough to say, "When in Rome," etc., but we were not going to apply the handicap of that expression to China.

The ten months which we had spent in the great central country taught us something of its inexhaustibilities. We had been teaching in the University of Nanking three months. Nothing had happened. We were beginning to think that going around the world on "your own" was decidedly unromantic.

Teaching Chinese boys might have a comparative value, if one were compiling statistics, looking into oriental sociology, or divining the depths of the schoolboy's mind. But not for us. A week of that showed us what to expect. It was the indefinite that allured.

Wild and extravagant ideas reached Nanking—rice riots, famines, floods and uprisings were our daily bread. But in this length of time we had acquired the missionary mind—extreme placidity.

Then came the telegram which told of the autumn maneuvers of the Chinese imperial army, which were to take place near Chang-deh-fu, in the province of Honan. The exact date was uncertain.

This was the one unusual event. It kindled our ambition anew. It resulted in letters to W. W. Rockhill, United States Minister to China, and to Yuan Shi Kai, Viceroy of Chihli, the most prominent man in China, asking that we be allowed to attend the autumn maneuvers as newspaper reporters. We asked for no consideration, but a privilege. Flat refusals were their replies. The newspapers were kindlier. Two of them and a weekly magazine gave us the assignment. This was enough to turn the world over. But it was not until a month later, when the school had been offered to us for another year at an increased salary and refused by us, that we realized how little money we had. One hundred dollars, Mexican, was the weight of our silver. Our expenses had been heavy. There was at least six months to live through before the checks from these assignments could reach us. We had been told that a summer in the Yangtse Valley was certain death. We did not care to nip our careers in the bud. The only relief from the heat was either the mountains or the seashore.

One hundred dollars does not count for much at any time. But money matters were not our only difficulties. We had no sympathizers. Every one regarded us as either wild or ignorant. To the port people, every one presuming to go into the interior is either a martyr or a lunatic.

We learned from the port people that the Whang Ho was over its banks, and had flooded the country for miles, of the gradual sinking of the Giant Bridge which spanned it, and its expected spectacular climax about maneuvering time. "Big Sward" men, brigands and superstitious Chinese were reported to be terrorizing North China, and were especially active near Chang-deh-fu. A repetition of the Boxer outbreak of 1900 was also expected about review time, because of the 40,000 soldiers which were to be marshaled together in that vicinity.

Despite these startling rumors we remained enthusiastic. For once loyalty of purpose was rewarded. We were invited to spend the summer in Kuling—the greatest mountain summer resort in Central China.

The second week in September found us on our way to Chang-deh-fu. Two checks had reached us during the summer. Consequently there was twice as much money in our common purse as there was when we had left Nanking. We felt extravagant, and annexed a Chinese "boy" as our servant. He was to do the work of an amah, cook and coolie, and to receive \$7 (Mex.) per month. It had been our intention to get the railroad at Hankow, and we were told that a "boy" would be a necessity, that he would be compelled to sit on the baggage in order to hold it at all.

My pal having become famous as a mountain climber, decided that she would be as good at descents as at ascents, so persuaded our "boy" to accompany her. Together they grasped the Alpine stock and started for a forty-five-lb jaunt down the mountain to Kuliang. I swung along luxuriously, carried by four coolies. The distance was made in four hours and a half.

There are various ways of traveling in China. If by boat, you go first-class foreign, or first-class Chinese. The latter way does not appeal to every traveler, but if one can get along without the luxuries and can eat Chinese food, he can see China for a very little. We went Chinese. Hankow is but a day and a night from Kuliang. We were confident that we could live that length of time on Chinese fare. Our confidence was not misplaced. We reached Hankow according to schedule, and purchased our ticket for Tchu Ma Tien, the first night's stop. Shortly before the place was reached, we were bombarded with posters, which in very elegant Chinese told of the conveniences which were to be found at this and that inn. We chose one of them. Waiting for us at the train were baggage carriers, so in little or no time we were putting up at the inn. We were given a room just off the courtyard. In it were four kongs, Chinese beds—which were as comfortable as their wooden

spring would let them be—a table and several chairs. Our beds were made and dinner ordered. At 9 o'clock some really delicious combinations of meat and vegetables were brought in. Breakfast was served at 6 next morning, and coolies provided for the baggage. The bill for the three of us amounted to about \$2 (Mex.)

Our next night was at Chang-deh-fu. We approached the city in fear and trembling. It was there that we expected to be forced to don coolie clothes as a safeguard in entering the city. But we found that it was unnecessary. The inn to which we were taken was almost luxurious, and the dinner that was served was a reminder of the old chop suey dinners which at one time were so popular in the States. In the early morning we sent the "boy" out to find a foreigner. We had to find a suitable place wherein we could live for a month or more. He returned within an hour with a missionary from the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, who came to take us over to his mission, where we could live until the maneuvers were over.

The mission was located outside the city wall, within easy walk of the city. But far enough away to escape the bad odors and uncleanness of the Chinese. The railroad station was about a half hour's distance.

On the afternoon of the first day we called on Yu-daw-ren, the city official. He offered us the keys to the city, but withheld those which would let us on to the maneuver ground. Only in Peking were they to be had. He gave us an outrider, two soldiers and his own official cart. We were taken to the headquarters, which were being fitted up for the attachés and newspaper correspondents, but we, alas! were not included in the list. "Women have no business on the maneuver ground," was the common thought and expression of every one



YU-DAW-REN, CHIEF OFFICIAL OF CHANG-TEH-FU.

we met. Along the city wall we sought position from which we might get a glimpse of the battle. But the villages and hills which lay off to the west prevented our getting a satisfactory glimpse even.

We came home that night more disappointed than ever before, but just as determined. We were on the grounds, and in range of possibilities. The quarters for attachés and correspondents filled us with envy. A government school had been converted into a place for government guests. It was half Chinese and half foreign in design, and seemed to have more comforts than the guests would need. Recitation rooms had been converted into dining-rooms, and they were flooded with light, from a hundred great glass windows. The apartments were built around a court, and were large enough for two persons in each room. At a temple in the city which we visited the next day, we found more preparations. Hundreds and hundreds of tables, chairs and kongs were being made and stored. Everything was being done on a huge scale. But huge as it was, we were not included in it. At last we decided that something definite must be done. We would appeal to the "court of the last resort"—Peking. Long ago we had decided that letters were of little value. We cast lots. My pal was the lucky one. She was to go to Peking. Had we had money enough there would have been no question about the going. But our fortune had to be considered. The date of the review had been given out October 22-26. She had ten days in which to get a permit. After October 10, no petitions would be considered.

It was early in the morning of September 29 that she left. We had pooled our wardrobes, my pal taking all the best. A black silk shirt waist was converted into a fall hat, her traveling suit sponged and pressed, and she went forth to conquer, with her bag filled with our best credentials, letters of introduction to people in Peking and money for her expenses while in that capital city.

The train was crowded. Chinamen were sitting three-deep in the seat. Smoke and odors peculiar to the Chi-

nese were permeating every inch of space in the car. All about were Chinese most of them merchants, not a few of them servants of officials who were traveling first or second-class, government school teachers, coolies, Chinese women of the lower caste with two or three babies, screaming, crying and vomiting, rolling on the floor space down the aisles or climbing over the back of the seats. No toilet accommodations in this car. The Chinese carried their own conveniences, and made use of them, often throwing the waste out of the window or shoving it under the seats.

My pal had stood this for five hours. When the train arrived at Cheng-Ting-fu, where it waited twenty minutes for the luncheon hour, she put her bag in the corner of the seat and stood up for a moment to fill her lungs with fresh air. She was conscious of another person's entering her apartment, which had hitherto been kept clear of intruders. A glance led her to believe that she had nothing to fear. The person who had entered was a man of about 40. He was sleek and clean-looking, gowned in a black silk robe with a bright blue silk vest over it—a scholar, perhaps, or a small official. But in China looks count for naught. Trust not even your own intuitions. My pal trusted hers and found herself a moment later without her bag. Unable to speak enough Chinese to make herself understood, she attempted the universal language of signs, so successfully that a woman ahead reached down into the depths of her soiled and dirty handkerchief bag, found a piece of bread and mutely offered it to my pal. There were no words. The action itself was expressive enough. It was synonymous with the look on my pal's face. All understood. The only trainman who could speak English was called, and he in turn summoned the guards. Coolies and officials were searched, baggage was opened, bedding pulled down, but of no use. The bag was gone. A picture flashed across my pal's mind. Peking credentials gone, money and letters! There was no use weeping. A Chinaman could not understand. She sat herself down in grief and waited. About an hour later an English-speaking Chinese entered the car. He heard her story. When the train stopped in Peking that evening, he found rickshaws and piloted her to the Methodist Mission Compound. There she was received with a warmth that quite lost the fear in her. For the time being, however, her purpose in coming to the city of the north was quite forgotten. After so many months away from the world, she was dazzled by the thousand bobbing lights and lanterns, the swiftly-moving carriages, carts and rickshaws, the wonders of Legation street, and the many foreigners, to say nothing of the effect upon her that the loss of her purse had had. She was taken to the Legation, told her loss, and inquiries were made.

The man that seemed the important man to her was the American Minister. The Tuesday following her arrival was the date for the interview. At 10 o'clock she scrawled her name on a card, handed it to the "boy" at the door and awaited results; a house containing a minister, contained so many possibilities, any one of which may mean everything to you. She was ushered into a huge room. A huge figure approached her. It might have been a giant, and she a Lilliputian, as she advanced slowly and offered her hand. Reluctantly he took it. Undaunted, she plunged immediately into the subject which was uppermost in her mind. She was asking so little, just a permit to cross through the line. The Chinese government would not have to look out for her at all. In fact, she was too small to be noticed. And then the minister spoke to her as a "father" might. His voice was fortissimo and commanding. It looked as though my pal must give up. The absolute impossibilities of getting a permit dawned upon her too vividly. Time was up. Other people were waiting for interviews. This time it was the Giant that offered his hand to the Lilliputian, and the Giant who saw her to the door.

A day or two later, Dr. Morrison, the London Times correspondent, became interested. He of course was going to the maneuvers. He offered suggestions and seemed to think that it could be arranged, promising to do all in his power. Then Col. Tong, judge-advocate of the Chinese imperial army, one of the men who now represents the "New China," was interviewed. For one here was no need of an interpreter. Col. Tong spoke English. He agreed to take up the permit question with Taotai Tsai of Tientsin at his earliest opportunity. This looked more satisfactory. Then the "Man of Mystery" appeared. His cruelty was ever on the surface. But as a comforting word to my pal he said: "I will help you only because I do not want the papers at home to get wrong ideas of what the Chinese are doing."

Sir Robert Hart, the Wizard of the East, heard of our attempt to get a permit, and gave my pal an interview. Everywhere was sympathy. Peking was more than generous. Even without money there was no opportunity to starve. My pal spent a part of the time with the legation people, the other part with Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Headland of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. Thus Peking, with all its fascination, was put behind her temporarily and my pal returned to Chang-deh-fu to await the coming of the maneuvers.

During her absence, the officials had taken us up. They gladly gave us their photographs and offered to aid us when the curtain rolled on the first scene of the play.

Every night showed the new Chang-deh-fu, which had hitherto been known only as a "station along the road," since the railroad was first put in. It now became the most-talked-of city in North China. Its streets were broadened, leveled, sprinkled, lighted by great arc lights, new roads were cut. Two hundred picked men from the police force of Tientsin were brought into the city. The guards at the railroad station were increased by a section. The city gates were closed at 6 o'clock and not opened until morning. Flags and posters decorate the city. Governors, taotais, district and chen officials were arriving night after night.

Then the Sunday, and

Attached the city air quite all of put in the call-on us. pal said the crowing ov tion," and of our own breasts.

Early Sunday by a Br we were to we would understood ity for us, a small ric would be seen it. Th are for ob the day. H major. His sible." It v derstood, and all his ful. That n a small offc first day's s

The story, came a com cashire, has question—Dr time in the printed in T drawn from a native:

It was m aroused the d "Who is it speaking tube "Mrs. Mor They think a once, sir?"

"All right, Hastly pre the doctor too hour later he well-appointed an ill-lighted, tager.

The woman stood by the b dict.

One glance I am afraid I

The man so "There is on tor in a while make a great that of your w

"I would die hoarse voice.

"And yet," c case it would out with anxiet

The doctor pe "Here, bring me." The man as he divested h without any qua

poor and humble acts of heroism.

Baring his ov "made an incise from his own v realize the dang sion." It is at slightest hitch o patient, in the have been sacrif tor lives today d sad story was d

Eighteen year personally. He man.—[London

UTO

The little villa at the foot of t haps the nearest The villagers n spondent. The habitants have with their riches

The village o and herds of cat The majority of houses and farm

Besides this, t son—and often times meat free wine.

Hampers cont carefully weighed ties, are deposit door of the vill them. Most of done by paid o born in the villa on about £3 a

Wise investme brought about th



ating every inch of space in the car. Chinese most of them merchants, not a few of officials who were travelling, government school teachers, coolies, of the lower caste with two or three crying and vomiting, rolling on the sides or climbing over the back toilet accommodations in this car, their own conveniences, and made throwing the waste out of the window for the seats.

ed this for five hours. When the train Ting-fu, where it waited twenty minutes, she put her bag in the corridor and stood up for a moment to fill her air. She was conscious of another person's apartment, which had hitherto been empty. A glance led her to believe that the person who had entered was about 40. He was sleek and clean, in a black silk robe with a bright blue scholar, perhaps, or a small official, to count for naught. Trust not even my pal trusted her and found her later without her bag. Unable to make herself understood, she universal language of signs, so successful ahead reached down into the depths of her handkerchief bag, found a piece of paper offered it to my pal. There were words on it expressive enough. It was the look on my pal's face. All only trainman who could speak English and he in turn summoned the guards. He was searched, baggage was opened, but of no use. The bag was gone, across my pal's mind. Peking credence letters! There was no use weeping and waiting. About an hour later a Chinese entered the car. He heard the train stopped in Peking that evening and piloted her to the Methodist station. There she was received with a lost the fear in her. For the time purpose in coming to the city of the forgotten. After so many months away she was dazzled by the thousand bobolans, the swiftly-moving carriages, the wonders of Legation street, and to say nothing of the effect upon her purse had had. She was taken hold her loss, and inquiries were made. The Tuesday following her arrival for the interview. At 10 o'clock she on a card, handed it to the "boy" waited results; a house containing a so many possibilities, any one of everything to you. She was ushered. A huge figure approached her. It a giant, and she a Lilliputian, awed, and offered her hand. Reluctantly he ed, she plunged immediately into the uppermost in her mind. She was at a permit to cross through the lines. rament would not have to look out fact, she was too small to be noticed. ater spoke to her as a "father" might, isimo and commanding. It looked as just give up. The absolute impossibility permit dawned upon her too vividly. ther people were waiting for inter- it was the Giant that offered his hand and the Giant who saw her to the

ter, Dr. Morrison, the London Times came interested. He of course was nevers. He offered suggestions and that it could be arranged, promising ver. Then Col. Tong, judge-advocate perial army, one of the men who now China," was interviewed. For once of an interpreter. Col. Tong spoke ed to take up the permit question of Tientsin at his earliest opportunity. satisfactory. Then the "Man of Mys- his cruelty was ever on the surface. ng word to my pal he said: "I will use I do not want the papers at home of what the Chinese are doing."

the Wizard of the East, heard of our permit, and gave my pal an interview. sympathy. Peking was more than without money there was no opportu- pal spent a part of the time with the e other part with Dr. and Mrs. I. T. Methodist Episcopal Mission. Then a fascination, was put behind her ret- al returned to Chang-deh-fu to await

maneuvers. ence, the officials had taken us up. us their photographs and offered to rtains rolled on the first scene of the

owed the new Chang-deh-fu, which known only as a "station along the railroad was first put in. It now be- ked-of city in North China. Its ened, leveled, sprinkled, lighted by new roads were cut. Two hundred the police force of Tientsin were city. The guards at the railroad sta- by a section. The city gates were and not opened until morning. Flagg ate the city. Governors, taoais, di- als were arriving night after night.

Then the day came before the maneuvering. It was Sunday, and our "red-letter" day.

Attaches and correspondents had been coming into the city since the Friday before. They had not used up quite all of the nice pink tooth powder that had been put in their headquarters before they made their first call on us. They were wonderfully sympathetic, but my pal said that, nevertheless, she could see them mentally crowding over the fact that they were the "lords of creation," and that we would have to find an Amazonian Isle of our own to get at the real sentiment within their breasts.

Early Sunday morning the Taotai Tsai sent word to us by a British major in the employ of the Viceroy, that we were to go up on the special train after all, and that we would be well taken care of. However, it was to be understood that no one would assume any responsibility for us, and that if we were caught in the midst of a small riot or under the feet of the cavalry, no one would be there to drag us out. No one would have seen it. The smaller the thing the more thankful you are for obtaining favor. We floated on air the rest of the day. Five o'clock came, and with it the British major. His first words were: "After all it is impossible." It was not necessary to question him. We understood. Somehow we were glad when he was gone and all his apologies had been made. We were resourceful. That night at 12 o'clock a tandem mule cart flying a small official flag left for Tang Ying, the city of the first day's scene of the maneuvers.

LOUELLA CONLY,  
ANNA PINCH.

#### A DOCTOR'S HEROISM.

The story of the doctor who fell on evil days and became a common laborer in a factory at Widnes, Lancashire, has interesting developments. The doctor in question—Dr. Marcus Eustace—told his story of misfortune in the Liverpool bankruptcy court. This was printed in Tuesday's Daily Mail, and its publication has drawn from a correspondent the following dramatic narrative:

It was midnight. A sudden ring of the night bell aroused the doctor from his slumbers.

"Who is it? What do you want?" he inquired at the speaking tube.

"Mrs. Morris, of the Grange Stables, is taken worse. They think she is dying. Will you please come at once, sir?"

"All right, my man, I will be with you in a minute." Hastily preparing himself for a long and cold drive, the doctor took his place by the driver's side. Half an hour later he stood by the bedside in the sick room. No well-appointed chamber of a wealthy client this, but just an ill-lighted, scantily-furnished room of a poor cottager.

The woman's husband and a kind, neighborly woman stood by the bedside anxiously awaiting the doctor's verdict.

One glance was sufficient. "God help you, my man. I am afraid I can do nothing to save her."

The man sobbed. "There is one chance, a slight chance," said the doctor in a while. "Tell me, Morris, are you prepared to make a great sacrifice maybe to risk your life to save that of your wife?"

"I would die for her, doctor," the man replied in a hoarse voice.

"And yet," continued the doctor, "I doubt if in your case it would be efficacious. You are weak and worn out with anxiety and watching."

The doctor paused for a moment in thought. "Here, bring the light nearer, and be ready to assist me." The man held the light and watched the doctor as he divested himself of his coat. And there and then, without any qualified assistance, and for the sake of this poor and humble woman, one of the greatest and noblest acts of heroism was performed.

Baring his own arm, the doctor, without hesitation, made an incision and injected into the woman blood from his own veins. Few without surgical knowledge realize the danger of the operation known as "transfusion." It is at all times a dangerous operation. The slightest hitch or error and the life of both doctor and patient, in the absence of surgical assistance, would have been sacrificed. The patient recovered. The doctor lives today in the person of Marcus Eustace, whose sad story was described in the Daily Mail.

Eighteen years ago I had the honor of knowing him personally. He is my ideal of a true-hearted and noble man.—[London Mail.]

#### UTOPIA IN SWITZERLAND.

The little village of Marchesi, in the canton of Vaud, at the foot of the Jura Mountains, Switzerland, is perhaps the nearest approach to Utopia one can imagine. The villagers number about 150, says our Geneva correspondent. The village is so rich that sometimes the inhabitants have much difficulty in knowing what to do with their riches.

The village owns large tracts of land and forests, and herds of cattle, as well as pigs, poultry, pigeons, etc. The majority of the villagers are proprietors of their houses and farms, and pay no local taxes or rates.

Besides this, the villagers receive in their proper season—and often—wood, cheese, milk, butter, and sometimes meat free of cost, and in a prosperous season even wine.

Hampers containing these goods, which have been carefully weighed, balanced, and checked by the authorities, are deposited many times every year at the front door of the villagers, and are practically forced upon them. Most of the hard work in the farms and fields is done by paid outsiders, and the fortunate individual born in the village of Marchesi could live sumptuously on about £8 a year.

Wise investments and clever business methods have brought about this modern Utopia.—[London Mail.]

## A Christmas Aftermath.

THE DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION IN  
THE CASE OF MRS. JIM WESTON.

By a Special Contributor.

MRS. WESTON was ill and in bed. The shades were down and the house was quiet. The children had been sent to play in the sunshine and their mother was supposed to be resting.

In the kitchen there was an occasional slam, followed by explosive and suppressed profanity, for Mr. Weston was putting an untired hand to the wheel of the domestic routine. It was the day after Christmas, and there was little cooking to be done, for from the loaves and fishes of the Christmas feast, luckily, or unluckily, the family was to be fed.

The most recent crash in the kitchen had set Mrs. Weston tossing on her pillows; her head was throbbing with a sickening pain, and there was such a lassitude, such a nerve breakdown, as she had never known before. When she closed her eyes, there danced before them fantastic arrays of handkerchiefs, sofa pillows, dollies, pin cushions, and lines of figures, wherein the balance always fell on the wrong side, so that she must needs rearrange, cross out, and then recount. She dozed, and her light dreams set her the same task. The great question resolved itself into the following query: How to make the silver in her slender purse satisfy her numerous Christmas obligations? It put her in torment; it stretched her on the rack.

There were the friends from far and near who sent her, each year, some pretty, valueless trifle, only too often something that offended her artistic taste, or for which she could find no possible use. Just the same, that obligation must be repaid, that and forty—fully forty—more. The very name of Christmas and fact of its approach had tormented her. In her fever-dreams it was fast approaching and finding her as far from being ready for it as east from west.

She tried to recall the simple Christmases of her long-gone childhood, when the least gift filled her with joy and thanksgiving; when the general custom of gift-exchanging had been in its swaddling clothes, with no promise of the gigantic proportions to which it had since attained, stamping through the land with both hands out, one giving and the other taking. Then you did not count on exchanging your gift at a department store, with, maybe, a ticket of exchange tacked to it, nor did you find a certificate of something or other tacked in the toe of your stocking, so that you might go and choose a color and size to suit yourself, and so save the hurried, uninterested giver the trouble.

The next crash in the kitchen, rousing her from her troubled dreams, brought her to her elbow, something snapped in her head; things grew dark and darker; and chaos reigned.

When she returned to consciousness, her husband and the doctor sat at her bedside, and there was the odor of strong medicine in the room.

"What—what is the matter with me?" she asked dazedly.

The doctor laughed his short, cross laugh. It was disappointing.

"Too much Christmas," he said laconically. Her whitened cheeks flushed.

"Indeed, not!" she said. "I ate scarcely a thing. I was too tired."

"Ex-actly, I repeat, too much Christmas!" He rubbed his hands, one on the other. "I ought to know. This is my third case in two days. You hold out better than some of the others. There are a few more to be heard from yet. There are some who will escape until next year. There are some"—he paused again—"who won't trouble or be troubled, next year. I'll close their eyes, and the undertaker will fold their hands, and the husband will pay both bills. But it's that big giant you've been telling us about for an hour or two that has to answer for it." His eyes flashed from under their shaggy gray brows. "It's the damndest fraud I know of, just this Christmas humbug of good gifts and good cheer. Now you're calling yourself a Christian woman; do you judge that it pleases God Almighty for foolish women to neglect their husbands and homes and families, and spend a month buying fol-de-rols with hard-earned, much-needed cash, for people that they don't care a hang for, maybe really hate or distrust, or are jealous of—anything but care for. And then you break down as soon as it's all over, and run up a doctor's bill, and are not fit to take care of a family till it's about time to begin the thing all over again. I even like better the old idea of the heathens that got down on their knees at Christmas time, only I forget the name they called it by, and worshipped the sun that day, because it would soon come closer to the earth and thaw things out a bit. Isn't half so heathenish as wearing yourself out the way you have!" He patted the trembling fingers under his own as he railed; had he not seen this child grow to a woman, known even her mother before her? He took the privilege of age and friendship. "I say this to you to see if it will bear fruit. It would be no use to talk to some women" (even so does wily man ever flatter and catch the ear of the most stubborn woman), "but now look here: It takes grit to break the whisky habit; you women make a great to-do about men doing that; it takes grit for men to break the tobacco habit; it takes grit to break all habits; you form societies for the breaking of them all. Now it takes as much grit, and maybe more, to break the Christmas habit, and who is to say that it's evil effects are not as bad, and far-reaching, and undermining, as any of them. Here you are: you neglect your husband and children today, and have for days—cheat them of real Christmas cheer, and yourself as well; cheat your husband for a month before, and now he must neglect his business to take care of you and the children, and then knuckle in harder than ever, afterward, to pay the big doctor's bill you are likely to run up. He tells me he's done out with the work and worry, has broken half the dishes in the house, and has to go down street, before I can leave, and get a glass of something to brace him up—if I can't find anything in my medicine case to straighten him out. Then you encourage fifty other women to the same bad example—" He broke off suddenly, shaking his head. "Good Lord! I didn't know, when I started into the subject, how much reason there was to rise up

against the present observance of Christmas and call it cursed. I like Christmas, understand me! A full table and a happy heart and a smiling face and a gift under my plate, and a bunch of mistletoe over the table—I like Christmas cheer and Christmas giving; but I don't believe in giving it all to the neighbors and having nothing left but a sick spell and a doctor's bill for the family."

The woman lay frowning; but her husband's eyes, upon her, were soft and tender.

"But," said the weak voice, and the troubled eyes looked out with perplexity, "if I failed to give and do, what would people think?"

"Damn what people think!" snorted the doctor. "Amen!" said Mr. Weston, with an effort keeping his face solemn and the twinkle out of his gray eyes.

"That's where the courage comes in, for you or a drunkard, or a gambler, or a tobacco chewer, or anybody else who wants to reform. 'What will folks think?' Egad, if you want to stop, let 'em think what they blank please, an' if you haven't the courage for that, start a good fad, for once, an Anti-Christmas-giving Society for the Relief of Foolish Women, or some such thing-a-my-bob. But do something; stop off short, or, as sure as shooting, you and a half dozen other women I know of won't be here two more Christmases. Now see here, don't let me hear any more of this foolishness! Here you are on the verge of nervous prostration. Sound nice, wouldn't it, to have that and what caused it put on your tombstone; and if I was Jim here, I'd do it, sure. And then I'd take Number Two out, a month or two before Christmas, every year, and show it to her to sort of guard against two such cases in the family."

He fitted his vials back into the case, and closed it with a snap. Another moment and he was at the door, where he paused, smiling as he said: "A happy New Year, Jim, and many of 'em, Mrs. Jim!"

There was a long silence after he was gone, and then Mrs. Weston laughed as she said, her hand to her throbbing head: "If it's to be a fight, I'll fight it hard, dear, and if it's to be a fad, it'll be the best one I ever followed. Isn't the old doctor great. He might have had me running up doctor's bills—until—the under-taker's time came."

"And the stone cutters," said Mr. Weston, laughing. As her hand crept into his, it seemed that the first bit of real Christmas cheer that she had felt since her childhood crept into her heart, as her husband bent over and kissed her on the lips.

EDNA HEALD MCCOY.

#### ICELAND'S POLITICAL ERUPTION.

A special correspondent, writing in the Pall Mall Gazette of the movement in Iceland for absolute self-government, says that by degrees the demands were formally acceded to—including the appointment of a resident minister responsible to the Althing, or representation of the people, and after the advent of the present King Frederick of Denmark it was believed that all subjects of contention were now happily disposed of. "This, however—as a letter from the Danish capital shows—is not the case. In that famed 'Isle of Snow and Fire' a new political eruption has broken out. It must not be forgotten that, though the Icelanders are, like the Danes, of Norse Germanic origin, they speak a language of their own, even as is the case between Norwegians and Swedes. It is in Iceland pretty well still the strong old tongue of the Edda, the ancient Scripture of the North. Hence Dane and Icelandic do not easily understand each other. Centuries ago the Icelanders were a free commonwealth, with no hereditary ruler. Of that long bygone past the people are proud even now; and being generally well educated, they keep up a literature of their own."

"The idea of setting up a monument at Reykjavik in honor of the late King Christian has been suddenly dropped. Some Icelandic journals declare that money may be more usefully spent; that, at any rate, it was not right to erect the first monument on the soil of the island to a Danish king; and that the country could show many of its own natives who merited an earlier honoring. Again, the resolution has been formed to create a national flag of Iceland—even as the Norwegians have done. It is to be blue, with a white cross. If this were to be only a local flag, even that demand might be granted. But it is supposed that the intention is to use this flag also abroad. In that case, it is said at Copenhagen, Iceland would scarcely look any longer like an 'inseparable part of the Danish monarchy.' Lastly, it is stated that the Icelanders intend treating the Danes as 'outlanders' as regards fishing in Icelandic waters, although Denmark, for years past, has kept a cruiser in Icelandic waters for the protection of native fishers against foreigners. In government circles at Copenhagen the matter is treated, for the nonce, with a degree of silent cautiousness. Not a few, however, fear that a difficult 'Icelandic question' is coming up."—[London Telegraph.]

#### CALENDAR COLLECTORS.

"Many persons," said the salesman, "collect calendars. A good calendar collection, you know, may be quite as interesting as a good stamp collection. For instance, there's the Kipling-Nicholson calendar—a drawing by Nicholson and a poem by Kipling for every month in the year."

"There's the Mucha calendar, the Gibson calendar, the Whistler calendar (very old and rare), the Winslow Homer, the Puvis de Chavannes and so on. Those are works of art."

"There are Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Hardy, George Meredith and Bernard Shaw calendars, with portraits of the writers, and with a quotation for each day."

"Send the lady, sir, a good calendar, and you won't go wrong. Who knows, she may be making a calendar collection herself."

#### HIGH TIME.

Mother (to daughter whose father goes around the corner every time she opens the piano:) Emily, you must stop practicing. Your father's nose already shows signs of it.—[Translated for "Transatlantic Tales," from Fliegende Blätter.]



## Among the Chileans.

### THEY ARE PROUD OF THEIR YANKEE CHARACTERISTICS.

By a Special Contributor.

LEAVING the old line of the Chilean State Railway at San Rosendo and journeying on southward through the agricultural region surrounding the cities of Renanco, Victoria, Temuco and Gorbea to Valdivia, one is constantly impressed with the similarity of the country to that traversed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific in Montana, Idaho and Washington; in fact, the run might easily be mistaken at a hundred points for that from Spokane to Seattle by either of these lines. There are in both cases, first, the rolling plains with a steady succession of new and rapidly-growing agricultural towns; then a heavily-timbered and abundantly-watered mountain country, very sparsely settled; and, finally, the descent to a phenomenally rich and promising coastal section centering in a large town with a good harbor.

The large quantities of building materials and the mountains of grain sacks that appear at the stations along the way in the plains section south of San Rosendo recall the new lines that are being pushed out into the Argentine pampas, but the towns themselves strike one as being far more like frontier camps in the States than in Argentina. The mud-walled, tile-roofed buildings that characterize the towns of the Pampa and northern Chile have here given place to constructions of wood and galvanized iron, flimsy contraptions that can be built up as fast as they burn down, and almost as cheaply. The lumber of the south of Chile takes from four to eight years to season, containing, when freshly sawed, nearly 50 per cent. by weight of water. The percentage by volume is not quite so high; nevertheless a nice, snug little house built of green lumber will, at the end of a few years, look like a roofed lath hen yard built at high water, and it will take almost as much lumber, and a lot more labor, to make it even cat-and-dog-proof than was required to build it in the first place.

They tell the story down here of a man who was locked up in a jail, forgotten by the authorities, who were suffering from the effects of a saint's day that followed a Sunday, and managed to get out through the cracks in the shrinking wood before he starved to death. I might have taken this story under consideration had I not known that no man was ever kept in jail in Chile long enough to starve to death under any conditions. If his keepers are too drunk to let him out, somebody else, sober enough to find the keyhole, turns up and effects the semi-weekly jail clearance.

#### The Spirit of Hustle.

Aside from the difference in appearance of these Chilean and Argentine frontier towns there exists also a considerable difference in the spirit of their inhabitants. The Chileans have more energy, more progressiveness, more initiative, and the frontier is the only part of the country where the people get anything like enough of a move on to warrant their right to that proud title, the "Yankees of South America."

This is a somewhat fortuitous condition of things, arising from the fact that the Chileans of the frontier are largely Germans, Boers and Italians, principally Germans. These hustle from habit, and the native-born Chilean has had to move with the crowd or be trampled on. But while the fathers were hustling, from example or in self-defense, the habit was being bred into the bones of their sons, and now it is coming out in the flesh, with the result that some of the foreign immigrants are getting points in their own game. This is similar to the way the practice became ingrafted in the people of the States; we hustled in the first place because we were driven to it, and, through the action of hereditary influence, continue hustling because we can't be driven from it.

The Chilean of the frontier does not allow himself to forget that everything he has accomplished has been due to his hustling proclivities; his willingness—fast becoming eagerness—to work hard and at all times, and he never ceases to hold up before himself examples of what these things have accomplished in other countries. Of course most of these beacon-light examples come from the United States, and an American is more at a premium on the frontier than in other parts of the country. Here the people seem never to reach an end of the things they want to ask you about the "Yankee" method of doing this or that, and their interest in what you tell them appears to be only exceeded by their credulity. But this only in regard to costs Yankee; provided it happened in the States they swallow without blinking any tale you may pour out to them. If it concerns England, they begin to use their discriminating faculties, and may even hold it up to the light and flick a few flies off the surface. If it is of a German vintage they may possibly go no further than putting it to their lips for the sake of politeness.

They almost invariably call us Yankees here in Chile and very rarely American or even Norte Americanos. The term implies not the least reproach—here, as in Mexico, they call us gringos when they want to show their contempt—and it is used by all classes. The Chilean papers all refer to Mr. Root as the "distinguido secretario Yankee," and their society columns always report legation receptions as held by the "Ministro Yankee." At first, of course, you dislike the name, but after a while you learn that nothing unkind, and often quite the contrary, is meant by it, and you cease elevating your eyebrows and trying to look as if you didn't care; finally you begin to use it yourself. Fancy telling a person with your own lips that you are a Yankee!

These frontier Chileans are very proud of their Yankee

characteristics, and are planning to fight their battle right out to a finish along Yankee lines.

#### As Promoters.

They have a very infectious way about them, these southern Yankees; their enthusiasm is dangerously contagious to strangers. You meet one of them in the train and he tells you how many thousand feet of boards his sawmill will turn out in a day, and how this doesn't begin to supply the demand, and how he is even afraid that his big installment of new machinery, due to arrive in another week, will not be equal to the work required. Then he goes on to tell you how sorry he is that he is unable this month to spare the time and money to set up a branch mill at a waterfall he knows of out Villarrica way to saw boards for a Boer colony which is now whipsawing its lumber or hauling it three days through the mud from Gorbea. His enthusiasm leaps out to you, fires your blood, and then comes pretty near countering back, boomerang fashion, and upsetting the man that launched it forth. For if you are even half human you can't possibly help feeling mean, sneaking trick though you know it will be, that destiny calls you to beat that man, and everybody else, to the little waterfall with a sawmill outfit, and there satisfy the wants of the Boer colony and make yourself financially independent at the same time.

You perfect the details of this plan while you walk from the train to the hotel bus, only to learn before that rickety vehicle has splashed along half a dozen blocks toward its destination that there is far more profit in flourmilling than sawmilling, and that a big Mapocho Indian village down around Lake Panguipulli is feeding half of its wheat to the hogs because there is no place to mill it. There is a big thing waiting for the first man to set a mill down there, and before the bus gets to the hotel you have decided who that man is going to be.

You see yourself in fancy as the young and enterprising Yankee miller only until the land speculator has sized you up for an American and introduces himself to learn what you think of the feasibility of a plan he has just evolved for bringing in a lot of well-to-do farmers from the States on a colonization project. You like him better than any of the rest because he insists on your dining with him and on opening nothing but imported wine, which is going some—I mean the imported wine—for the Chilean frontier. He may tell you a bit of his history, in which case you will learn that, though his family is of some prominence in the north, he split with it four years ago, after having gone through a considerable inheritance, and beat his way to the frontier a penniless man. He worked as a peon on the railroad for six months and saved his wages. This sum was pitifully small, but enough to make a first payment on some low-lying, water-covered land just opposite a point where he had learned by accident that a station was to be located. A quarter of this piece he gave to have the remainder drained, and three-quarters of what was then left to have filled the three-sixteenths that represented his ultimate holding. The latter he sold for a good round sum as soon as the public announcement of the location of the station site was made, and by steadily recurrent coups of a similar nature the present proud position had been attained. Now who wouldn't want to be the land man after seeing how easily and quickly the thing is done?

I fancied myself in "land"—the American representative of a big colonization company—for nearly half a day, at the end of which time I was swung over to "cattle" by being shown in black and white what could be done by owning a ranch on each side of the Argentine boundary line and bringing the animals over in the night duty-free. From "cattle" I dropped to "charcoal," partly because the returns were quicker, partly because it seemed more moral, but principally because I argued that I could raise the capital to start a fire more easily than that necessary to start a ranch. I was burning charcoal for about half an hour, or about the same time that it took the charcoal king whose place I had chanced upon in a ride through the woods to burn a half dozen of my cork-tipped cigarettes.

After "charcoal" I was in "tan bark" for half a day, the time consumed in a ten-mile ox-cart ride in the mud on the top of a load of that useful commodity, following which I went into "general merchandise" for a good three hours. This represented the time I spent one evening at the home of a prosperous German merchant who was enthusiastic over the possibilities attending the bringing of American goods to the frontier, and may have been partly due to Pilsener.

"Coal," the mining of it, was the last big venture I came pretty near to getting into. This promised big, for the coal from the prospect I was about to look into was of high grade, and, even to my unpracticed eye, far superior to anything yet found in Chile. The men who had the samples were all of good standing in Gorbea, and they said they had a six-foot vein of it cropping out at only a few yards distance from the main line of the State Railway. After I had spent a whole afternoon outlining my plans for bringing down American capital to develop this splendid prospect, in the meantime steadfastly refusing to hear and consider a number of other promising propositions, they took me over to the station yard and showed me a trainload of Welsh coal on one of the sidings. Since this occasion I have become fairly impervious to attacks of frontier enthusiasm.

#### Plenty of Confidence.

But not alone in his pushfulness and hustle is the Chilean frontier man Yankee-like; the confidence he has in the future of his country and the delight he takes in letting everybody know about it, are characteristics similar to those which the rest of the world generally associate exclusively with us of the United States. And just as he is pleased to compare himself, and be compared by others, to the Yankee, so, also, does he take satisfaction in comparing his towns and cities, the work of his head and hands, to those of the States which are most notable

for the material progress they have made. I will take the liberty of quoting in point a couple of brief extracts from the leading Valparaiso paper, setting them down in the Spanish to compensate as far as possible for the roughness of my translation. The writer is a man of the frontier who has recently been traveling in North America to buy fancy stock and see the country. He has just spoken enthusiastically of Chicago, and now turns for a moment to his own country.

"Temuco es hoy día el centro y ciudad de mas movimiento de la frontera Chilena, tal como hace cincuenta años, Chicago, aldea insignificante, era el punto de avanzada de la civilización Norte Americana. Pues bien, este ciudad tiene hoy día una población muy próxima a 2,000,000 de habitantes."

Then the man goes on to say that while he does not mean to predict that Temuco will grow to the same size that Chicago has in so comparatively short a time, yet there is much to lead him to believe that ultimately it may make quite as big a splash upon the map. He cites several reasons which he says have led him to this belief, and the chief of these are that Temuco, like Chicago, is on a plain that is very rich agriculturally, and is also the junction of a railway branch line; furthermore, Temuco has less wind, more rain and less snow than Chicago, and its population—25,000—is today the same as was that of its northern prototype in or about the year 1850. These arguments have not impressed me as being entirely conclusive, but there may be some points that I have missed through my imperfect knowledge of Spanish.

But there are other budding possibilities on the frontier which we must not overlook in marveling over the glory that is to be Temuco's; for thus continues the same hopeful writer:

"Después Chicago, vienen en el oeste de Estados Unidos, las ciudades de San Luis, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake y finalmente, San Francisco, todas las cuales se han formado tan solo de insignificantes caseríos, y han llegado a ser ciudades con ciento de miles de habitantes en el curso de unos pocos decenios." Which is to the effect that the cities he has enumerated, as Chicago has grown and Temuco will grow, have sprung from insignificant little bunches of log cabins into great cities in the course of a very few decades.

Going on in the same vein he then points out how Pitrufquen, Gorbea, Longoche, Quilquil, Antihue and Valdivia are running free with their noses hot on similar trails to those which have been followed by St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco in leading them up to their present vantage of preeminence. Some that is said has reason, but I can't help feeling that too much is expected to arise from the fact that the present populations and stages of growth of the Chilean towns are the same as others at some time in their histories were touched by the North American cities in question. The present figures for this end of the line I would judge are about as follows: Pitrufquen, 1500; Gorbea, 1000; Longoche, 500; Quilquil, 350; Antihue, 300; Valdivia, 15,000.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Chicagoan who came to that burg might miss a few of the things that he would naturally expect to find in a city that merited the name of a second Chicago, Temuco is still a very good town. It is the largest city in Chile south of Concepcion, and with but a third of the latter's population has ten times its life and energy. Business is booming, everybody is working and labor of all kinds is in the greatest demand. Prosperity is written all over everything and everybody, and good times seem to be settling down for a protracted stay; whether or not they will stay until Temuco is as big as Chicago is a question that will concern the next generation or two more than the present one.

Temuco is the southernmost and last of the "plains" cities of Chile. From Santiago down through the great central valley of the interior to Concepcion, and from there on across the wheat belt to Temuco, all of the important cities, without exception, are built on level ground and in a country that was originally almost treeless. From Temuco south there is an end of pampa, and the towns are tucked in between and among the hills, and the trees as occasion requires or opportunity permits.

#### A Reformed Clergyman.

The first man to tell me about the state of things along the farther frontier was a pleasant-spoken Englishman who shared my seat in the train from San Rosendo to Renanco. He was a university man, and had been intended by his family for the ministry—or whatever they call it in England—but had revolted, or been revolted, at the outlook, and after being turned down at home had turned up in Chile. That was his way of putting it. "Back to the land," as they say it on the other side of the water, old chap. Rather funny, wasn't it? And after preparing to be one of the props of the Church of England—literally, a fall from heaven to earth. Only things weren't so good in this country when I first came as they are now; they were distinctly bad, in fact, and for a long time I called myself Lucifer because I had tried to marshal my forces to occupy heaven and couldn't do better for myself than to land in hell. That's just what it was for a while, but things are on the up now, and there's no country like the one you make your start in, even if it is a start anew. I'm rich now if I wanted to sell, but I couldn't be contented anywhere else for a month at a time."

I didn't think much of his "heaven to earth" jokes, nor the almost flippant tone in which he alluded to his forsaken calling, yet I can't help believing that the church lost more in this young man than the "land" gained. He had as remarkable a faculty for picking out the bright spots in a gloomy vista as any one I ever met, and there is no limit to the good a man who can make the subject attractive can do for the church. He spoke of the big, unopened country to the south of Temuco and called it overcrowded; not overcrowded with people, he

explained when I but with hills and try, he said; and find a place where the hills or in it in the rain. season and flood

#### American Goods

American goods the towns of the total value sold gate. This is largely German, wholesale and retail, bringing in all classes are offering as y lines, such as its sawmill machines these lines we a their popularity American goods

The buyers of A been limited to C man farmers have our machinery, as thing else that what the Fatheria long list whenever eign customers, buys only German everything else is mind, but once let another country's those from his own going to buy; and as long—and no lot that gives him the quite the agriculto ciero in Argentina for the sake of pe using English ma using that of Amer

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Temuco is the on a great amount of played for sale, wh grain-growing sectio enough to warrant Notwithstanding the against our machine stand up well under threshers, as well as have the market to run by steam power invariably English, a power to drive Ame mills. Their engine some fearful and w alone with machinery fish engines seem to over the traces under the lighter and higher

#### NEW V

A distinguished a Queen's Hall to witne mar Poulsen of Copen of producing continuo plication to wireless t

The fundamental d system of producing a conl. De Forest, and d uce theirs by spark e electric arc. A draw less communication h deduced may be likened face of a pond when a smaller, and contain le ced from the spot w advantage of the dimi claimed to have been o invention. The waves with those which would pond if a stone at the rapidly in and out of case would be as large tance from the stone as Poulsen's apparatus is unvarying stream of en on the receiver. This would be obtained in t result in a greater effe oration of transmitting sages is made easier a are more easily read; t more easily received.

Another advantage clu covery is that his system common to all apparatus that it will prevent one other. So far he has n identification of the po hopes in the near future ing this to be done. B vanced the isolation of s sages cannot confuse the by arriving on his instru Graphic.



ress they have made. I will take in point a couple of brief extracts from a paper, setting them down as far as possible for the translation. The writer is a man of recently been traveling in North America and see the country. He enthusiastically of Chicago, and now to his own country.

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explained when I gave him a sharp glance of incredulity, but with hills and trees. It was also a very rainy country, he said; sometimes after a long search a man could find a place where he didn't have to build his house in the hills or in the woods, but he always had to build it in the rain. There were only two seasons, the freshest season and flood season.

American Goods Popular.

#### American Goods Popular.

American goods are more popular than any others in the towns of the mining section of the frontier, but the total value sold is small compared to the German aggregate. This is because the population of the country is largely German, and many of the trading houses, both wholesale and retail, are owned by Germans. They bring in all classes of German goods, whereas the States are offering as yet only a few of our strongest export lines, such as light agricultural implements, flour and sawmill machinery, and stoves, scales and the like. In these lines we are practically beyond competition, and their popularity will make the introduction of other American goods comparatively easy.

The buyers of American goods on the frontier have not been limited to Chileans alone. The better class of German farmers have recently been purchasing liberally of our machinery, and they stand ready to buy more of anything else that may impress them as being better than what the Fatherland is sending them. This will make a long list whenever once learn how to sell to exacting foreign customers. The German is a sandy buyer, and he buys only German goods, because they are German, when everything else is equal. He is slow in making up his mind, but once let him decide in his heart of hearts that another country's goods will give him better value than those from his own, then those are the goods that he is going to buy; and he will continue to buy them for just as long—and no longer—as they are kept up to a standard that gives him this better value. In this practice he is quite the agricultural antithesis of that English estancier in Argentina—and he is one of a large class who, for the sake of patriotism, will cheerfully "go broke" using English machinery rather than make a fortune using that of America or any other country.

I have just been guilty of carelessness in using the expression "heart of hearts" in regard to the German farmer; I should have said "head of heads." The German does not allow his heart to influence him to a great extent in any matters far removed from his own hearthstone, and least of all in business. This is the biggest element in his unvarying success.

Temuco is the only place in Chile where I have seen a great amount of modern agricultural machinery displayed for sale, which is probably because the other grain-growing sections of the country are not extensive enough to warrant up-to-date methods of harvesting. Notwithstanding the fact that some complaint is made against our machinery on the ground that it does not stand up well under hard usage, American harvesters and threshers, as well as plows of all descriptions, practically have the market to themselves. Where threshers are run by steam power, however, the engines are almost invariably English, as are also those which furnish the power to drive American-equipped sawmills and flourmills. Their engineers here, like those of Argentina, do some fearful and wonderful things when they are left alone with machinery, and the strong, steady old English engines seem to display less of a tendency to kick over the traces under rough and careless treatment than the lighter and higher-strung American affairs.

LEWIS R. FREEMAN.

#### NEW WIRELESS WAVES.

A distinguished audience assembled last night at Queen's Hall to witness a demonstration by Mr. Valdemar Poulsen of Copenhagen, of his discovery of a means of producing continuous undamped waves and their application to wireless telegraphy.

The fundamental difference between Mr. Poulsen's system of producing air waves and those in use by Marconi, De Forest, and Lodge Muihead is that they produce theirs by spark telegraphy, while he employs the electric arc. A drawback of existing systems of wireless communication lies in the fact that the waves produced may be likened to such as are seen on the surface of a pond when a stone is thrown in; they grow smaller, and contain less energy the further they proceed from the spot where the stone fell. This disadvantage of the diminishing energy of the waves is claimed to have been overcome by Mr. Poulsen by his invention. The waves he produces may be compared with those which would be obtained on the surface of a pond if a stone at the end of a plumb line were dipped rapidly in and out of the water. The waves in this case would be as large and as full of energy at a distance from the stone as near to it. In other words, Mr. Poulsen's apparatus is to produce a continuous and unvarying stream of energy, which will act constantly on the receiver. This means that greater efficiency would be obtained in tuning, which in its turn would result in a greater efficiency throughout the whole operation of transmitting a message. If "tuning" messages is made easier and simpler, then the messages are more easily read; they are more easily sent; and more easily received.

Another advantage claimed by Mr. Poulsen for his discovery is that his system does away with the "cracking" common to all apparatus at present in use; and, further, that it will prevent one station from interfering with another. So far he has not solved the difficulty of the identification of the point of origin of waves, but he hopes in the near future to effect improvements allowing this to be done. But it is something to have advanced the isolation of messages sent, so that two messages cannot confuse the operator who "receives" them by arriving on his instrument together.—[London Daily Graphic.

## Pen-se's Deliverance.

### WHAT THE EARTHQUAKE BROUGHT FROM UNDERGROUND.

By a Special Contributor.

PEN-SE lived in the third story below ground, under a house in Chinatown. She knew nothing of the world beyond or above those rooms in the third story, save what she had heard from others. Old See had brought her up and was kind to her, though she would not let the girl call her mother. Pen-se liked to embroider. See had taught her to fashion the most wonderful yellow dragons and blue pagodas. Ah Quin had taught her to be a sing-song girl. He had even taught her to read, though he said with a grin that a girl could not understand the wisdom of Confucius. Pen-se enjoyed the lessons the more perhaps, because she had frequent vacations, for Ah Quin smoked opium too much to be depended upon. Often she saw him stretched out for days at a time on a smoker's bunk. On the floor where Pen-se lived, there were a great many small rooms fitted up for opium smokers. Some were plain and dirty. Others were luxurious with silk hangings and gay mats. In these last, she had sometimes seen well-dressed white men or gaudily-attired white women.

Old Ah Chung was the master. Pen-se learned that at a very early age, although she seldom saw him. Sometimes he and his son brought a few friends down to hear her music. Sometimes the son's wife came with her children, but Pen-se's only intimates were Ah Chung's wife (old See) and his two concubines, Lin and Tai-sha.

There had been an air of unrest and preparation about the place since the first of April, and on the evening of the 17th, something unprecedented happened. Old See brought Pen-se beautiful new clothes and told her that she was to be a sing-song girl at a great banquet that Ah Chung was to give that evening.

Pen-se's heart fluttered a little as she entered the banquet hall. It was on the first floor below ground, and seemed very high and strange to the poor child that had never been above the third floor. The glaring gas light blinded her at first, for she was used to the subdued light of Chinese lanterns.

She was a proud little Pen-se, though, as she took a seat behind Ah Chung and held her gourd-shaped guitar gracefully. She knew that her hair was dressed beautifully, and encrusted with shields of gold and pins of jade stone. Her loose coat was blue silk embroidered with pink. Her big pantaloons were of the same color deeply embroidered at the bottom. Her V-shaped shoes were made of pink silk embroidered with white.

When her eyes became accustomed to the light, she saw that there were three sing-song girls besides herself, that the table was piled high with fish and meats, vegetables, fruits, and sweetmeats. She noticed a pipe at each man's place, and saw the waiters serving hot rice wine to every guest. Every place at the table was occupied by a Chinese save one, and there sat a bold-faced white man.

Pen-se sang and played, and was applauded. The men played guess-finger and other games. They talked and smoked, then ate and drank, and then smoked and played again. So the night wore on. Finally Ah Chung's head sank upon the table. He was overcome with weariness and rice wine. His son dismissed the sing-song girls and the waiters. Pen-se dared not go down those stairs alone. She would come for her. She sank down in a corner, behind a dark screen, to wait. This banquet was Ah Chung's farewell to his friends. He was going to China to live. She had found this out from the conversation. She was going with him, and Lul and Tai-sha, too. She wondered if he would take her. She hoped he would, for she loved no one but old See, and besides she wanted to go to China. Ah Quin had told her about the great Flowery Kingdom.

Suddenly she heard the white man's voice. She peeped out. The guests were all gone but him. He and Ah Chung's son sat close together, talking. "So the old man leaves and you go on with the business," she heard him say.

"Yes," replied the Chinaman. "Father is old. He has long thought of going back, so as to die in China, and when the police made that last raid upon our fan tan room and nearly discovered our opium cellar, he made up his mind to go now."

"Does the pretty sing-song girl belong to him?" asked the white man.

"Which one?" asked the Chinaman.

"There's only one that's pretty," said the white man, with a laugh. "The one that wore blue and pink."

"She belongs to him," said the Chinaman, "and he will take her to China."

"To be a sing-song girl?" asked the white man, nudging the Chinaman.

"That would hardly pay," answered Ah Chung's son, with a chuckle. "He knows a rich mandarin that will pay a fine price for her."

"And she'll be a slave or a concubine—which?" asked the white man.

"Which ever you please to call it," answered the Chinaman coolly, as he drained a cup of rice wine.

"Come now," said the white man, after a long silence, "tell me about the girl. I won't give you away. She's white, and I know it."

Ah Chung's son was usually discreet, but he had confidence in this gambler, and, besides, the rice wine had loosened his tongue. "Yes, she's white," he admitted; "my father bought her, fifteen years ago, of a white woman who had stolen her. She was a baby six or eight months old. The parents made a big fuss about their

pretty girl baby, but nothing ever came of it. The father's name is Ernest Lowry, and he lives on Fillmore street yet.

Poor little Pen-se's mind was a chaos. How long she crouched, half stupefied, behind the screen, she knew not, but a great hollow rumbling and a sudden tremor made her start to her feet with a cry. The trembling subsided for a moment, to be followed by an awful shock that rocked the earth above and below. Pen-se fell, and when at last the tremor began to subside, she saw that the swinging gas jets had set fire to the hangings and that the room was ablaze. Ah Chung's son and the white man were fleeing up a stairway. She would follow. Then she saw Ah Chung lying helpless. She tried to arouse him, but he snored loudly and would not move. She forgot what she had heard. She felt only pity, but she could do nothing for the poor wretch, so she made her way up the twisted staircase into another blazing room. A broken door stood open. She sprang through it and found herself in the open street. People were fleeing in every direction. She heard moans and screams all around her, and saw bricks and timbers falling everywhere. She looked for old See, but could not find her. The cool morning air felt refreshing. The blue sky overhead was strange and beautiful. "Ernest Lowry, Fillmore street," she murmured, and fled on, she knew not whither.

"Is this what the world is like?" said Pen-se sadly to herself, a week after the earthquake, as she watched the crowded bread line, from which she had been repeatedly elbowed. There were white men and women, talking languages that she did not understand. There were black people (what could they be?) and there were Chinamen, too, and these she understood. They would leave the city, she heard them say. The boats and trains would take them free. "Free! What did that mean?"

Suddenly she felt a hand on her shoulder. At her side stood the bold-faced gambler, an insinuating ogle upon his face. Instinctively, she drew back, and sought the protection of an old Chinaman. But the Chinaman only grinned and pushed her away. The bold-faced white man held her fast and talked to her in Chinese. Pen-se felt rather than understood the insult in his words, and struggled to free herself.

A flash of steel in the sunlight, a command in an unknown language, and the gambler fled.

Pen-se's rescuer (a young man with a funny flat cap and a dark-blue uniform) stood a few steps away. He was looking curiously from her oriental finery to the innocent blue eyes. She murmured "Thank you," in Chinese. He smiled and shook his head. Then he called an automobile and sent her to a relief station.

When off duty, the next day, the young marine called at the relief station and, with the aid of a Chinese interpreter, found out little Pen-se's story. He was interested, and came again. Then it became apparent that the girl must learn English; and who could teach her better than he? The wisdom of Confucius sinks into insignificance when compared with the intense meaning conveyed in the words, "I love you," but before she left the relief station, Pen-se was able to understand these last.

At the home of Ernest Lowry on Fillmore street, there is to be a Christmas wedding. The pretty baby girl, stolen sixteen years ago, will become the wife of the young marine, who bears the unromantic name of Charles Smith. MAC.

#### A BONE LIBRARY.

"We are inaugurating the new year," said a medical student, "by starting a bone library, modeled on one they have in Paris. From now on, by paying \$3 a year, a student at our college can take out two bones at a time from any portion of the human frame.

"It is a good idea, this bone library. In the past you had to buy your bones if you wanted to study them, and they were expensive, for the cleaning and bleaching processes are tedious and costly. Hence many students of anatomy had no bones of their own. Poor fellows, they couldn't afford so much as a wrist or a finger bone.

"As for the important bones, they were beyond the reach of nearly all. A good skull, you know, costs \$30 or \$40. A skeleton costs \$75 and more.

"But now we have a bone library, and every student will work on his osteology with the bones right there before him. In and out of the library you will see us streaming—a studious, grave crew, one returning a parietal bone and taking out a sternum, another exchanging a radius for an ulna, a third bringing back a tibia and carting off a clavicle."

#### SHOES MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.

"These two-and-a-half shoes," said the salesman, "were made in twenty-eight minutes. All our shoes are turned out in that time.

"You ought to see our plant. There are 116 men there. Everything is machinery—no handwork for us.

"From the time the leather is laid on the cutting board, it takes two minutes to cut it out, eight minutes to stitch it, and two minutes to put in the lasts. In eight minutes more the soles are sewed on, in six minutes the edge-setting and farewell touches are completed, and in two minutes the laces are inserted, and the shoes packed. Total, twenty-eight minutes.

"Think of that," said the salesman. "And yet I know people who still pay \$12 and \$15 a pair for their shoes because, being hand-made, they last a little longer and look a little better."

1907.

Cut out and fix  
In fullest sight:

I MUSTN'T SIX.

BUT SEVEN WRITE.



## The Almanac.

AS EAGERLY WELCOMED IN 1907 AS  
IT WAS 220 YEARS AGO.

By a Special Contributor.

THE almanac is as old as civilized America, and from its popularity again this year, is apparently destined to an equally long career.

Excepting only the Bible itself, the almanac is the oldest book published in the New World, and in the 220 years that have intervened since William Bradford turned out the first almanac, it has had a bigger circulation than any publication, barring only the Holy Writ.

In the long list of illustrious editors who have devoted their abilities to preparing the little pamphlets with the days of the year, weather, observations, advice on cooking, care of the farm animals and a million and one recipes and hints for domestic use, the great name of Benjamin Franklin looms up, and no little part of the philosopher's fame came from his association with "Poor Richard's Almanac."

One might expect almanacs to show a decreasing circulation in these days of art calendars. It would appear that the legion of these, together with the magazines not in existence half a century ago, would take the place of the booklets that once formed the literature as well as the font of all wisdom in thousands of homes.

But statistics of the printing press do not show any such decrease. On the contrary, the almanac holds its own, and even gains in popularity with the increase of the national population.

Inhabitants of the big cities in which the almanacs are prepared have little idea of the extent of their circulation, for the reason that they go principally to rural districts. Thus in one city, Philadelphia, the home of the almanac in this country, 7,000,000 have been printed and distributed this year.

In the big cities only has the calendar, now devel-

and illustrated with the same old wood cuts that have become familiar to three generations. The maker of almanacs frowns at innovations. The people don't desire their almanac changed any more than they would want to do away with furniture of the old homestead that has become dear through years of association.

As a sample of how the almanac holds to the time-worn may be mentioned the venerable jest on the cover of the "Comic Almanac." This shows the dead year being wheeled out on a barrow, while the year that is to come stands by old Father Time, who is pushing the barrow. The old year announces to young Mr. New Year that in another twelve months he, too, will be wheeled out in the same way.

For forty or fifty years this same old cover, this antiquated witticism has done service, but it seems to lose none of its freshness to subscribers who take this almanac.

"The Housekeepers' Almanac" is essentially a publication of advice. It tells how to do everything from ridding the cattle of a plague to caring for children.

"The Farmers' Almanac" is filled with agricultural information, and is consulted by thousands of prudent tillers of the soil before crops are either set out or harvested.

As a rule the almanac is printed in bulk by some publisher and then sold in smaller lots to various business concerns, which add their own imprint, and then distribute the almanac gratis to their customers. This is not the invariable rule, for many almanacs are sold at retail; but the custom of a number of big houses to give them away has somewhat hurt the retail sale.

One concern alone, maker of a famous proprietary medicine, distributes 6,500,000 copies every year. It is said that this almanac is put out in more forms than any book known. It is printed in English with seven different editions for various parts of the country:

Northern States, Middle States, Raleigh and Savannah, Pacific (California and Oregon), British Columbia and Hawaiian, West Indies, Australia and Tasmania. In German there are editions for the Northern States, Middle States, Southern States and Pacific States.

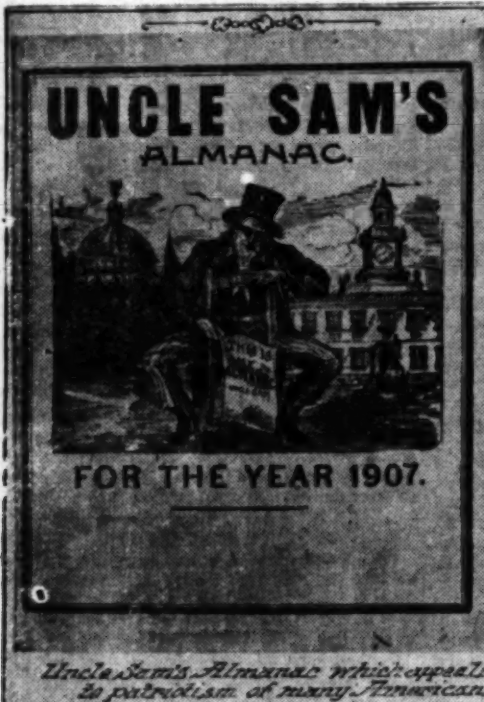
Other foreign languages are represented by a Hol-

the number of 1758. But the name of the publication was too valuable to be permitted to die out, and after Franklin passed out, others continued the almanac until 1790.

In the meantime there had been published in the United States a number of similar publications that really offered a formidable rivalry when it is considered that their editors included no such genius of the pen as Franklin.

German's Almanac, Birket's, Poor Will's, Felix Leedy's and Titan Leedy's almanacs all knew periods of marked popularity.

The calendar is really the lineal descendant of the



oped into a work of art, taken the place of the almanac. The business man has no time to fumble through the leaves of a book to find out what day of the month it is. He puts over his desk one of the vari-colored, handsomely-printed calendars, so easy to procure. But in the country, where things are done in a more leisurely fashion, the almanac is indispensable. Hung from a convenient nail in the living-room, it is the arbiter in all disputes.

Such publications as "The Housekeepers' Almanac," "The Comic Almanac," "The Farmers' Almanac," "Uncle Sam's Almanac," "The Agricultural Almanac" are virtually unknown in the cities, but in the country they are eagerly waited.

Among the German residents "Der Bilder-Kalender," "Der Farmer Kalender" and "Des Lahrer Hinkenden Boten Neuer Kalender" are at least known by reputation. But even these are more widely circulated in the small towns in the Middle West, in Wisconsin and on the Pacific Coast than they are in big cities. The actual combined sale of these almanacs this year was 150,000 copies.

"Des Lahrer Hinkenden Boten" is about the size of a monthly magazine, and its contents are valued more for their literary and pictorial character than for the information presented. There are given, of course, the calendar for each month, with the accompanying ephemeris, and such information as postal rates, values of foreign coins, tables of weights and measures, list of Presidents of the United States and population, etc., of the States. The conjectures of the weather for each month are still seriously presented, as they were in the first almanac, and still contain a good percentage of "lucky hits by frequent use of the word "changeable."

Everything changes but the almanac. The calendar has developed into a gorgeous feast of colors, but the almanac goes on the same year in and year out, cheaply printed on the same kind of paper that newspapers are,

and illustrated with the same old wood cuts that have become familiar to three generations. The maker of almanacs frowns at innovations. The people don't desire their almanac changed any more than they would want to do away with furniture of the old homestead that has become dear through years of association.

As a sample of how the almanac holds to the time-worn may be mentioned the venerable jest on the cover of the "Comic Almanac." This shows the dead year being wheeled out on a barrow, while the year that is to come stands by old Father Time, who is pushing the barrow. The old year announces to young Mr. New Year that in another twelve months he, too, will be wheeled out in the same way.

For forty or fifty years this same old cover, this antiquated witticism has done service, but it seems to lose none of its freshness to subscribers who take this almanac.

"The Housekeepers' Almanac" is essentially a publication of advice. It tells how to do everything from ridding the cattle of a plague to caring for children.

"The Farmers' Almanac" is filled with agricultural information, and is consulted by thousands of prudent tillers of the soil before crops are either set out or harvested.

As a rule the almanac is printed in bulk by some publisher and then sold in smaller lots to various business concerns, which add their own imprint, and then distribute the almanac gratis to their customers. This is not the invariable rule, for many almanacs are sold at retail; but the custom of a number of big houses to give them away has somewhat hurt the retail sale.

One concern alone, maker of a famous proprietary medicine, distributes 6,500,000 copies every year. It is said that this almanac is put out in more forms than any book known. It is printed in English with seven different editions for various parts of the country:

Northern States, Middle States, Raleigh and Savannah, Pacific (California and Oregon), British Columbia and Hawaiian, West Indies, Australia and Tasmania. In German there are editions for the Northern States, Middle States, Southern States and Pacific States.

Other foreign languages are represented by a Hol-

the number of 1758. But the name of the publication was too valuable to be permitted to die out, and after Franklin passed out, others continued the almanac until 1790.

In the meantime there had been published in the United States a number of similar publications that really offered a formidable rivalry when it is considered that their editors included no such genius of the pen as Franklin.

German's Almanac, Birket's, Poor Will's, Felix Leedy's and Titan Leedy's almanacs all knew periods of marked popularity.

The calendar is really the lineal descendant of the

### A NEW TEMPTATION.

"There is a new temptation," said a letter carrier. It comes from the postcard-album fad."

He smiled and resumed: "Everybody nowadays is collecting picture postcards and more and more picture postcards pass through the mails. Well, thanks to these conditions, many old acquaintances have endeavored to bribe me with swiping for them an occasional postcard or two."

"I need a Bangkok," one will say. "If you can get a Bangkok, hold it for me. It will do no harm. Cards are never important. And, George, I'll give you a quarter when you connect."

"I have resisted temptation so far," the letter carrier ended, "but now that my girl has begun collecting it won't be long before I fall."

### A MIRACLE EXPLAINED.

"Swear off lyin'," said the oldest inhabitant, hugging the red-hot stove in the general store closely. "You boys swear off lyin' for a new year's resolution. I'm 82, I am, an' I don't recollect ever told a lie."

"That's all right," said the barber, who wouldn't expect nobody's memory, grandpa, an' ac'rate at 82."

## Novel

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THE Rev. Fra  
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Dr. Goodchild admits t  
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## Novel Church Methods.

**SUNDAY SERVICES SUPPLEMENTED  
WITH ENTERTAINMENTS.**

*By a Special Contributor.*

THE Rev. Franklin Goodchild, D.D., pastor of the Central Baptist Church, of New York, has turned the devil's instruments into agencies for good, with such remarkable effect that he has made his church a nucleus in the very heart of New York's Tenderloin. Surrounding the sacred edifice there are in the same block seven theaters and half a dozen saloons.

To do battle with these worldly amusements the leader of the church was forced to combat fire with fire and make his church as attractive as possible. He has done this so skillfully that now the "S. R. O." signs so frequently seen outside the theaters could with perfect correctness be moved in front of the church.

Wine glasses in church? Not to be used for the holy purposes of communion, but as a form of entertainment! There is something startling in the idea. Yet it is one of the agencies of evil that Dr. Goodchild has made

Mr. Wold has become immensely popular with the congregation of the Central Baptist Church, and an announcement that as a preliminary to the sermon he will execute a number of sacred melodies is always sufficient to secure a crowded auditorium.

Such numbers as the prayer from "Cavalleria Rusticana," the "Pilgrim's Chorus," from Tannhauser; "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "The Lost Chord," are deemed by the pastor to be eminently suited to the purpose of a religious service, and even the most conservative of his parishioners, who first felt some misgivings, have freely admitted thereafter that the sweet notes from the glasses brought no jarring offense into the service.

Another novelty for a Sunday evening was the appearance of Miss Ethel Palmer. She is a most accomplished whistler, one of the Mrs. Spaw type, who can thrill and do the most phenomenal things with her puckered lips. She was just as careful in picking her numbers as Mr. Wold had been, and had the dual satisfaction of giving delight to the congregation, and escaping all criticism.

Elizabeth Barrie de Gill, a singer and elocutionist, was another of the Sunday night entertainers.

There is nothing of the sensationalist about the pastor of the church, who has introduced these radical

over, the minister felt that much could be accomplished by keeping alive an agency of good in a vicinity where most of the influences tend rather to the reverse.

His first venture with high-class entertainment as a drawing card was when he had at the church Hilda Crane, the child cornetist. She drew a crowd and had to be engaged again. Then Dr. Goodchild adopted the deliberate programme of getting into his church those who never would come near were fit not in the direct line to seven theaters.

For this purpose he planned to have an attraction every Sunday night.

He enlisted the sounding brass and the making of a joyful noise, so often referred to in the Holy Writ, as agencies for the saving of souls, stole the devil's thunder, so to speak, and his unique methods bore such fruit that the church has hardly been large enough during the past few weeks to hold its attendants.

Since the time that Dr. Goodrich took charge of the church—he has served twelve years, twice as long as any of his many predecessors—the congregation has been increased by 600 members. Moreover the church draws a big transient attendance, from the many hotels in its neighborhood.

Dr. Goodchild makes his sermons have some bearing on the musical features of the programme, so that these do not seem like detached incidents having no connection with the religious purpose of a church service. He tells the story of the sacred music executed by the whistler or performer on the wine glasses, something about the life of the composer, and in case of famous religious members, he tells the part they played in the history of the church.

In picking his performers, Dr. Goodchild is careful to assure himself that they are professing Christians, then he makes sure that they have the right kind of a programme.

There is a pretty story in the French of Jules Lemaitre, about a juggler who turned monk. In the retreat, to which he retired, he found that all of the monks had some special accomplishment which they used for the glory of the Most High. One composed holy music, another sang, a third painted scriptural scenes on the walls of the convent, another worked ornaments for the altar.

And the juggler-monk mourned because he could do none of these things to glorify his Maker.

Then suddenly he recalled his proficiency as juggler. In all reverence he took his place in front of the altar, and, laying on his back, with feet raised, juggled half a dozen balls between his fingers and toes.

A number of his fellow monks coming suddenly on the scene were horrified at what they deemed a sacrilege. But when the poor juggler explained to the head of the church that he meant only worship, that he was employing to the glory of his God the only talents he had, he was dismissed with a blessing.

Something of the same charity could justly be applied to Dr. Goodchild's venture. Wine-glass music and whistling in church may be unusual, but if they are achieving a worthy result, who is wise enough to condemn them?

## TROPICAL MEDICINE

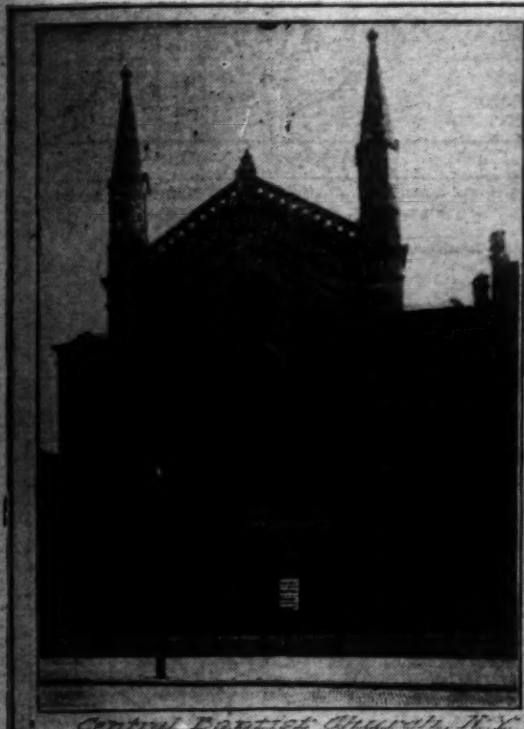
**IMPORTANT THAT SPECIAL STUDY BE MADE OF  
DISEASES IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES.**

In an address to the London School of Tropical Medicine, Col. Kenneth Macleod said it was essential that there be special instruction upon diseases in tropical countries.

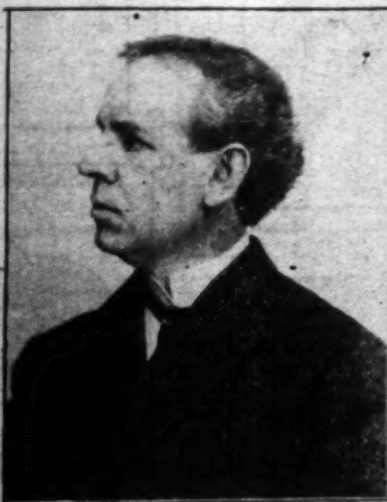
As these countries, he remarked, have their peculiar flora and fauna of which no general teaching of botany and zoology or special study of the plants and animals of temperate regions can supply a knowledge, so there are in the tropics special manifestations and modifications of disease regarding which pathology and nosology, as taught in the medical schools of this country, afford very little information.

The study of vegetable microbes was included in that of the diseases with which they are associated, but to complete the teaching of parasitology there was one subject which ought to be systematically developed, namely, pathological entomology. Insects, more especially blood-sucking insects—the mosquito and tsetse fly, for example—had been found to fulfill an important function in the conveyance of infective disease, and the harboring and transmission of disease germs and knowledge on this subject imperatively claimed to be imparted and extended. Recent observations indicated that leprosy is spread by insect agency, and cholera, enteric fever and plague were very probably similarly transmitted, but on these and other cognate points additional light was required. He therefore expressed the hope that a pathological entomologist would soon be added to the staff of the school. Physiologists and pathologists had been accused of callous selfishness and cruelty in subjecting the lower animals to experiment, but in the investigation of tropical diseases men themselves had in numerous instances incurred risks to health and life without hesitation.

The true causation of yellow fever was discovered through the agency of volunteers, who readily subjected themselves to dangerous hazards in disproving the old doctrine of infection by fomites, and proving the fact of communication by mosquitoes. To the marvelous progress which had taken place during the last quarter of a century in our knowledge of the nature and causation of disease the study of tropical diseases had materially contributed. During that period there was hardly a subject that had not been illuminated. In malaria, cholera, plague, leprosy and many other diseases special causes had been demonstrated and important indications for their prevention and treatment supplied. But as the circle of knowledge widened the horizon of ignorance seemed to extend, and much work such as this school could aid and foster still remained to be accomplished.



Central Baptist Church, N.Y.



Rev. Franklin Goodrich D.D.



Charles Wold, playing his musical wine glasses



Interior view of Central Baptist Church

work for the prosperity and good influence of his charge.

Whistling, too, would seem at first thought to be out of place in a building designed for worship. But if the whistling involves an art quite as highly developed as that of singing, and the melodies be those of a sacred character, wherein does it differ from vocal music permitted in all churches?

Dr. Goodchild admits that his methods are unusual, but denies that there is in them any suggestion of irreverence.

He has had to meet very difficult conditions in furthering the cause of a church located in a neighborhood from which New York's gilded amusements have chased residents and more prosaic forms of business. He had his choice between seeing the church slowly die of inanition, or of getting in touch with the times, and giving the services that element of amusement which the modern idea seems to demand. He has succeeded to a degree that justifies the experiment. No one drinks out of the wine glasses to which reference was made in an earlier paragraph.

In fact there is never anything in them, not even water. They form a musical instrument, the equipment of Charles Wold, a genius, who can draw most beautiful melodies from these carefully-toned and graduated glasses.

changes in the method of worship. He is a deep student, a serious, earnest man, who gained distinction at college, and has since taken high rank not only for his learning, but for the help he has given in the practical philanthropy of the metropolis.

In his other churches he had no recourse to such aids to religion, for the reason that they were not necessary. As pastor of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, in Philadelphia, he was notably conservative, for the reason that he had an established, old-fashioned congregation that attended church without urging.

The case was not the same at the Central Baptist Church, in New York.

Those who had worshiped there in infancy had become widely scattered in New Jersey, Brooklyn, Jersey City and the Bronx by those gradual changes in locality that have in two decades utterly altered the character of this neighborhood.

Many of these former members remained loyal to the old church even after moving away, and were willing to make the every Sunda journey provided a means could be found of keeping the church alive.

This was the proposition presented to Dr. Goodchild. If the church passed out of existence many of those whose religious life was more or less bound up with it, might not readily form the habit of going somewhere else, and hence pass out of church life altogether. More



## Some Leading Cartoons of the Day.

AN INTERNATIONAL MALEFACTOR



[PORTLAND OREGONIAN]

AN OFF YEAR JOB FOR THE BOSS.



Emperor William—Do you think you could manage to elect another reichstag for me?  
American politician—Sure thing. Haven't I elected every office holder in America for years?

[CHICAGO CHRONICLE]

Delighted!!



[PHILADELPHIA RECORD]

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN!



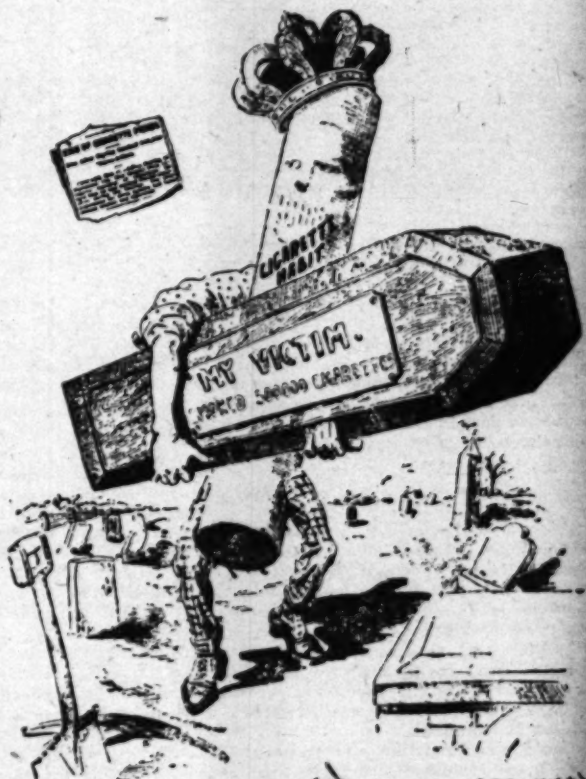
[KNOXVILLE SENTINEL]

EVEN THE POSSESSOR OF A SWOLLEN FORTUNE MIGHT FIND SOME BENEFIT IN AN INHERITANCE TAX



[CHICAGO RECORD HERALD]

THE REAL KING



[PORTLAND OREGONIAN]

been called was soft the turtle dove came as the do When Mowitz tribe had made terious Castiads silently, slowly lay a vast me their wigwams. Down from the there lay a dus snake, through The trail left turned away fro and disappeared ern gold fields from the villag with glistening the spring a few sun rays and in wild things shu water" pool of v when wounded o the medicine mu at other times t from the spring sick.

For years the water," guarding the stranger. cienega below the an easy living f After awhile can tains to the sou younger member men in their que few of the tribe the spring.

Eagle, Mowitz fast growing ol among his young cessor and ruler chose to live the Mowitz were th were good friends ing into the heart afar by all human Into the old ag slowly; he had basking in the sun watched the child and he smoked his one day a prospect his way south. N the prospector had before any of the of the poison water With the access that the Eagle clai covetousness, and within his brain. father's inactivity, she noticed that he could look up t the first white of t tains. Before, he that side of the w of the afternoon; b the same spot and.

One day the Eag last water on the white man, after th he feared the avil the mesa, the gold ness of the dew tree to the treetops, he night and make a packs from the ani drew great draughts In a cluster of scr upon the doomed m his prey, and gloated The miner arose from packs and alforajoes poison water began hurried to get at the too late; he fell to self in his agony, and In the morning M strange cañon—the or remedies grew—found beside the spring, the packs, waiting for the these goods likewise and when the chance prospector, he sold t its value and a jug of youth.

Mowitz erected, ab with a crude skull an grave of the white chillicothes. For a lived uneventfully in the red water had been eaten. Came a south with groaning blankets in the night side of the tepee and sign from above the wigwam.

In the morning he English, to stop at the last water for forty passed up the trail. blingly to the mesa a ward, they found the spring, and his burros



# Warden of White-Water.

A BEAUTIFUL INDIAN LEGEND OF CALIFORNIA'S MOUNTAINS.

By a Special Contributor.

MOWITZA was an Indian girl. At first she had been called Majella for the sound of her voice was soft and mournful like the cooing of majella—the turtle dove. Afterward, as she grew older, she became as lithe as mowitza—the deer—and her eyes became as the doe's, soft, alert, keen, yet unafraid.

When Mowitza was about thirteen summers old, her tribe had made a permanent village by the silent, mysterious Castiac. Here where the little river crept silently, slowly through the rocky, timbered hills, there lay a vast meadow where the tribe grew corn around their wigwams.

Down from the high hills and mountains to the north there lay a dust-white trail passing, like a great white snake, through the cienega and up the ridge to the south. The trail left the quiet and peace of the stream and turned away from the Indian village up over a tiny mesa and disappeared over the ridge on its way to the southern gold fields. In the center of this mesa, two miles from the village, there lay a cool, clear pool of water with glistening white banks clear of vegetation. Above the spring a few scrubby water ash turned aside the hot sun rays and invited the unwary. The hill folks and wild things shunned that spring, for it was a "white-water" pool of virulent poison. Sometimes the red men, when wounded or sick, went to the spring and bathed in the medicine mud or sipped tiny drams to cure their ills; at other times they gave it a wide berth, for the fumes from the spring, breathed constantly, made all things sick.

For years the red men had lived below the "white-water," guarding it from invaders and turning aside the stranger. Corn grew rank throughout the cienega below the spring, and deer and other game made an easy living for the tribe that guarded the spring. After awhile came the white man crossing the mountains to the southern gold fields; a great many of the younger members of the tribe left, to follow the white men in their quest for the yellow stones, until only a few of the tribe remained to till their land and watch the spring.

Eagle, Mowitza's father, the chief of the tribe, was fast growing old and useless. He had chosen from among his young braves the "Antelope" to be his successor and ruler of the small family of Indians who chose to live there by the stream. The Antelope and Mowitza were thrown much together. At first they were good friends and comrades; then there came creeping into the heart of each the feeling of affinity sensed afar by all humanity.

Into the old age of the chief there came discontent, slowly; he had been content, as he grew feeble, to sit basking in the sun with his dogs lying around him; he watched the children of the tribe play about the water, and he smoked his pipe, at peace with the world. Then one day a prospector from the north passed the camp on his way south. Not wanting to camp with the Indians, the prospector had gone up the trail to the mesa, and before any of the tribe could reach him he had taken of the poison water.

With the accession of the gold hunter's small outfit that the Eagle claimed as his, there came into his heart covetousness, and a tiny spark smoldered, unheeded, within his brain. Mowitza wondered a little at the old father's inactivity, yet placed it as a mind going feeble; she noticed that the old chief sat day after day where he could look up the ridge a mile or more away, where the first white of the trail pitched down from the mountains. Before, he would move when the sun passed to that side of the wigwam, and would sit in the shade all of the afternoon; but now the aged Indian sat always in the same spot and gazed always to the trail.

One day the Eagle told a prospector that the best and last water on the trail lay up on the mesa, and the old white man, after thanking the Indian, moved along, for he feared the evil glitter in the chief's eyes. Gaining the mesa, the gold hunter paused at the inviting coolness of the few trees, and as the sun was swinging low to the treetops, he decided to picket his burros for the night and make a camp there. Before removing the packs from the animals he stooped to the spring and drew great draughts of the cool water. Above, hidden in a cluster of scrub oak, a devilish face leered down upon the doomed miner; the Eagle had swooped after his prey, and gloated while he drank himself to death. The miner arose from the pool and began to take off the packs and alforajos from the tired burros. Already the poison water began to gripe his insides, and the man hurried to get at the whisky he had in his pack. It was too late; he fell to the ground and writhed and bit himself in his agony, and then fell slowly back, dead.

In the morning Mowitza, gathering herbs along the strange cañon—the only cañon in the hills where certain remedies grew—found the white man, black and swollen, beside the spring, the burros patiently standing by the packs, waiting for the onward trail. The Eagle claimed these goods likewise as gifts from Manitou, Great Spirit, and when the chance came with another south-bound prospector, he sold the outfit to the newcomer for half its value and a jug of the red water that gave him new youth.

Mowitza erected, above the poison spring, a headboard with a crude skull and crossbones upon it, and upon the grave of the white man laid the hill flowers, vines of chilloothos. For a month or so the girl and her father lived uneventfully in the glade by the rushing waters; the red water had gone and the dead man's food had been eaten. Came another prospector pushing to the south with groaning burros. The Eagle crept from his blankets in the night, crawled past his victim by the side of the tepee and up to the spring, removed the death sign from above the water, and returned quietly to his wigwam.

In the morning he told the miner, with his broken English, to stop at the spring and drink, as it was the last water for forty miles. The man thanked him and passed up the trail. Later, the Eagle walked tremblingly to the mesa and put up the sign again. Afterward, they found the twisted miner lying close to the spring, and his burros standing over him smelling of the

crumpled heap. These goods the Eagle claimed under protest from Mowitza; but the old chief waved her to her wigwam, and the girl turned away from the angry glitter in his eyes. Then Mowitza went to the Antelope and told of her fear; for she had seen the glitter in her father's eyes, and light had come to her brain.

"I shall move my wigwam up to the spring and live there to save the white man."

"Majella, my Mowitza!" the Antelope answered in fear, "the breath of the spring is death to one who remains long by its waters." But the maid at first was determined; the lover talked long after the turtle doves had ceased their cooing, and at last told her that he too would move his wigwam down beneath the pines by the fork of the stream, and together they would watch for the coming of the white man and warn him from the death-water spring. Hand in hand the two walked back to the tribe, and before the people assembled they announced their wedded life, to be celebrated on the full of the moon. They gave them a royal wedding, according to their strange rites, and then the lovers moved down to the forks of the trail and the stream.

After Mowitza and the Antelope had built their wigwam where the white trail turned away from the dashing brook, the Eagle grew surly with his children; he tried always to head off the coming prospector and guide him to the deadly spring; but Mowitza camped below, by the last water, and stopped the travelers. When they were determined to push on in spite of the warning, either from opinionated ideas or inability to understand the few broken words of the Indian maid, she or the Antelope would walk up the trail with the prospector until they reached the spring; a silent gesture to the death sign above the spring and a glance at the graves, was enough to turn back the prospector to the stream. Usually they left gifts with the young people for the warning, and the old chief grew more angry.

Then the Eagle, when he caught a white dust cloud rising over the northern trail, would tell the Antelope and Mowitza to go over the hills to the "painted-rock" cañon and gather poison oak roots. Often he succeeded in getting them away before the advancing prospector climbed up out of the last dip upon the ridge in view of the village. One day the Antelope turned and gazed back from the crest of "painted-rock" cañon, and his eyes fell upon the tiny dust cloud on the trail. He spoke hastily to Mowitza, and then circled around to intercept the miner at the poison water. The Antelope was anxious to reach the spring, and so came out of the brush upon the mesa in time to see the Eagle remove the death sign above the spring. He jumped to stop the old chief, but the Eagle heard his swift leap, and turned at bay. There was an ugly glitter in his eyes; an upward flash of glistening steel, as the old man swung his arm in a sweeping circle, and the Antelope fell, gasping, to the crinkly witch grass, with the old father's knife buried to the haft in his left side.

The Eagle stood for a moment, lips drawn back from his yellow teeth and eyes snapping out his anger; then he stooped and drew out the telltale knife; crawled from rock to rock, hiding his trail, and then, as he reached the brush line, he climbed into the bluethorn brush and walked upon it for some distance—still hiding his trail.

Mowitza hurried in her quest of the roots—wondering at the Antelope for not coming; then she returned to the village. The old man was still sitting on the north side of his wigwam, watching the trail; he looked angrily at Mowitza as she turned up the trail to the spring. Cooing softly, the occasional dove signal arranged between the lovers, Mowitza climbed the last little pitch and stood gazing upon the fallen Antelope. The life blood was still slowly dropping from the torn side and staining the beautiful white of the alkali a deep brown. For a moment she stood there with stilled heartbeats; then, with a spring, she leaped to his side and gathered his head upon her knees. She tore from her shoulders the light cotton covering and banded the wound. It was all clear to her. Around were whiter spots on the alkali, and she knew the murderer had dusted his tracks with white soil, but the sun had not yet had time to stain this fresh alkali to match the other. Over against the brush line her eyes, passing here and there like lightning flashes, noted a single freshly-broken branch, high on the bush.

Then the Antelope opened his eyes. "Majella! My Mowitza! I must leave you," he signed, "watch you here by the spring, dear one, and warn the stranger. I will not be long away. When the full moon looks down upon you by the spring, and you can hear the rushing waters and whispering pines below, you will hear the turtle dove calling at midnight. Then, Majella, I am calling—calling—"

The Antelope gazed at Mowitza longingly, tenderly; a deep sobbing sigh shook his form, and his spirit passed to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

For a long time Mowitza sat heartbroken by her lover's side, pondering upon his words; then, as darkness crept upon them, she gathered the Antelope with her fresh young strength and carried the body down to her wigwam. For days the lowly people mourned their young chief; then their hunger drove them forth to hunt and fish, and the Antelope became a memory.

Mowitza moved her wigwam up the trail close to the spring. Against the advice of her people, she lived there alone, where the soft south winds carried the death air from the water over her as she slept. The old chief tried to force her away, but the maiden turned upon him in anger and pointed to the broken brush, and the old man trembled with understanding as he turned away.

Many strange warriors tried to coax the maiden away; wooed her with gifts of venison and fish, but to all Mowitza shook her head and returned to her wigwam. Many hardened prospectors passed along the trail and were warned from the spring. Often they left rich gifts with the lonely watcher, and turned and looked with wondering eyes upon this Indian maid who lived there by the death spring and gave her life to save the white man.

Came there a night, many, many moons after the passing of the Antelope, when the sun dropped behind the sky line of chaparral in a haze of crimson dust; the oppressive air lay silent and heavy; the birds and wild things grew frightened, and fled, and from the glade, two miles below, the soft gurgle of the Castiac could be heard, and the pines' droning rose to the mesa, even though the wind was not blowing.

Mowitza sat silent by a little fire she had kindled; her thoughts were far away in another land. For a long time she had noticed a strange, hard thumping in her heart when she was quiet, and she knew the Antelope's call was near. Unafraid, she lived by the spring and

thrilled when she remembered the scores of white men she had warned. Not once, since she had moved to the spring, had a white man taken of the "white water."

As Mowitza sat there this night, she gradually caught the far-away murmuring of the stream and pines. She looked to the east and saw the full moon climbing the mighty cliffs and cañons until it rose clear to the hazy sky. Slowly she fell to her knees, with arms outstretched, listening for the cooing of the dove. As she knelt there she saw a form, well known, across the mesa, with open arms; she gazed rapturously at the apparition, then fell slowly forward, dying, as the spirit of Antelope sent a call of the turtle dove.

A mighty rumbling and crashing of giant cliffs and trees fell upon her ears, and the white mesa rose and fell like the distant sea; then, with a din of crushed rock, the mesa split asunder. The Indian village below, the long white trail, the hills and the death spring, all had disappeared. The whole country trembled for days under the wrath of Manitou, Great Spirit, and to this day the mark of that mighty anger can be seen in California in a long line of ridges and cracks through the whole State.

RUPERT CRAM.

## PORTRAITS BY WIRE.

THE SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF A YOUNG GERMAN PROFESSOR'S EXPERIMENTS.

[London Daily Graphic.] A fresh chapter has been added to the romance of science by a young German, Prof. Korn, who, after several years of experiments, has perfected a method of sending photographs by telegraph with the same ease and with nearly the same perfection as the dot and dash of the Morse system is transmitted to the end of the earth. There have, before now, been inventors who have managed to transmit line drawings over the telegraph wires with more or less success, and in particular the telautograph of Mr. Foster Ritchie achieved a wonderful success in this direction; but Dr. Korn's invention differs from all its predecessors in that it reproduces at the other end of the wire not the lines of a drawing, but all the various gradations of light and shade which go to the making of a photograph with the accuracy and detail of a process block. The transmitting apparatus consists of a Nernst lamp, whose rays are focused by a lens on a small aperture made in a metal cylinder. Inside this cylinder is a traveling glass drum upon which is rotated the photographic film to be telegraphed. The ray of light traverses the film and the glass with more or less intensity, according as it falls on the dark or light portions of the film, which offers more or less resistance to the passage of the light, and it then falls upon a prism, through which it is refracted upon a plate of selenium. This metal, when connected with an electric battery, possesses the remarkable property of making the current vary according to the power of the light thrown upon it. When the light is intercepted by a dark portion of the film the selenium offers a high resistance, but when the light passes through a clear part of the film the resistance diminishes. Thus the selenium enables the values of the various lights and shades to be transmitted electrically, much as the telephone sends to a distance the tones of the human voice, changes in the resistance offered effecting the magical result in either case.

At the receiving station these electric pulsations are translated into terms of light, as with the telephone receiver they are transformed into sound. Prof. Korn utilizes for this purpose a galvanometer of a special design, the receiving apparatus consisting also of a Nernst lamp, a lens, and a cylinder containing the film destined to receive the photograph. The galvanometer oscillates according to the intensity of the current passing through it, and thus regulates the quantity of light transmitted through the screen into the camera containing the film. This cylinder, like the other, rotates as well as travels in the direction of its axis, so that every point on the plate comes in succession in front of the aperture in the screen, and receives more or less illumination according to the movement of the galvanometer. The film thus receives the impression of the image little by little, the whole operation lasting about ten minutes, irrespective of the distance whence it has been telegraphed.

## TIME BY CAT'S EYES.

So long as there is a cat anywhere near, it is not necessary to have a watch or a clock, for the animal's eyes will tell you the time of day. The first European to learn of the use of a cat as a time indicator was M. Huc, who, in a work on the Chinese Empire, tells how he was initiated into the mystery.

M. Huc and a party of friends set out to visit a Chinese Christian mission settlement among the peasantry. They met a young Chinese on the road, and to test his intelligence, they asked him if he could tell them the time. The native looked up at the sky, but the clouds hid the sun from view, and he couldn't read any answer there. Suddenly he darted away to a farm and returned in a few minutes with a cat in his arms. Pushing up its eyelids with his hand, he told Huc to look at them, at the same time volunteering the information that it was not noon yet. While they were puzzling over the case the boy went about his business.

When the party reached the village they asked the Christian converts if they could tell the time by a cat's eyes, and how it was done. Immediately there was a wild hunt, and all the cats obtainable in the neighborhood were brought before them.

The Chinese pointed out that the pupils of a cat's eyes were gradually narrowed up to 12 noon, when they became scarcely perceptible lines, drawn perpendicularly across the eye and after that dilation recommenced. Huc examined the eyes of several cats and verified what the Chinese had told him.—[Unidentified.]

## MERITED SUCCESS.

"And who," we asked, "is the gentleman in the superb motor car?" "Coffin, the great 'ad.' writer," our informant replied. "He is in the medical line, and can describe a disease so splendidly that every healthy man will think he's got it."



## Jerusalem the Desolate.

THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE  
ONCE GLORIOUS CITY.

By a Special Contributor.

**J**ERUSALEM, gaunt and desolate, stands today upon her hoary hills, enwrapped in the sackcloth and ashes of an unutterable sorrow, the saddest city in all the world!

Many other cities of Syria and Turkey present the same distressing appearance of ruin, suffering, poverty and filth, equaling in every respect the conditions prevailing in Jerusalem, and all are equally cursed by the rotten government of the Turk; but no other city on earth is so utterly possessed by the atmosphere of an overwhelming and all-abiding sorrow, as is this ancient City of David, once so powerful and so glittering in its splendor as to earn the proud title of "Jerusalem the Golden."

on camel-back over the old caravan road, we travel in a reasonably modern passenger train of European construction, drawn by an American locomotive built at the great Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia.

From ancient Joppa, where Hiram, King of Tyre, landed his cedars of Lebanon for the building of Solomon's Temple, and where Jonah "took ship for Tarshish," we journey up through the fertile Valley of Sharon into the wild and romantic defiles of the Mountains of Judea, passing through historic Ramleh, the Arimathea of the Bible, and Lydda, where Peter dwelt for a season.

In the beautiful valley the Syrian farmers are busy "sowing for the harvest," and on every side we may see scores of crude wooden plows drawn by camels, oxen and donkeys, often hitched together in one team, breaking up the soil in the most primitive manner. The "Parable of the Sower" is repeated in the flesh a hundred times before our very eyes ere we leave these teeming plains of Sharon; and it is remarkable how closely some of the Bible pictures are reproduced in the everyday life of these twentieth-century Syrians.

The rich green of orange orchards and the exquisite

a barren hill covered by a walled Turkish town and surrounded by tombs and scattered Syrian huts, with a few stunted olive trees clinging to the slopes. A gruesome company of lepers crouches along the walls, not "standing afar off, calling 'unclean,'" as in Bible times, but following us and raising their hideous claws toward us with an incessant clamor for "Backsheesh! O How-adjil!"

The utterly hopeless condition of these hideous, leathery creatures and the nameless misery expressed in their eyes as they stretch out their crippled hands appealing for alms, fills us with an agony of pity which is destined to haunt our memory throughout our stay in Palestine. It is the greatest of all the great sorrows of this City of Sorrows.

We enter the city by the Jafa gate and find ourselves within the walls of a typical Syrian town, much resembling Jaffa and Beyrout in its curious architecture, and in the cosmopolitan character of its inhabitants, but lacking the true oriental atmosphere of Tripoli and Damascus. The streets are dirty and narrow and most of them are arched overhead with solid masonry, and but little more than tunnels underneath the buildings of

street, at every corner and at the Holy Sepulchre, the jealous care the structures now crowning the Temple.

Our place of abode and historic a spot of the Hospice of St. John at the time of the Order of the Knights.

It is a strange dream of a city, a Via Dolorosa, supporting a journey to Calvary, a knock at a huge archway, a red Greek cross, swings open the heavy door, enter an open courtyard, ornate shrubs and flower beds all open upon a flight of stone steps, have a fine view of Jerusalem and its ancient walls, Hosaphat, the Garden of Gethsemane.

Those who look for David in the Turkish city to disappointment, for he lies buried under a pile of stones, the natural result of the present-day situation. The present-day Caliph Omar and after Christ, while the city now stands in ruins of the Saracens or the

This wonderful city and a bone of contention; Egyptians, Philistines, Persians, Romans, Saracens, all in turn fought over it.

Sixteen times has the city been destroyed, sixteen times in her sad history. She has been put to the sword, at the chariot wheels, destroyed the city absolutely in 71 A.D. and laid low. Josephus was slaughtered during that time and that the streets ran with blood.

For more than fifty years Jerusalem disappeared and under the Emperor was plowed over. A temple and for two hundred years forbidden to enter the city. Today a seventeenth-century Zion and Mt. Moriah, which gives no hint of the old capital.

Chief among the few remains of the old capital of Israel which is the great Temple Mount, bare brow of Mt. Moriah, of unrivaled magnificence. Nebuchadnezzar, rebuilt it after their return from their captivity, destroyed a second time by the Romans and again leveled to the ground by the foundation of Titus. The foundations remain, covering thirty-five acres, one-sixth of the original city of Jerusalem. But still be seen the wonderful walls of the Temple, also the Knight Templar's tower.

The crowning architect of today is the exquisite of the middle of the temple by the great Caliph Omar. Jerusalem by the Saracens without doubt, the most beautiful and the most splendid architecture that has come of those great Saracens with the possible exception of the Alhambra.

So harmoniously are the mosaics and the precious marbles of the distant effect is subdued and yet, upon close inspection, is almost dazzling, with lapis-lazuli, verde antique, priceless black African marble, a mosque which eclipses Sophia at Constantinople.

The Mosque of Omar covers the whole of Mt. Moriah, where Abraham offered Isaac. This is one of the few undisturbed in Jerusalem, as to the spot Jew, Moslem and Christian. One of the ridiculous beliefs is that the summit of Mt. Moriah is the place where God created Heaven and earth.

Among the greatest sorrows of the city is the condition of the Jews, their own ancient capital, a pauper rabble, hated by the Turks, they still cling to their ancestral power.

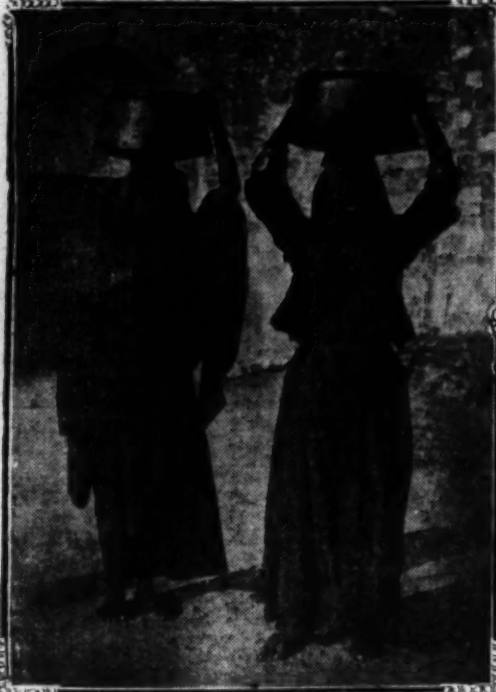
The Jews' Walling Place, one of the most remarkable in all Jerusalem, "robbers in Israel," robbed in front of the giant stones of the foundation of King Solomon's temple, and the destruction of the temple, the Jews' Walling Place, the Jews' Walling Place.



Jerusalem from Mount of Olives



Valley of Jehosaphat and Village of Siloam



Types of modern peasants of Palestine



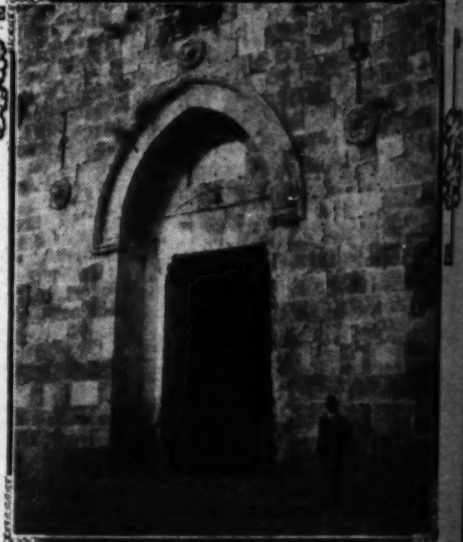
Lepers outside the walls of Jerusalem



Shepherd and his flock



Tomb of Absalom



The Gateway of David

And today, although so sadly fallen from her once high estate, Jerusalem is still, to Jew and Christian alike, the most interesting city in all the world, and so it is with the profoundest feeling of awe and wondering expectation that we draw near to the hallowed spot which has been for so many centuries the lodestar of the children of every faith holding to the One God; Hebrews and Mohammedans, as well as Christians of every sect.

The city still crowns Mt. Moriah and Mount Zion, as in the golden age of David and Solomon, and the "mountains round about Jerusalem" are the same that 1900 years ago cast their shadows over the most awful drama of the ages; but the city itself, we must sadly confess, is not the Jerusalem of our dreams, not the Jerusalem of David and Solomon and Herod, not even that glittering Saracen City of the Caliph Omar. It is rather the Jerusalem of the Crusaders and of the Turks, spoiled by the later dingy semi-civilization of modern Syria.

The approach to the City of David is striking and impressive, and, were it not for the innovation of steel rails and telegraph poles, we might almost fancy ourselves back in the times of the Patriarchs.

"Change cars for Jerusalem!" is no longer an idle joke, and today, instead of journeying to the Holy City

silver gray of splendid olive groves gladden our eyes upon every side all the way from Joppa to Arimathea. Towering cactus hedges, laden with scarlet fruit, line the winding camel paths, while the peaceful valleys and the purple hillsides alike glow with a most wonderful profusion of wild flowers, the brilliant red of the "Rose of Sharon" and the purple glory of the Syrian poppy mingling with a glowing panoply of unfamiliar flowers of the most gorgeous colors, while from among the aloes by the wayside peep the bright-eyed "stars of Bethlehem" and the gentle lilies of the valley.

The shepherds watching their flocks among the foothills, clad in the raiment of the scriptural patriarchs, add much to this lovely picture of pastoral life, and the long lines of camels, silhouetted against the distant horizon, form a most striking feature of the Syrian landscape.

Through this living panorama of Bible pictures we pass at last up into the Mountains of Judea, through rocky defiles and lonely mountain fastnesses, grim, forbidding, desolate peaks of barren rock, lighted only by an occasional blaze of color where wild flowers have taken root, a fitting approach to that city of Zion which is no more "Jerusalem the Golden," but Jerusalem the Desolate.

It is a dreary picture which presents itself to our view;

the city, scantily lighted by occasional openings in the roof.

These dark passages are filled with people of every race and every nation under the sun; traders from all lands seeking for gain; thousands of pilgrims from all away corners of the world desiring to render homage to Christian shrines; priests of many faiths and of every order known to the church, Franciscans, Dominicans, Capuchins, Benedictines, monks of St. Bernard, white-robed brothers of the Carmelite Order; Greek and Roman priests, and prelates of the Armenian, Abyssinian and Coptic churches, together with Jewish archaical Hebrews whose venerable beards, flowing down their chests, and turbaned heads take us back to the time of Abraham and Jacob.

Ghostly women in white flit by, displaying only their lustrous black eyes, and dainty finger tips painted with henna; and bronze-faced Ishmaelites from the Jordan, bristling with antiquated firearms, and their belts stuck full of strangely-fashioned knives and daggers.

Throughout this teeming cosmopolitan throng are interspersed the villainous-looking Turkish soldiers, are everywhere, on the city walks, in every



covered by a walled Turkish town and sur-  
rounding and scattered Syrian huts, with a few  
trees clinging to the slopes. A gruesome  
crouches along the walls, not "stand-  
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in a typical Syrian town, much resem-  
bling Beyrout in its curious architecture, and  
Arabian character of its inhabitants, but  
the oriental atmosphere of Tripoli and  
the streets are dirt and narrow and most  
of the overhead wires and are  
than tunnels un-neath the buildings of



nd Village of Siloam



herd and his flock



Gateway of David

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villainous-looking Turkish soldiers. They  
on the city walks, in every narrow

street, at every Christian shrine, on Zion and Mt. Mo-  
riah and at the Holy Sepulcher, and guarding with most  
jealous care the Mosque of Omar and its companion  
structures now crowning the ancient foundations of Solo-  
mon's Temple.

Our place of abode in the Holy City is as picturesque  
and historic a spot as one could wish. It is the ancient  
Hospice of St. John, a place of refuge for pilgrims built  
at the time of the Crusades, by the German military or-  
der of the Knights of St. John the Baptist.

It is a strange dwelling-place, and one rich in histori-  
cal associations. From the dark, vaulted passage of the  
Via Dolorosa, supposed to mark the way of Christ's sad  
journey to Calvary, we climb a flight of stone steps and  
knock at a huge arched doorway, above which is painted a  
red Greek cross. A dark-eyed little Syrian maiden  
opens the heavy, iron-barred, oaken door, and we  
enter an open courtyard filled with orange trees and orien-  
tal shrubs and flowers. Our dining-room and sleeping-  
rooms all open upon this pretty court, while a second  
flight of stone steps leads to the roof, from which we  
have a fine view of Jerusalem, with its domes and minar-  
ets and its ancient walls, and beyond, the Valley of Je-  
hoshaphat, the Garden of Gethsemane, and Olivet.

Those who look for anything of the ancient city of  
David in the Turkish "El Khuds" of today are doomed  
to disappointment, for the Jerusalem of the Scriptures  
has been buried under a hundred feet of rubbish and filth,  
the natural result of twelve centuries of Turkish occupa-  
tion. The present walls surrounding Jerusalem, ex-  
ceedingly picturesque in themselves, were the work of  
the Caliph Omar and date from the seventh century  
after Christ, while all of the more prominent struc-  
tures now standing in the city were the work either  
of the Saracens or the Crusaders.

This wonderful city has been for ages a battleground  
and a bone of contention among the nations of the  
earth; Egyptians, Philistines, Babylonians, Assyrians,  
Persians, Romans, Saracens, Turks and Crusaders have  
all in turn fought over this ancient capital of the Jews.

Twelve times has this troubled city known the hor-  
rors of desolation at the hands of besieging armies, and  
twelve times in her sad history have her stricken chil-  
dren been put to the knife, or driven away in chains  
at the chariot wheels of her conquerors. Titus de-  
stroyed the city absolutely at the end of his three-year  
siege in 70 A.D. and even the glory of the Temple was  
lost. Josephus states that one million Jews were  
slaughtered during that terrible siege, or died of famine,  
and that the streets ran ankle-deep in the blood of the  
victims.

For more than fifty years after its conquest by Titus,  
Jerusalem disappeared utterly from the world's history,  
and under the Emperor Hadrian the site of the Temple  
was plowed over. A temple of Jupiter was erected there,  
and for two hundred years the chosen people were  
forbidden to enter the Holy City on pain of death.

Today a seventeenth century city crowns the summits of Mt.  
Zion and Mt. Moriah—a medieval, ugly Turkish town,  
which gives no hint of the ancient splendor of the Jew-  
ish capital.

Chief among the few authentic relics of the ancient  
capital of Israel which still remain to us are the founda-  
tions of the great Temple of Solomon. Upon the  
grim, bare brow of Mt. Moriah, Solomon built a temple  
of unrivaled magnificence, which was destroyed by  
Nebuchadnezzar, rebuilt by the Children of Israel upon  
their return from their long captivity in Babylon, de-  
stroyed a second time by the Romans, rebuilt by Herod,  
and again leveled to the earth by the desolating armies  
of Titus. The foundations of this mighty temple alone  
remain, covering thirty-five acres of ground and occu-  
pying one-sixth of the entire space within the present  
walls of Jerusalem. Beneath these foundations may  
still be seen the wonderful "stables of Solomon," where  
also the Knight Templar kept their horses.

The crowning architectural glory of the Jerusalem  
of today is the exquisite octagonal mosque now occu-  
pying the middle of the temple platform, which was built  
by the great Caliph Omar shortly after the conquest of  
Jerusalem by the Saracens. The Mosque of Omar is,  
without doubt, the most beautiful building in all Pal-  
estine and the most splendid specimen of Arabian  
architecture that has come down to us from the hands  
of those great Saracen builders of the Middle Ages,  
with the possible exception of the Alhambra at Granada.

So harmoniously are the gorgeous colors of the  
mosaics and the precious marbles blended together that  
the distant effect is subdued and restful to the eye;  
and yet, upon close inspection, the glittering riot of  
color is almost dazzling, while the magnificence of  
lapis-lazuli, verde antique, porphyry, alabaster, and the  
mosses black African marble, add a splendor to this  
Islamic shrine which eclipses even the glorious Santa  
Sophia at Constantinople.

The Mosque of Omar covers the summit of Mt.  
Moriah, where Abraham offered up Isaac in sacrifice.  
This is one of the few undisputed points of Biblical in-  
terest in Jerusalem, as to the authenticity of this holy  
spot Jew, Moslem and Christian alike bear witness.  
One of the ridiculous beliefs of the Mohammedans is  
that the summit of Mt. Moriah is eighteen miles nearer  
Heaven than any other place on earth!

Among the greatest sorrows of this sad city is the  
deject and forlorn condition of the Jewish people in  
it, their own ancient capital. Reduced to the condi-  
tion of a pauper rabble, hated, reviled and despised by  
the Turks, they still cling desperately to the skeleton  
of their ancestral power.

The Jews' Walling Place, on a Friday evening, pre-  
sents one of the most remarkable spectacles to be wit-  
nessed in all Jerusalem. Crowds of long-bearded  
"Rabbi's in Israel," robed in crimson and purple, gather  
in front of the giant stones which once formed a part  
of the foundation of King Solomon's stupendous edifice,  
weeping and kissing the ancient stones, walling in  
lamentation over the destruction of their temple and  
yearning for the restoration of the ancient glory of  
Jerusalem.

"For the palace that lies desolate  
O Lord, we sit in solitude and mourn!  
For the Temple that has fallen,  
O Lord, we sit and mourn!"

A short half hour's journey from the Damascus gate  
brings us to that ancient Judean village toward which  
the thoughts of millions are turned every year at  
Christmas-tide, "Bethlehem of Judea," where Jesus was  
born, the boyhood home of David, and the scene of  
Ruth's story. Here also, Baldwin the Leper, the great  
Knight Templar, was crowned King of Jerusalem by  
the Crusaders in the year 1100 A.D.

The Church of the Nativity is a vast, unlovely, for-  
tress-like structure erected by Helena, the mother of  
Constantine, 327 A.D. In the crypt beneath the great  
deserted nave is the simple grotto or cavern of the  
Nativity, where, nineteen hundred years ago a Child was  
born whose light was destined to illumine all the world.  
The sacred spot is now enveloped in the mists of in-  
cense, and a great star of silver marks the place where  
the Child was laid, above which sixteen beautifully-  
wrought lamps of silver and gold shed their per-  
petual radiance.

The stone slab containing the silver star of the Na-  
tivity has already been kissed away eight times by the  
reverent lips of pilgrims from the four corners of the  
world. Priests of the Greek, Latin, Armenian, Coptic  
and Abyssinian churches divide the care of this hallowed  
place among themselves, and a few solemn monks  
gather here to recite their evening prayers. But it is  
not of today that we think as we wander amid the  
gloom of this solemn church, but rather of that won-  
drous day, nineteen centuries ago, when three camels  
came over the deserts from afar and drew near to the  
City of David, and three Wise Men of the East bowed  
down before the Child and laid their gifts of gold,  
frankincense and myrrh at His feet.

Even here in this peaceful place, a strong guard of  
Turkish soldiers is constantly on duty to prevent the  
different Christian sects from fighting among them-  
selves, and sad experience has proven that such a pre-  
caution is absolutely necessary, for, in a terrible fight  
between the various Christian sects which took place  
in the Holy Sepulcher during the Easter celebration  
about seventy years ago, over four hundred people were  
killed.

The feature which impresses us most forcibly in this  
country around about Jerusalem and Bethlehem is, that  
nothing seems to have changed during the past four  
thousand years. The hills, the fields, and the pastoral  
scenes are the same; the shepherds, dressed in the cos-  
tume of the patriarchs, tend their flocks on the lonely  
hillsides just as they did in the time of Abraham.

There is one view of Jerusalem that retains much of  
its ancient glory and realizes something of our antici-  
pations of the "City of the Great King," the Jerusalem  
of David, of Solomon, of Herod. From the rugged brow  
of Mount Scopus we see the city much as it must have  
appeared when Christ stood and wept over it, "O  
Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets  
and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often  
would I have gathered thy children together, even as a  
hen gathereth her chickens under wings, and ye would  
not!"

The dirt, the dogs and the ugly structures of the  
Turkish town are all lost to view, and the picture pre-  
sented to our sight is one of peaceful loveliness, with  
nothing to mar its beauty. The wild valley of the  
brook Kedron, filled with tombs, lies at our feet with  
the stunted olive trees straggling up to the very walls  
of the ancient city, those hoary and picturesque old  
walls erected by the great Caliph Omar twelve hundred  
years ago.

Above the walls Mt. Zion and Mt. Moriah raise their  
historic heads, covered with a wilderness of white flat-  
topped and domed buildings, interspersed with the  
stuccoed minarets of the mosques and dominated by  
that loveliest of Moslem structures, the Mosque of  
Omar, peerlessly beautiful with its golden mosaics  
gleaming in the sunlight. Shepherds watch their flocks  
on the sacred slopes of the Mount of Olives and cara-  
vans of camels climb the distant heights. Groups of  
dark-eyed Syrian women, twentieth-century Rebecas,  
pass us on their way up from the pool of Siloam with  
huge jars of water balanced upon their heads.

Far away in the distance the glittering waters of the  
Dead Sea and the silver thread of the River Jordan are  
seen, half hidden by the deep green of the valley, and  
all "the mountains round about Jerusalem," bathed in  
the golden sunlight and looking very sad and solemn  
in their solitary grandeur, still keep their vigil over  
Zion and Calvary.  
H. C. OSTRANDER.

#### A STARTLING PROPOSITION.

"If I engage two clerks on January 1," said a mer-  
chant, "at \$500 a year each, with the understanding that  
one is to get a raise of \$100 every year and the other a  
raise of \$25 every half year, which will draw the bigger  
salary?"

"The one that gets the \$100 yearly raise, of course."  
"Nothing of the sort."  
"Do you mean to say that, starting equal at \$500, the  
man getting the \$25 semi-annual raise will draw more  
salary than the one getting the \$100 annual raise?"  
"Precisely."  
"Both."

Then the merchant took paper and pencil, and proved  
his contention thus:

	Half-yearly increase.	Yearly increase.
First half-year.....	\$250	
Second half-year.....	275-\$525	\$500
Third half-year.....	\$300	
Fourth half-year.....	325-\$625	\$600
Fifth half-year.....	\$350	
Sixth half-year.....	375-\$725	\$700

#### THE LIKENESS OF CHRIST.

PORTRAYAL OF THE PERSON OF THE SAVIOR AS  
GIVEN IN AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

By a Special Contributor.

The celebration of the birth of Christ, while center-  
ing Christian thought directly upon His infancy,  
nevertheless presents, forthwith, His growing up  
to Manhood, and we try to picture to ourselves the line-  
aments of the adult Jesus of Nazareth.

An ancient document coming down to us from the  
third century thus portrays Christ:

"He is tall of stature, and His aspect is sweet and full  
of power, so that they who look upon Him may at once  
love and fear Him. The hair of His head is of the color  
of wine; as far as the ears it is straight and without  
glitter. From the ears to His shoulders it descends over  
the back, divided into two parts, after the manner of  
Nazarenes. His brow is pure and even, His counte-  
nance without a spot, but adorned with a gentle glow  
His expression is bland and open. His nose and mouth  
are of perfect beauty. His beard copious, forked, and  
of the color of His hair. His eyes are blue and very  
bright.

"In reproving and threatening He is terrible, in teach-  
ing and exhorting gentle and loving. The grace and  
majesty of His appearance are marvellous. His carriage  
is erect, His hands well-formed and straight, His arms  
of surpassing beauty. He is the most beautiful of the  
Sons of Men."

This old document is as much as 300 years younger  
than Christianity, but it no doubt portrays a concep-  
tion of the Christ that is not far from right and Euro-  
pean art, in gallery and cathedral, has all along rather  
tended to depict the Christ of this early description.  
The early Christians—those who lived after the first  
century, and had nobody to describe Christ's appearance  
to them—no doubt appealed to tradition, and out of  
all the mass of traditional Christ lore, coming down  
through nearly three centuries, they culled those fea-  
tures that have ever since made up the face and head  
of Christ as given above.

In the matter of Christ's beard and hair, there can  
be no question. Christ wore a beard. This is beyond  
discussion. Until the present century, and in America,  
no Jew was ever seen without a beard. A beardless  
Christ is an anachronism, both historically and art-  
istically. One of the earliest pictures of Christ was, in-  
deed, that of a beardless youth, but this was only a lo-  
cal concession to the Greek Christians, for to the Greeks  
a god with a beard was beyond their conception. No  
Greek god ever had a beard, and when the Greeks be-  
came Christians, they conceived of Christ, their new  
God, as necessarily without a beard. An early fresco  
in Rome shows Christ as the beardless Good Shepherd  
(like the Greek Orpheus) and another presents Him in  
the same way at the tomb of Lazarus. But after the  
third century and the council of Nice (325 A.D.) the  
beardless Christ disappears along with Greek influence,  
and the return is then made to the original Jewish face,  
with full beard and flowing hair. In Bible lands no-  
body but slaves and criminals ever shaved off their  
beards, and the same is the case today among most ori-  
entals.

On the other hand, quite another picture is presented  
to us in the writings of the early fathers of the church.  
While Saints Jerome, Ambrose and Chrysostom, the  
first a great scholar of the age of Constantine, the oth-  
ers two mighty doctors and bishops, all conceived of  
the Christ in accordance with the above ancient deline-  
ation, St. Justin, martyr, a convert, who flourished a  
few years after the death of St. John, in the second cen-  
tury, Tertullian, and Cyril of Alexandria, all thought  
of Christ as having been the most deformed and ugly  
of all the Sons of Men!

Thus there have come down to us these two widely  
divergent types of Jesus of Nazareth—the one beautiful  
to look upon, the other dark, sorrowful and forbidding.

The harmonizing of these opposing types is not at all  
necessary. They are perfectly natural expressions of  
humanity's own deep conceptions, expressing both  
phases of Christ's life and personality. The fact is,  
that while the above ancient document is the truest,  
from the Jewish and archaeological standpoints, yet  
man's conception of his Christ will always be, in the  
future, as in the past, just what his own religious con-  
ceptions are.

No matter how Christian men may be at unity in  
dogmatic faith and worship, there will always be found  
among them, co-existing, these two opposing ideas of  
the lineaments of their Redeemer—the cheerful and  
gloomy.

It may appear almost heresy to say it, but Christ is  
apt to be about what we ourselves make Him. To one  
full of faith, trust, joy, hope and love, the person of  
Christ will loom up on the horizon of time resplen-  
dently beautiful, and if he chance to be an artist, his  
portraiture of Christ will be but a transcription of his  
own bright and hopeful nature—His portrait of His  
Master will ever be a joyous one, and the radiance of  
the first Christmas morn will never be effaced from the  
artist's mind or canvas.

Yet the other conception of the Christ—the sad, sor-  
rowful forbidding—is none the less true in its portrayal  
of the other side of the Christ, for Holy Writ itself de-  
clares that He was a man of sorrows, and, on the cross  
the face of the happy Christ must have presented an  
awful transformation.

As in other things, so in this question of the likeness  
of the Man of Galilee, the truest Christ is probably the  
happy mean between the two above extremes—a rea-  
sonable, religious, historic blending of the sad and the  
joyful Christ, but always with a beard and long hair.

A. K. GLOVER.



## The Witch's Island.

A STORY OF TWO PEOPLE AND A PROPHECY.

By a Special Contributor.

IN a small cove he caught bass of a size for comfortable fishing by a lazy man. As he slung his line far out he looked ruefully at the roughening water. The wind was rising. Eastward his eye caught a small sloop heading toward the island, her white sail marking the Navasink highlands with parentheses. His eyes lingered on the sloop, although a bass was endeavoring to attract his attention by sharp jerks at his line. The little sloop was manned by a woman with long streamers from her yachting cap. If she held the course she would pass the island. He began to feel disappointed of a visitor. She luffed and bore straight for his cove. What an escape! She had skirted a bad shoal in coming up into the wind. She ran to the sheets and in a trice mainsail and jib were down and neatly secured. The sloop came broadside to a wharf-like ledge and was made fast stem and stern. The absorbed spectator of this invasion could not withhold a sharp handclapping. The girl looked up, threw off her lines, and in a twinkling had the boat free and the jib half up to bring her head about. There was another clatter of handclapping.

"How dare you!" Her dark eyes shot small lightning, but she saw only a young man, hat in hand, apologizing in pantomime.

"How did you come here! and what brought you?" she asked angrily.

"My catboat is around the point; perhaps that may answer both questions, miss." He was now in a quizzing humor.

"You know it does not!"

"To be definite, then, I came to catch bass."

"But you are trespassing."

"On an uninhabited island."

"It is not uninhabited; besides, that would make no difference."

"Spoken like a lawyer. But permit me to say, miss, you are the quickest hand with a boat I have ever seen."

"Do you not know you are trespassing?" she persisted.

"I was beginning to think the island mine by right of discovery."

"How absurd! The island is mine."

"Then, miss, I am your guest inadvertently, but I have enjoyed your hospitality almost as much as if the chateleine were not absent," with a whimsical smile.

"Another absurdity."

He laughed pleasantly, and was not at all like a man to be feared. She was working the boat back with one oar. He offered to assist, and the boat was moored again. He offered his hand, but she sprang ashore unaided.

"If I may not be your guest, miss, will you be mine? I was about to cook some of my fish for my luncheon."

"Thank you, I have all I shall need in my locker."

"If you should hanker after broiled bass with lemon juice, call across the point in half an hour." Lifting his hat he turned away, taking his string of fish. She moved toward her boat, looked up at the scud sweeping across the sky, and stopped. The incident puzzled her. She took a path in the undergrowth leading inland.

Gathering driftwood, the young man soon had a bed of glowing coals and two fishes sizzling on it. Broad leaves served for plates. Rolls, butter, lemon, peaches and a bottle of cold tea completed the menu. He yodled a melodious dinner call, and waited ten minutes. He was at the peaches when rustling branches announced a comer, and Miss Unknown appeared in a state of scarlet confusion.

"What will you think of me? But the roar of the gale in the trees is so gloomy."

"My dear young lady, you know what I think of your boatcraft, and now you have risen vastly in my estimation by honoring my little spread." He rattled on volubly until the lady forgot, laughed and ate of all the dishes. "It was a repeat after the mode of the ancients, who ate with their fingers and threw the bones on the floor," he observed.

"We might have been more modern," the lady said, "the cabin has table, chairs and dishes."

"The cabin—of your boat?"

"Oh, no, the log cabin in the woods."

"I thought I had thoroughly explored your insular possession, but I found no cabin."

"You have been here before today?"

"Almost every day of my vacation. Something draws me."

"You know it is called the Witch's Island."

"That explains it. But I will rename it—the 'Enchantress's Island,' and I am deeply in her debt for one of my most delightful vacations. I shall come yearly for all time."

The gale was now bringing in heavy clouds that dropped wide-apart splashes on the rocks.

"This cabin of yours—what shelter can it afford you?" He was thinking of her physical comfort like an honest man.

"It will keep out the rain."

"Then allow me to see you there, and I will return to look to the boats."

She led the way, and five minutes brought them to a log cabin covered with creeping vines, with a front yard hedged high by grapevines. They passed through long trallers into a thicket-grown garden where roses contended with the wild intruders.

"The good witch had a taste for more than vervain and witch hazel."

"When you return, I may tell you of her, if you wish."

Accepting this hidden invitation he departed for the boats. On his return he escaped a wild swash of rain as the cabin door opened for him. He took a large wooden

chair she offered. She plied him with questions about his presence on the island until she seemed satisfied that no definite purpose had brought him.

"And you—may I ask?"

"A mystery, I suppose, brings me. But there should be none, as I own the island."

"Free to come and go, of course."

"Not altogether. By asking so many questions I feel I ought to be as frank as you have been."

"Pardon me, miss, I think you need not. There was nothing of moment involved on my side, but there may be on yours." She approved of him mentally, but still went on.

"The witch, so misnamed, was my grandmother. She was wise beyond the people about her, and was misunderstood. She saw farther and could predict the outcome of things, and when it came about people said she gained her knowledge in evil ways. So she left her home when her children were married and lived on this island almost in solitude. My mother brought me to see her often. She took a fancy to me, and I loved her with all the affection of a child's heart. I would spend weeks at a time with her. She said the island should be mine when she died, and it was so found in her will. She told me not to give up the island on any account; something very remarkable was to happen to it. I must live a good deal on it to show that it is a useful possession. One day she said: 'Trouble comes to all of us, Ruth, and you will have your share; but out of tempest and tribulation and lightnings and earth tremblings shall come your triumph; and this island shall disappear, but you will be safe.'"

"A rather uncomfortable prediction. Still the island seems firmly fixed."

"But until now, neither tempest nor tribulation nor any of these things have disturbed my life beyond the occasional tempests and tribulations at Mrs. Willard's, which had anything but triumphant endings for us girls."

"At Mrs. Willard's? What was your year, miss?"

"Is—"

"Then you knew Mary Lester of the year before?"

"She is my warmest friend as well as the most beautiful and noble-minded girl in the world. And, pray, what do you know of Mary Lester?"

"That she has one very warm admirer."

"She has more, sir," and, with a slight tone of pique, "you are very fortunate if you have any reason to be counted among her friends."

He was amused by the spirit shown by the lady, and thought to prolong the scene.

"I have many very good reasons for believing that she is friendly—more than friendly to me."

The lady looked sharply at the handsome face, and a gleam of mischief sparkled in her eyes.

"And I have many good reasons for believing you would do anything in the world that would give her a moment's happiness, Mr. Richard Lester."

"Only one person at Mrs. Willard's could know that; she was a close friend of my sister. You must be Miss Ruth Vandenhoven?" he asked with deep interest.

"With a worthless island, like a millstone tied to her neck, and a superstition that she must live on it a large part of her life. And so dear Mary has spoken of me?"

"Many times, and written quires from school. You were one of my most intimate acquaintances—"

"Until you met me," she laughed in merry music. Evidently I do not come up to sweet Mary's ideal."

"You do. She said you are frank, generous and brave, and—very beautiful," more frankly than he intended.

"Oh, oh! and to my face!"

"But she did not say that you might be a trifle co—"

He closed his lips to shut in the sound.

"Ah, me! we have been making voyages of discovery today."

"And I have found one of the isles of the blest."

"You forget the prophecy, sir. The island is doomed, and, perhaps, its owner, for there are prowling wolves in pursuit." She arose. "I must leave it, the gale is abating."

"You cannot beat back against this sea and wind."

"No, but I can run before them into Staten Island Sound."

"That is almost as dangerous."

"There is no alternative; can you not see?"

"You are brave; you would not fear staying here all night?"

"What do you mean?" In undefined apprehension.

"That I can make the sound with my boat."

Grateful relief was expressed in her voice as she said, earnestly:

"Your catboat would not live ten minutes outside the cove, and I have made the run in as bad weather."

"And in the sound, what then?"

"I have a cousin on Staten Island, where I can stay."

She sailed away, pitching and tossing with the sea, but always surmounting the crests on an even keel. Several cable lengths astern a catboat with the sail in a noose in the middle rose on the waves and disappeared in the hollows. A smile of contentment met the dashing spray when a cross struck the little sloop. Out of the turmoil of the bay she slid smoothly into the sound, and soon made fast to a private landing. The catboat passed on toward New York Bay.

The phrase "prowling wolves in pursuit" came into Lester's thoughts persistently, on his return to his vacation quarters on Raritan Bay. He reproached himself for not learning its meaning. A few days after the storm he was preparing for a day of fishing. His host came to the landing and spoke of a suit by Nick Dewitt, a Keyport lawyer, for possession of the Witch's Island. Lester almost heard the cry of the wolves. Instead of going to the island he took the first train for the city. After a consultation with his law partner he posted back to New Jersey. He got out his boat to fish quietly at the island and think. He had made few casts when a small sloop thrust into his field of vision. He knew it before it headed for the cove. Ruth was at the wheel

and Mary Lester was "manning" the sheets under her orders. At a word the sails came down.

"How fortunate! I have come for a council, hoping to find you here," Ruth said as he assisted her ashore.

"And where did you find this sloop?" Lester asked.

"I supposed she was at home in the Catalina."

"She came down on my invitation to help in a champagne on the island before I lose it."

"And to look up this vagrant brother of mine, incidentally."

"Then let's to the council. Shall it be in the open air as in the olden time?"

"We can find seats in the cabin."

They found the cabin clean and fresh in the dusky air.

"What a guardian a superstition may be; no one can intrude here."

"Except my cousin Nick, who threatens to buy grandma's will to get the island."

"What has he done, Miss Ruth?"

"He has threatened suit, offering us an alternative to buy the island."

"His lawsuit is an empty threat to make you doubtless at a mean price?"

"Two thousand dollars."

"The conscienceless shark! Will you allow me to deal with him, Miss Vandenhoven?"

"If you will only take this nightmare off my mind I shall know happiness once more."

"It will be necessary to give me full power. I will prepare a bond which I shall sign—"

"A bond!" in high indignation.

"I cannot undertake the business without giving you a bond. You have heard the worn phrase, 'Business is business,' Miss Ruth. It is not so insane as it sounds."

"Very well, Mr. Dick, do as you please, only take care of my mind. You may bring me the papers at our house next week."

"I will bring you the papers tomorrow morning if you will allow me. Delays are dangerous."

"Why, I thought you devoted to your boat and not to my vacation shall be given to it."

A few months later a party in a steam launch long wrinkles in the smooth face of Raritan Bay.

"Why, what has become of my island?" cried the ladies.

"Wait a few minutes," the gentleman at the wheel replied.

"Oh, dear, I so longed for a quiet afternoon in my ma's cabin." Tears were in her eyes.

The sky line of the bunched island had been the woods slashed to the ground, and as they passed a dozen tongues of fire were thrust out from the rocks that had been her wharf, and it was in masses with crashing reports like thunder over the bay.

"Do you not remember the prophecy?"

"But I am not in the least triumphant. And the water and the marsh behind it are gone!"

"Yes, half a dozen hills have been tumbled in the island is mainland."

"Is this your work, vandal?" asked Mary to her brother.

"No, but I have been particeps criminis; I was by virtue of power from Miss Ruth Vandenhoven, consideration of \$50,000 placed to her credit in the savings bank, by the railroad company."

"Fifty thousand! Enough to take me round the world twenty times, and I have so wished to go!"

"I have a roving commission that will take me for a year; can you time your first voyage to suit with mine?"

"Can Mary go too?"

"I think she will consent."

"Then, I will—think of it."

### A NEW BUSINESS.

The business that has made me prosperous suggested to me by the loss of a couple of thousand dollars—all I had—that need not have been lost had I such a business in that locality at the time. I was the moving picture—10-cent-show line, and I was good western city and looked about for a place to pick what I thought was a good one, and I put on my show. It was a dead failure. I had sunk every cent I had, and then I discovered the location. It was not the place I had picked out of order. I fell to wondering where other blunderheads there were who would be for the assistance of some one who knew a thing about locations. I began to look into the matter, and found that while every building had real estate agencies that offered their vacant stores and offices, was no one who had a chart of the whole country, showing just where all lines were and where openings for good business were all billed to handle the business for a particular client, not for the applicant's benefit. I couldn't an office be opened where a man could consult those who knew, without the fear of an old location he might have on hand for me. I believe it was a good scheme, and I began to different lines, one after another, to get the land; finally I opened such an office, with a concern for every part of the country, and I sent a runner out to meet the trains, carrying investors, undoubtedly, to my cards. Strangers began coming to my office immediately, and the plan worked like a charm. I immediately began to get a man who was well up with the bother and uncertainty of the matter for himself. I made my \$2000 and many times \$2000, I think sometimes \$5000. I hit hard to get an idea into our heads.

## The

IT TAKES A

ING G

By a S

THE belled ghost a creation of my own seen and heard through the darkening. The undisputable made its home in the fortunes for awhile, forest from my grand of its forest giants in of the bogwoods gh horror with each rep able to keep a crew often called down m ble some ghost.

But the time soon of his ghostship's ex vention that I won the upon.

There was but one self who did not shun son was Bertha Thayer warnings of the bog woods, but neither of evening we did hear seemed to sound from and Bertha declared to live in the bogwoods. ability and planned, shape and style of the lumber which I was to bogwoods forest, and to the very trees that were future home.

All nonsense, I think the sweetest hours of —hours, the remembrance ternately solace and tort days that soon came— for men! The skies course of true love is progress.

I was absent from the during midsummer, to harvest, and returned on for the services that weather-beaten schoolhouse but I knew that she was mentally rehearsing the on our way home that upon which I was seated usually handsome strange plunged bodily in the first preacher preached that more wretched.

After the meeting, she arm, without as much as was detained by a well-me had noticed that I seemed to know if I did not desire. Then the preacher came age, and he lit out and young folks stood around a was wrong, and I knew th made me so mad that as and out of hearing of the c till I was plumb out of bre Well, whether you believe in the edge of the bogwood the bark from the trees, came the most horrible la head, and a dead limb drop a bell, tinkle, tinkle.

Run! Well, I guess I did followed me right through everything, until I got out all out of breath, but didn't venture with the ghost. But about swearing for awhile, specially when in the vicinity. But I felt like swearing often city fellow a-shinin' around blame her so much, for we engaged, and that chap was enough, to turn any girl's h earnest, too, that was as plain face. It used to make me gr hovering around her, and I looks and clever ways, and on the topmost bunch of his cur patient leathers.

"Just wait," I would say to coming."

And there was—but not in been hunting one afternoon, the bogwoods road, for it was dusk, and I was near the ghost before, but I didn't about my troubles, and beside house concerning Mr. Ghost considerably less than before. Just before I got to the tre Bertha Thayer and that dude talking together, just as Bertha short months before. I didn't dodged behind a little fir through its branches.

Mean? I know it, but it was held myself back from doing at down and kissed her I ha I actually hardly knew as so crazy jealous. But I can



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## The Belled Ghost.

### IT TAKES A HAND IN AN INTERESTING GAME OF HEARTS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE belled ghost was not as other ghosts often are,  
a creation of mystery and moonshine. It had been  
seen and heard by a score of persons as it dashed  
through the darkening shadows of the bogwoods.

The undisputable reality of a dread something which  
made its home in those woods materially affected my  
fortune for awhile, for I had inherited the bogwood  
forest from my grandfather, and wished to change some  
of its forest giants into ready cash; but with the tales  
of the bogwoods ghost magnified and gathering new  
horror with each repeating, I found it next to impos-  
sible to keep a crew of choppers in the woods, and I  
often called down maledictions on the head of the trou-  
blesome ghost.

But the time soon came when I was very glad  
of his ghostship's existence, for it was by his inter-  
vention that I won the prize I had most set my heart  
upon.

There was but one person in the country besides my-  
self who did not shun the bogwoods, and that one per-  
son was Bertha Thayer. She and I, in spite of the  
warnings of the neighbors, frequently explored the  
woods, but neither of us ever saw the ghost, though one  
evening we did hear a bell which, queerly enough,  
seemed to sound from the tree tops—but that was all,  
and Bertha declared that she would not be afraid to  
live in the bogwoods. We even talked over such a pos-  
sibility and planned, half in jest, half in earnest, the  
shape and style of the house we would build out of  
lumber which I was to saw from the tall firs of the  
bogwoods forest, and together we picked out and marked  
the very trees that were to furnish the material for our  
future home.

All nonsense, I think I hear some one say. Yes, but  
the sweetest hours of nonsense that my memory holds  
—hours, the remembrance of which was destined to al-  
ternately solace and torture me in the bitter, maddening  
days that soon came—for a lack! for the plans of mice  
and men! The skies cannot always be fair, and the  
course of true love is proverbially one of hindered  
progress.

I was absent from the neighborhood a couple of weeks  
during midsummer, to help a married brother through  
harvest, and returned one Sunday evening just in time  
for the services that were held weekly in the little  
weather-beaten schoolhouse. Bertha was not there yet,  
but I knew that she would be apt to attend, and was  
mentally rehearsing the many things I had to tell her  
on our way home that night, when she passed the chair  
upon which I was seated, escorted by a tall and un-  
usually handsome stranger. Poor me! If I had been  
plunged bodily in the fire and brimstone of which the  
preacher preached that night, I could hardly have been  
more wretched.

After the meeting, she left the church leaning on his  
arm, without as much as deigning me a glance, while I  
was detained by a well-meaning old lady, who said she  
had noticed that I seemed remorse-stricken and wished  
to know if I did not desire the prayers of the church.  
Then the preacher came up, and she had to introduce  
me, and he lit out and talked and talked, while the  
young folks stood around and tittered. They knew what  
was wrong, and I knew they knew, and the knowledge  
made me so mad that as soon as I got away from them  
and out of hearing of the crowd I lit out and cursed un-  
til I was plumb out of breath.

Well, whether you believe it or not, I was just getting  
in the edge of the bogwood, and cussing fit to shake  
the bark from the trees, when all of a sudden there  
came the most horrible laugh from the trees over my  
head, and a dead limb dropped at my feet, then I heard  
a bell, tinkle, tinkle.

Run! Well, I guess I did, and what's more, that bell  
followed me right through the air over tree tops and  
everything, until I got out of the woods. I got home  
all out of breath, but didn't tell any one about my ad-  
venture with the ghost. But you may bet I was careful  
about swearing for awhile, after that, and more es-  
pecially when in the vicinity of the bogwoods.

But I felt like swearing often enough when I saw that  
fellow a-shinin' around Bertha Taylor. I couldn't  
love her so much, for we had never really been en-  
gaged, and that chap was good looking, and smart  
enough, to turn any girl's head, and he was dead in  
earnest, too, that was as plain as the nose on a man's  
face. It used to make me grit my teeth to watch him  
loving around her, and I hated him for his good  
looks and clever ways, and on general principles, from  
the topmost bunch of his curly hair to the soles of his  
leather shoes.

"Just wait," I would say to myself, "there's a time  
coming."

And there was—but not in the way I meant. I had  
been hunting one afternoon, and was going home by  
the bogwoods road, for it was a short cut. It was grow-  
ing dusk, and I was near the place where I had heard  
the ghost before, but I didn't care. I was thinking  
about my troubles, and besides, I had begun to smell a  
something concerning Mr. Ghost that caused me to fear him  
considerably less than before.

Just before I got to the tree, who should I spy but  
Bertha Thayer and that dude standing under a tree  
talking together, just as Bertha and I had done a few  
months before. I didn't want them to see me, so  
I dodged behind a little fir and stood watching them  
through its branches.

What? I know it, but it wasn't half as bad, as what  
I had myself back from doing; for as I live, when he  
died down and kissed her I had my rifle aimed at his  
head! I actually hardly knew what I was doing. I  
was so crazy jealous. But I came to my senses in time,

and then that dear blessed old ghost came along and  
ended all my troubles. I knew the laugh the minute I  
heard it begin, and although it sounded just as horrible  
as before, I was really rather glad to hear it, for it  
made me surer than ever of something that I had been  
suspecting about his ghostship. I heard a sound very  
much like that once or twice before, though not in that  
part of the country.

But that dude hadn't, or if he had, he didn't stop to  
try to recollect. When that laugh began he jumped  
about twenty feet at one clip, and I saw his curly hair  
begin to untwist and stand up on end, like the quills  
of the fretful porcupine that another ghost spoke of  
a long time ago. And then, when that bell began to  
tinkle—well, the foundations of the great deep were  
broken up, and he just split a path through the air and  
left that poor little girl a-screaming and crying for  
him to come back and save her.

What was I a-doing all this time? Well, when he  
started to run, I brought my gun up again, mad enough  
to take a shot at the cowardly whelp this time and no  
mistake. But he was gone like a flash, and then I saw  
something up in the tree where they had stood that in-  
terested me, and I banged away at that.

As it came down through the branches, a-hooting and  
flopping, Bertha gave one last horrified scream and  
fainted away. I ran to the brook for some water, but  
when I got back with my hat full she was sitting up,  
looking at the poor old ghost, and laughing and crying  
by turns.

I took her home that evening, leaning on my arm,  
trustfully, as in the old days, and in the other hand I  
carried the body of the belled ghost, which I intended  
to have stuffed.

Bertha and I were married that winter, and over our  
mantelpiece, in our new home on the edge of the bog-  
wood forest, sits the belled ghost, really about as fine  
a specimen of the great horned owl as I ever saw.

W. D. BROWNING.

## Levi Coffin's House.

### A STATION OF THE "UNDERGROUND RAILWAY" STILL STANDING.

By a Special Contributor.

NINE miles north of Richmond, Ind., nestled among  
the low hills, stands the little village of Fountain  
City, which a half century ago, was the greatest  
center of abolitionist ideas and principles in this country.

In those days the little town bore the name of New-  
port, and its chief notoriety came from the fact that it  
was the principal station of the "underground railway,"  
a system that gave thousands of slaves of the Southland  
their freedom and conveyed them to points of safety in  
Canada. In Newport live Levi Coffin, the president of  
the "railway," and the historic structure in which the  
plans of the system were worked out and which shielded  
fugitive slaves during their flight still stands, with no  
changes either within or without. It is a fact not gen-  
erally known, even to biographers of the late Harriet  
Beecher Stowe, that it was during a visit to Levi Coffin  
in this same house that she met several of the charac-  
ters that were made immortal in the story of "Uncle  
Tom's Cabin."

Newport was one of the first settlements within the  
present borders of Indiana, and its first residents were  
Quakers, who had made the journey from the Carolinas  
overland. In the 20's the anti-slavery work first became  
manifest in the town, and the principals of the Quakers  
began to take expression in both words and deeds.

Levi Coffin was one of the early settlers of Newport,  
reaching there in the spring of 1822. He was engaged  
in mercantile business, but he was never too busy to  
take up the fight against slavery, the evils of which he  
understood perfectly as a result of experiences in the  
South, and he conceived and planned the system of  
"underground railway" in 1824. Fugitives began to ar-  
rive at Coffin's home as early as 1825. Other prominent  
Quakers of the town took up the work with Mr. Coffin  
and his wife, and it soon became known that fleeing  
slaves could find shelter and assistance in the little  
town. Depots were established north and south of New-  
port, and three principal lines of the "railway" con-  
verged there.

One was from Cincinnati, O.; the second from Mad-  
ison, Ind., and the third from Jeffersonville, Ind., all  
three cities being on the Ohio River, the dividing line  
between the North and the South. For twenty years  
Levi Coffin, with the aid of his associates, carried on  
the work, and although antagonized to some extent by  
residents who persisted in the belief that slavery was  
not an evil, the system was never broken.

The Coffin homestead is an unattractive two-story  
brick concern, with great overhanging roof. It is solidly  
built and strictly plain, in keeping with the Quaker cus-  
tom of those early days. The part of the house which  
attracts the observer is the long sloping roof, with eaves  
that jut over the walls uncommonly far. Between the  
inner walls and the end of the roof, extending clear  
around the house, a secret room was constructed, and  
it was within this room that the fugitives were secreted,  
while pursuers were searching the house thoroughly, as  
they imagined.

Hardly a day passed that slave hunters from the South  
did not stop at Newport, knowing full well that the town  
had the reputation of giving assistance to the fleeing  
blacks, and the Coffin home was always visited. Never  
once in the twenty years that the house was used as a  
station was a fugitive ever captured there. The secret  
room performed its mission well, and it was not until  
years after Coffin's death that the entrance was dis-  
covered. In one of the upper rooms was a small closet,  
and within this was a sliding door that admitted one  
to the secret chamber. From the Coffin home fugitives  
were driven during the night across the State line into  
Ohio, and then put on the road for the next station at

Sandusky, O., from which place the journey to Canada  
was comparatively an easy one.

At times as many as fifty fugitives have been huddled  
together in the secret room of the Coffin "station," while  
without slave owners with their dogs surrounded the  
structure, and threatened to burn the place if Coffin and  
his wife refused to give up the slaves. They were al-  
ways invited to search the house, but their failure to  
locate their human prey simply maddened them, and on  
several occasions violence was threatened not only to  
Coffin and his wife, but to other good Quakers of the  
town. Upon such occasions a company of thirty or  
forty free negroes of the town, with a number of  
Quakers, congregated on the streets in squads, with  
rifles upon their shoulders, and the demonstration  
usually had the desired effect and the slave owners  
would depart, for the time at least.

The system was at its height in the 30's, and early  
one Sunday morning a dark-skinned woman appeared at  
the Coffin home, carrying a small babe in her arms.  
This woman was Eliza Harris, and her story, as told to  
Levi Coffin and wife, was repeated to Harriet Beecher  
Stowe, who was later a visitor at the home. Previous  
to his death Coffin wrote of this incident as follows:

"Eliza Harris of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' fame, the slave  
woman who crossed the Ohio River, near Ripley, O.,  
on the drifting ice with her babe in her arms, was  
sheltered under our roof in the village of Newport and  
fed at our table for several days. To elude the pur-  
suers, who were following close upon her track, she  
was sent across to our line of the underground railroad.

"The story of this slave woman, so graphically told  
by Harriet Beecher Stowe, is not overdrawn in the least.  
From the fact that Eliza Harris was sheltered at our  
house for several days, it was generally believed among  
those acquainted with the circumstances that I and my  
wife were the veritable Simeon and Rachel Halliday,  
the Quaker couple alluded to by Mrs. Stowe. Eliza Har-  
ris told me that she was a slave from Kentucky, the  
property of a man who lived a few miles back from the  
Ohio River. Her master and mistress were kind to her,  
and she had a comfortable home, but her master got  
into some pecuniary troubles, and she found that she  
and her only child were to be separated.

"She had buried two children and was doubly attached  
to the one she had left, a bright, promising child, over  
two years old. When she found that it was to be taken  
from her she was filled with grief and dismay and re-  
solved to make her escape, if possible.

"She watched her opportunity, and when darkness  
came and all the family had settled down to sleep she  
started with her child in her arms and walked straight  
to the Ohio River. She knew that it was frozen over at  
that season of the year and hoped to cross without dif-  
ficulty on the ice, but when she reached the river's bank  
shortly before the dawn of another day she found that  
the ice had broken up and was slowly drifting in large  
cakes. She ventured to go to a house near by, where  
she was received with kindness and permitted to re-  
main through the day. She hoped to find some way to  
cross the river the next night, but there seemed little  
prospect of any one being able to cross in safety, for  
during the day the ice had become more broken and  
dangerous to cross.

"In the evening she discovered pursuers nearing the  
house, and with desperate courage she determined to  
cross the river or perish in the attempt. Claspings her  
child in her arms she darted out of the back door and  
ran toward the river, followed by her pursuers, who had  
just dismounted from their horses. No fear or thought  
of personal danger entered Eliza's mind, for she felt  
that she would rather be drowned than to be captured  
and separated from her child. Claspings her babe to her  
bosom with her left arm, she sprang to the first cake of  
ice that floated near her, then from that to another.  
Sometimes the cake she was on would sink beneath her  
weight, then she would slide her child on the next and  
pull herself on with her hands, and so continue her  
hazardous journey.

"She became wet to the waist with ice water, and her  
hands were benumbed with the cold, but as she made  
her way from one cake to another, she felt that surely  
the Lord was preserving and upholding her, and that  
nothing could harm her. When she touched the bank  
on the Ohio side near Ripley she was completely ex-  
hausted and almost breathless. A man who had been  
standing on the bank watching her mad flight, and ex-  
pecting to see her slip from the ice to the water, as-  
sisted her up the steep incline that skirted the water.  
After she had recovered her strength to some extent he  
directed her to a house on the outskirts of Ripley, and  
she was kindly received and cared for.

"It was not considered safe for her to remain there  
during the night, and so, after being provided with dry  
clothes, she was hurried on to a station of the under-  
ground railroad three miles down the river, where she  
remained over night. The next day she was guided to  
another station, and after a week's journey, reached  
our Newport home. We saw to it that she was safely  
taken to Sandusky, and from that port she was taken  
across the lake to Canada, where she finally located in  
the town of Chatham."

It is claimed that while Mrs. Stowe was a visitor to  
the Coffin home a slave trader of Lexington, Ky., who  
called at the home in search of a fugitive slave, thun-  
dered around so through the rooms that he made a last-  
ing impression upon Mrs. Stowe, and from him she  
derived the character of Simon Legree. This particular  
incident, however, is not vouched for by Mr. Coffin, and  
is only one of the many traditions regarding the Coffin  
home that may or may not be true.

One of the men of Newport who took a leading part  
in the work with Coffin was Daniel Huff, whose home  
also stands. In this house many conferences of the  
leading abolitionists were held.

The Coffin homestead is still an object of interest  
and curiosity, and every summer many visitors are re-  
ceived there. The Wayne County Historical Society, of  
which Joseph Ratiff of Richmond, Ind., is president,  
has been attempting to raise sufficient money to pur-  
chase the property and preserve it, but this effort has  
not as yet been successful.

C. S. NEAL.



## Winter "Down South."

MEMORIES OF "OLD VIRGINNY."  
WASHINGTONIAN SIMPLICITY.

From a Special Correspondent.

JAMESTOWN, Va., Dec. 26.—Heap up the hickory and red oak in the yawning chimney place, close down the window shutters and pull up the big oaken arm chair in front of the roaring fire. The north wind nips the nose and bites the toes and the icicles glitter along the eaves of the house like long rows of spears. How crisp and invigorating is the air! It turns the end of the farmer's nose to a cerulean blue and caresses the cheeks of the milkmaid till they flush as the rose of June. What is pleasanter than the long winter evenings with the fire piled high in the old hearth. Neither May with its buds nor June with its flowers has more to offer.

Father Winter brings in his train the joys of Christmas, with the ivy and the holly, the punch bowl and the eggnog and recollections of snowfalls and Santa Claus; and of the old-time house parties, when the young folks played "royal goose," "blind man's buff," "puss in the corner" and guessing games; when the boys kissed the girls as the penalty. It seems but a step backward from the present to the past when we used to go with "Ole Massa" and "Missus" and the "chillun" down the old lane to the cabin to witness the negro Christmas quiltings and hear the plantation songs and the banjo pickings, and see the darkeys dot the pigeon wing and dance the "Ole Virginny Breakdown," "Susanna Gal," "Money Musk," "Sugar in the Gourd," and other familiar negro melodies.

I want no better friend than the black boy who was raised by my side and who "rassled" (wrestled) and played marbles with me (often on Sunday) and rambled with me on the hunt for chinquepins and chestnuts. I want no sweeter music than the wailing of my old black mammy, now dead and gone to rest, as I heard it when she held me in her loving arms, and bending her old face above me, stole the cares from my brain and led me smiling into sleep.

Hark! the wind is rattling again, and the sleet is pattering on the roof. Who cares, when we are safe within doors? For we hear not, but are young again, and are borne far away on the printed pages to a land of the Old Dominion, where there are heroes and heroines, and virtue has its reward and vice its punishments, and the voices of the winter night are nothing to us.

In the sweet, golden glow of memory, in the light of boyhood's days, we turn a retrospective eye upon the vanished splendors of that golden age, "when all the world was young," or reconstruct the shadowy fabric of the legends that enriched childhood and glorified the nursery.

We hear the old voices, with the accents never to be forgotten, that startle you sometimes in your dreams, at which you stretch forth the hand of greeting, but awake and the voice is still and no hand to clasp is there. And the laughter, boyish, girlish laughter of that sweet, old, happy time, and mother's voice, and father's! Listen, ah! you hear them now; and yet it's more than fifty years since we, in our boyhood, mingled in these scenes. You see the cottage, the old orchard, the wooded slopes, the barn, the plows, the hay stacks, the old farm—they used to call it by your grandfather's name.

The old Virginia plantation was a world in itself, and there lived upon it that ancient race of the English gentleman, which surpassed all other types of manhood, as it is illustrated in Philip Sidney, George Washington, and Robert E. Lee. Surely this was the race Sir Walter Scott had in mind when he makes Oliver Cromwell say: "Ah, but he is also a relic of the ancient English gentleman. I wish I knew how to win the favor of that race."

And what a race it is! After centuries of honor and glory, it is yet in the green tree. It has penetrated to every quarter of the globe, and everywhere and always it has been sturdy, stable, and conservative. It is the race Thackeray loved to draw in Henry Esmond and the Virginians—the race that made Queen Anne's reign the most fascinating to the student and the most glorious to the soldier in all English history.

Days of pleasure and nights of gaiety were those in Dixie in the ante-bellum times, with gay-gatherings of youth and beauty from all the countryside, fox hunts in which fair women rode gracefully to the hounds, eager to be "in at the death," and proud to carry off the "brush," grand dinners and dancing parties where lovely women glided through the stately minuet or threaded the mazes of the old Virginia reel.

It was the day when champagne, diamonds, gambling in cotton futures, horse racing and draw poker were in full swing in Dixie. Did they bet? I should say so—anything from a chip to a plantation!

There's a great change. The South has learned economy. The fine old sentiment is dying out and the almighty dollar prevails. It's mammon now, and everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

The old minuet dates back to Revolutionary days and recalls an interesting and authentic story of Washington and his mother. A few weeks after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the citizens of Fredericksburg, Va., made arrangements for a splendid ball in honor of George Washington, to which his mother was specially invited. The great commander was coming home, attended by a brilliant retinue of French and American officers.

In the village all was joy and revelry. Her neighbors had gathered at her door to congratulate the mother upon Washington's arrival. But before they spoke with her, an orderly dashed up, dismounted, touched his three-cornered hat and said: "Madam, His Excellency will be here within the hour." "His Excellency! Tell George I shall be glad to see him," replied the dame; and, turning to her wide-eyed ebony maid, she said: "Patsy, I shall need a white apron." Old Fredericksburg threw its hat in the air and declared that the "Indian Queen" should be swept and garlanded, and the Fredericksburg beauties tread a measure with those gay foreigners, for the town was crowded with the officers of the French and American armies.

This thing of "belonging to the country" was all very well, but George Washington was a Virginian—what was more, he was master mason in Lodge No. 4, and a Fredericksburg boy out and out. But would Madam

Washington come to a ball? Aye, she would. Her "dancing days were pretty well over," she said, adding, she "should feel happy in contributing to the general festivity;" and consented to attend. It was on this festive occasion that Gen. Washington danced a minuet with Mrs. Willis (one of the Gregory girls).

The sun strays with pensive smile upon the dilapidated pillars and somber brick walls of the old deserted houses of Jamestown villages, and among the ancient, hoary oaks there is a spirit of repose, an air of solitude and a suggestion of romance which will remain until the old walls crumble and the old oaks fall—the most sacred relics of colonial life and times in "Old Virginia."

On the one hand, sentiment rebels against the removal of these connecting links with a glorious past; on the other hand, public spirit extends a welcome to connecting links with the even more glorious future which awaits Virginia today as she stands upon her lofty heights of progress.

Here and there along the James River we catch a glimpse of the crumbling relics of the advance guard of civilization—the ruins of a settler's cabin, the home nest of the hunter and wood troller; and fancy we hear the crash of the falling tree, the crack of the rifle, the scream of the eagle and panther, and the terrifying war whoop of the dusky Indian in the jungles and heavy timber, safe retreats of the trackless forest.

These mind pictures of pioneer life are exceedingly pleasant to contemplate, as they bring into pleasant review facts and objects that, in the rush of enterprise and progress, have been neglected, but which will be presented to the world at the Jamestown Exposition, next year, in the most complete display of Revolutionary relics in American history.

WILLIAM PRESTON CABELL.

## Uncle Sam's Money.

HOW IT IS PROTECTED FROM THE  
THIEVES AND COUNTERFEITERS.

By a Special Contributor.

IN most of his lines of work, Uncle Sam has a clear field. Nobody interferes with him in carrying the mails, or collecting the tariff duties, or building the navy. He goes about all this work almost without reference to outsiders. But when it comes to printing the money, he has a small but clever and energetic body of competitors who are always interfering with his work and trying—literally—to make money at his expense. So persistent are they that his entire methods of operation have to be planned with a view to checking their pernicious activity. He calls these people counterfeiters, and when he catches them, sends them to jail for many years.

Counterfeiting is stealing. If you write on a piece of paper: "I promise to pay so-and-so, such an amount," you do a perfectly legitimate thing which thousands of men do every day. This "note" of yours has greater or less value, according to the belief in your ability to pay; that is, according to your credit. But when you sign some other one's name to a promise and get some one else to give you money for it, you steal what you receive. When you sign a private person's name to a promise to pay, it is called forgery, and when you sign Uncle Sam's name, it is called counterfeiting. For, generally speaking, all our paper money consists of Uncle Sam's promises to pay. The chief difference between his promises and those of a private individual is that no one is forced to accept the latter's notes in payment of a debt, while every one does have to accept Uncle Sam's. This is what is meant by saying that Uncle Sam's notes are legal tender.

Therefore, since Uncle Sam forces us to take his promises in satisfaction of our debts, it is his duty to make it as difficult as possible to imitate them and impose on people with the counterfeiters; for the loss falls on the holder of a counterfeit and never on Uncle Sam himself.

It is to protect the people, then, that Uncle Sam takes great pains with his money. He prints all his money on a prepared paper, which is very difficult to imitate; he prints it with scrolls and devices that it takes a very skillful engraver to duplicate; he makes it a penitentiary offense for any one to have or to pass an imitation; and he maintains an entire detective force, charged with the special duty of catching those who do imitate it—if possible before they have "floated" their work.

His precautions start with the blank paper on which he prints his notes. It is a very peculiar paper, with silk threads running all through it—a paper that can be manufactured only by very powerful and very expensive machinery, quite out of reach of the ordinary counterfeiter. Experience has proved that this paper is the greatest safeguard of all that surround the work, for, so far as is known, no counterfeiter has ever perfectly imitated it; the nearest they have come has been to paste two sheets of thin paper together with silk threads between them. Anything better than this has always been stolen—not manufactured.

So Uncle Sam has established the most rigid sort of rules about this paper. He contracts with certain firms to supply him with it, and no others are allowed to make it at all, and the favored ones only under the most rigid bonds for its safekeeping; any one else having it in his possession is liable to a long jail sentence. Every sheet that is made is counted, and recorded again and again, just as carefully as though it was already a thousand-dollar bill. After it is delivered to Uncle Sam's representatives, it is followed even more carefully than before. Between the manufacture of the paper and the finishing of the note each piece of paper is counted more than fifty times by as many different counters.

Before the paper reaches Uncle Sam, the plate with which the printing is to be done has been engraved. This is a thing that few people understand. Most people think that Uncle Sam engraves a whole lot of plates for

each "series" of notes that he issues. How else, they question, could he print such enormous numbers. They were 80,000,000 notes issued in the one-dollar silver certificate series of 1899. Surely they must have taken a number of plates to print them.

Wrong! Incredible as it may seem, all these millions were printed indirectly from one single plate. And not only the millions of 1899 alone, but the millions and millions for several years—for year after year, until the design is changed. Nearly a billion notes have been printed from the one-dollar silver certificate plate at present in use, and nobody knows how many more millions will yet be printed from it.

The process begins with the preparation of designs on a large scale—perhaps two feet long. Several men work on each plate, one engraving the portraits, another the scroll work, another the lettering, and so on. Each prepares a separate die, all of which are "assembled"—struck together—until the whole is completed. This original, however, is not used directly for printing; it is far too precious for that! Instead, its imprint is transferred in reverse, to a soft steel roller. This is then hardened, and from it, in turn, are made plates which are exact duplicates of the original, from which the actual printing is done. There are two principal reasons for doing things in this way: first to multiply the plates, thus enabling more work to be done; and, second, to preserve the original from injury.

Bank-note plates contain four engravings, all made from the same original. It follows that all notes in a series are printed from exactly the same plate, and must be exactly alike, the faintest variation marking a counterfeit.

The engraving force is very well paid. Vacancies may be filled either by direct appointment through the Civil Service Commission after a non-educational examination as to skill, or by promotion from the lower grades. The lowest posts are those of apprentices, held by boys of from 14 to 20, who receive from 50 cents to \$1 a day. Next come transferers, who attend to the transfer press work described above, and plate-cleaners, who go over the worn plates and reengrave the lines when they become nearly obliterated. Last are engravers proper, who receive from \$2500 to \$6000 a year.

When the plates of four notes leave the engraver, they go to the printing-room, where impressions are taken by hand presses, this being necessary, as it is claimed, to allow the time essential for careful work. The printer inks his plate with a small hand-roller, wipes it first with a rag and then with his hand, and places it upon the press. His assistant, who is always a girl, adjusts the sheet. After it has been passed under the roller, she removes the print and examines it for imperfections, while the printer removes the plate and re-inks it. The backs are printed first, and then the faces. From the printing-room they go to the girls, who put on the numbers by curious machines which stamp their numbers automatically. Next the notes are trimmed, pressed smooth by hydraulic presses, and put in bundles for sending over to the treasury. At the latter place, the seal of the United States—Uncle Sam's signature—which makes them "money" is printed upon them, either in red or blue ink. Then the four notes which have been together ever since they came from the press are cut apart.

All the work after the printing and before the money is sent away, is done by girls who have been promoted from the ranks of the printers' assistants, and are known as "operatives." All girls are appointed in the first place through a competitive examination of two kinds, conducted by the Civil Service Commission. The first consists of an educational test, for which an ordinary public-school training is sufficient. Those who get 75 per cent. on this are examined physically, so as to be sure that they can stand the strain of the work. Although only women are eligible to these posts, the applicants are so numerous that no one who receives less than 88 on her examination has any real chance of appointment. Eighteen is the minimum age of appointment. The pay is \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day.

As was said before, every sheet of bank-note counted over fifty times and examined nearly as often. These numerous countings are not so much to insure accuracy in the count as to prevent loss from theft or theft. Every time a stamp or a note passes through a fresh pair of hands or goes through another press, must be counted, and any failure to tally with the proposed number causes a tremendous amount of trouble. The loss of a single note will lead to the entire lot being "kept in" until it is found or its face value charged up to the person responsible for its loss.

All the counting is done by women, who grow so ordinarily expert at it. They will throw out as perfect a note over which they have passed so rapidly that an average person could scarcely have seen the note itself, let alone the imperfection, which will usually remain invisible to most people even after it has been pointed out to them.

FRANK H. SWELL.

### IT IS SAID:

Roumania is the most illiterate country. A Spanish bull-fighter makes \$2500 a performance. A goose will sometimes lay for twenty-five days.

Since the abolition of the slate, the sight of children has improved.

An Atlantic liner must earn \$80,000 a trip before it can reckon on any profit.

The New Zealand government is compelled to work at \$2 a day to all who apply.

Spain's average sunshine is 3000 hours annually—hours a day throughout the year.

Two mahogany logs, for veneering purposes, recently sold in New York for \$3750 apiece.

The lion is left-handed. So is the parrot. Livestock claimed that left-handedness was common to all animals.

Though saccharine, a product of coal tar, is sweeter than sugar, there is practically no demand for it.

Good

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Tales.

A Story for Men.

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[December 30, 1906.]

notes that he issues. How else, they print such enormous numbers. These notes issued in the one-dollar silver certificate of 1899. Surely they must have taken a lot to print them.

edible as it may seem, all these millions indirectly from one single plate. And millions of 1899 alone, but the millions and several years—for year after year, until the end. Nearly a billion notes have been printed. A one-dollar silver certificate plate at the time, and nobody knows how many more will be printed from it.

begins with the preparation of designs on perhaps two feet long. Several men work on engraving the portraits, another the other the lettering, and so on. Each plate, all of which are "assembled"—that is, the whole is completed. This original, then, is sent directly for printing; it is far too large to be printed from. It is then hardened in soft steel roller. This is then hardened, and turned, are made plates which are exact copies of the original, from which the actual printing is done. There are two principal reasons for doing this way; first to multiply the plates, thus ensuring that the work to be done; and, second, to preserve the original from injury.

plates contain four engravings, all made from the original. It follows that all notes in a set are printed from exactly the same plate, and are alike, the faintest variation marking the difference. The force is very well paid. Vacancies may be filled by direct appointment through the Civil Service Commission after a non-educational examination, or by promotion from the lower grades. These are those of apprentices, held by boys under 20, who receive from 50 cents to \$1 a day. Transferrers, who attend to the transfer of the plates, and plate-cleaners, who clean the plates and reengrave the lines when they are obliterated. Last are engravers proper, who receive from \$2500 to \$6000 a year.

plates of four notes leave the engravers, and go to the printing-room, where impressions are made, this being necessary, so it is to save the time essential for careful work. The plate is held with a small hand-roller, with a rag and then with his hand, and the press. His assistant, who is always a woman, after it has been passed under the rollers, removes the print and examines it for defects. While the printer removes the plate and the backs are printed first, and then the front. The printing-room they go to girls, who are curious machines which change the plates automatically. Next the notes are smoothed by hydraulic presses, and then sent over to the treasury. At the last, the seal of the United States—Uncle Sam's head—makes them "money" is printed upon in red or blue ink. Then the four notes are put together ever since they came from the press.

after the printing and before the shipping, the girls who have been promoted from the printers' assistants, and are known as "up girls" are appointed in the first place to a competitive examination of two kinds, one Civil Service Commission. The first kind is an educational test, for which an ordinary high school training is sufficient. Those who get 80 or more are examined physically, so as to be sure they can stand the strain of the work. All women are eligible to these posts, the number of men is so small that no one receives less than 100 marks. The examination has any real chance of success is 15 to 20. The minimum age of appointment is \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day.

before, every sheet of bank notes is examined fifty times and examined nearly as often. The counts are not so much to insure the count as to prevent loss from accident. Every time a stamp or a note passes through the hands or goes through another process, it is checked, and any failure to tally with the machine causes a tremendous amount of trouble. A single note will lead to the entire loss of the "run" until it is found or its face value is paid. The person responsible for its loss is the person who is done by women, who grow extremely expert at it. They will throw out as imperfect which they have passed so rapidly that a person could scarcely have seen the note if it were the perfection, which will usually result in the loss of the note to most people even after it has been found.

FRANK H. SWEET.

## IT IS SAID:

the most illiterate country. The ill-fighter makes \$2500 a performance. He sometimes lay for twenty-five or thirty minutes on the slate, the sight of which improved. The liner must earn \$80,000 a trip before she can make a profit. The island government is compelled to supply the people with all who apply. The average sunshine is 3000 hours annually—eight hours a day throughout the year. Any loss, for reneering purposes, was a New York for \$3750 apiece. The left-handed. So is the parrot. Livingstone's left-handedness was common to all animals. Charina, a product of coal tar, is 200 times as strong as sugar, there is practically no nourishment

## Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

When Clarendon Worked.

J HAYDEN-CLARENDON, who plays the part of Lord Shrimpton in Henry W. Savage's "Prince of Pilsen" company, has had quite a little experience in newspaper work.

While a reporter an incident occurred which Clarendon frequently relates with great relish.

"I was sent out," he observes, "to do a society wedding. The bridegroom owned an old-fashioned house, of which he was particularly proud. He told me particularly to mention that after the honeymoon he and his bride would go to live at the 'Old Manse,' as the house in question was named.

"Imagine my horror when, next morning, I was called up before the city editor. The idiot of a compositor had set up my carefully-written sentence to read: 'The happy pair will reside at the Old Man's.'—[Tips and Tales.

A Story for Men.

MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF, at a meeting of a mothers' club in Philadelphia, talked of the training of children.

"Just as smallpox and yellow fever are quite rare diseases," she said, "so will bad children be rare when proper attention is given to the cause of badness.

"Men," she went on, "will not take any part in correcting or training children, though when the children turn out well, they are willing enough to take the credit."

She smiled. "They remind me in this," said Mrs. Schoff, "of a certain landlord. He called on a tenant one day and said: 'Jones, I'm going to raise your rent.'

"What for?" Jones asked, anxiously. 'Have taxes gone up?'

"No, not at all," the landlord answered; 'but I see you've painted the house and put in a new range and bath. That, of course, ought to make it bring more.'

It Saved More Than Labor.

JAMES R. GARFIELD, the new Secretary of the Interior, was praising labor-saving devices.

"Labor-saving devices always make for prosperity," Mr. Garfield said. "The accusations brought against them are rarely logical. On the contrary, these accusations have as a rule as little logic in them as had the claim of a tattered tramp.

"This tramp, appealing to a kind old farmer for help, whined:

"Wunst I wuz in a fair way ter become a millionaire, but one of these here labor-savin' devices knocked me out."

"How so, my poor fellow?" the farmer asked. "I wuz doin' fine," the tramp explained, 'holdin' down a bartender's job in a saloon, when the boss went and put in a cash register.'

A Resolution for Lawyers.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, the famous lawyer and diplomat, said at a lawyer's dinner:

"We lawyers couldn't do better than resolve, on the new year, to be gentler in our cross-examination. Rudeness in cross-examination never pays. This is a truth that I once saw proven in a damage suit.

"In this suit a cross-examining lawyer shouted at a witness in overalls:

"You there in the overalls, how much are you paid for telling untruths?"

"Less than you are," the witness retorted, 'or you'd be in overalls, too.'

Kept a Diary Seven Years.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES, the noted English playwright, was giving the students of Yale an address on the drama.

"Our American vernacular is picturesque," he said, "and it should help your playwrights to build strong, ray plays. But neither vernacular nor anything else is of moment if perseverance is lacking.

"No playwright can succeed who is like a man I know.

"I said to this man, one New Year's Day:

"Do you keep a diary, Philip?"

"Yes," he answered. 'I've kept one for the first two weeks in January for the last seven years.'

An Encourager of Enterprise.

HARRY LAUGHLIN, the billiard expert, told at an exhibition game in Toledo a billiard story.

"Once, when I had my own parlor in Columbus," he said, "I was a good deal disturbed by the loss of chalk. Chalk disappeared at a tremendous rate, and I said to my helper:

"Keep a better eye on the chalk, Jim. I'm no millionaire."

"I know the gents wot pockets the chalk, Mr. Laughlin," Jim said; 'but they're reg'lar customers. I guess you wouldn't want me to offend 'em, would you?"

"Well, no," said I; 'I wouldn't. You might give them a gentle hint, though. Use your diplomacy.'

"Jim, I found out later, used his diplomacy that night. He walked up to one of my best patrons, that had just pocketed a place of chalk, and he said:

"You're in the milk business, ain't you, sir?"

"Yes, Why?" the patron asked.

"I thought so," said Jim, 'from the amount of chalk

you carry away. The boss likes enterprise, and he told me to tell you that if you wanted a bucket of water now and then, you could have one and welcome."

The Old Man and the New.

MISS ELIZABETH MAGIE, the pretty and talented Chicago girl who recently jumped into distinction by offering herself for sale, said the other day in an address before a girls' club:

"I advise all of you to be new women. I urge you to pay no heed to the gibes about new women that are continually being uttered by men.

"It isn't a fine type of man that gibes at the new woman. You know the story of the man in the county jail?

"What brought you here, my poor fellow?" a missionary asked.

"I married a new woman" sir., the prisoner groaned. "Aha," said the missionary. "And she was so domineering and extravagant that it drove you to desperate courses, eh?"

"No," said the prisoner. "The old woman turned up."

A Pertinent Question.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS was talking in New York about the life of a reporter.

"A hard life it is," said he. "It is a life that taxes all the energies. I don't care how great a genius a man might be, how resourceful, how persevering, how alert, all those qualities would be brought in play if the man turned reporter, and on many a good story he would still fall down at that.

"Reporters are often snubbed. There is a stupid type of man that likes to snub them. Such a man, a bank president, once tried to snub my friend Jimmy Patterson.

"The bank had gone up through a defalcation, and Jimmy went to interview its head. But its head was crusty. He refused to be interviewed. He took Jimmy by the arm and led him toward the door.

"Young man," he said, 'I always make it a rule to mind my own business.'

"Were you doing that," said Jimmy, 'when the cashier made his haul?'"

An Embarrassment.

THE Princess de Montgion of Paris, who has come to America to exhibit her beautiful and famous colles at several kennel shows, said at a dinner in New York, apropos of an embarrassment:

"That reminds me of a story they have been telling lately about Queen Alexandra of England.

"The Guards' band was playing on the terrace at Windsor Castle during luncheon, and the Queen was so pleased with the lively march that she sent a Maid of Honor to inquire what it was.

"The Maid of Honor blushed deeply as she answered on her return:

"Come Where the Boose is Cheaper," your Majesty."

Tried It on His Wife.

RICHARD MANSFIELD, at a dinner in Chicago, talked about artists as husbands.

"Daudet," said Mr. Mansfield, "in his charming book called 'Artists' Wives' shows us how the actor, the painter and the poet are tormented by their better halves. But has it never occurred to you that there is another side to the question? Don't the actor, the painter and the poet sometimes do a deal of tormenting themselves?

"I have a friend, a playwright. His wife is good and beautiful. Last New Year's Eve he said to her at dinner:

"Darling, I cannot begin the new year better than by confessing my turpitude to you. Know, then, that ours was a bigamous and illegal marriage. My real wife, with her three children, is living in Denver."

"Oh, oh!" cried the lady. She ran distractedly from the room.

"Calm yourself," the playwright shouted, as he put down his knife and fork and hurried after her. "That isn't really true. It is only a speech that the villain makes to the heroine in my new play, and I wanted to get some idea as to how the heroine would take it."

A Dreadful Quandary.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP, the new president of the Aero Club, was being interviewed on aeronautics.

"Is it true," said the reporter, "that you get air-sick up in a balloon, the same as you get sea-sick on the ocean?"

"That is only true," said Mr. Bishop, "of fidgety, highly sensitive persons, like the old lady on the train.

"She said to the conductor, as he punched her ticket: 'Conductor, is it a fact that the locomotive is at the rear of the train?'

"Yes, madam," the conductor answered. "We have a locomotive at each end. It takes one to push and one to pull to get up this grade."

"Oh, dear, what shall I do?" moaned the old lady. "I'm always train-sick if I ride with my back to the locomotive."

Turn About Is Fair Play.

BEFORE a great fire of logs in Helicon Hall, the seat of his Utopian colony, Upton Sinclair one snowy night talked of the injustice of the private ownership of land.

"Just as the State owns the streets," he said, "so it should own the land. The State—that is, the people in general—once did own the land, but bit by bit the powerful and unscrupulous wrested it away from them. Suppose, wiser now, the people should try to wrest

the land back again? Dear me, what a howl would then go up.

"A tramp was one day strolling through a wood that belonged to the Duke of Norfolk. The Duke happened to meet him and said:

"Do you know you're walking on my land?"

"Your land?" said the tramp. "Well, I've got no land of my own, so I'm obliged to walk on somebody's."

"Where, though, did you get this land?"

"I got it from my ancestors," said the duke.

"And where did they get it from?" went on the tramp.

"From their ancestors," said the duke.

"And where did their ancestors get it from?"

"They fought for it."

"Come on, then," said the tramp fiercely, as he pulled off his coat, 'and I'll fight you for it.'

"But the duke, retreating hastily, declined to accept this fair offer."

Mixed on His Dates.

SOME day some poet of sufficient caliber of greatness will write the epic of the "one-night stand." Meanwhile that poem is recited by all great hearts who have to travel that route in order to fill in between the longer dates. Yet if a thing has its hardships, it has, too, its humorous side, although it comes only too rarely to the surface.

During Miss Shannon's co-starring tour with Herbert Kelcey in "Sherlock Holmes," they made a tour of the Pacific Coast, playing a great number of one-night stands with flattering financial return, though with considerable wear and tear upon their nerves. So many places were visited that even those members of the company who had retentive memories become confused as to the precise city in which they were playing.

Mr. Kelcey, who was scoring a great success in the part made famous by Mr. Gillette, was one of the most forgetful, and after a time became quite befuddled, though he tried his best to figure it out. One night he was called upon to make a speech at the conclusion of the third act. He came forward full of confidence, and he made his speech, a grateful little speech. He alluded to the cordial reception which he had just received, and he expressed the pleasure which he always experienced in visiting Fresno. Nay, more, he paid a glowing tribute to the city of Fresno, to the enterprise of the citizens of Fresno, the charm of the buildings of Fresno, the greatness of the resources of Fresno, etc.

To his amazement his speech was received in utter silence. When the curtain went down, he turned to Miss Shannon, who was trying to control her laughter. "Why, what's the matter?" he said.

"Oh, nothing," she replied, "except that this is Sacramento."—[Bohemian.

Misjudged.

THE manager of an office had advertised for an office boy. In consequence he was annoyed for an hour by a straggling line of boys of all sizes, claiming various accomplishments.

"Well," he said to a late applicant, "I suppose you can read anything, and write anything, and figure a little, and use the typewriter a little, and—"

"Naw!" interrupted the boy. "If I could do all them things, I'd strike yer fer yer own job. I ain't nothin' but an office boy."

He got the position.—[Bohemian.

All in the Way She Was Trained.

DR. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, the famous pastor of the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia, in a lecture delivered in New Haven not long ago, predicted wonderful progress in rapid-transit facilities in the near future, and at the same time deprecated the slowness of present railroad travel. To illustrate this point Dr. Conwell told an amusing story of a woman who was traveling with her child. The train was delayed by many tiresome and seemingly unnecessary stops, and when the conductor was collecting fares the woman refused to pay for her little girl.

"That child is old enough to have her fare paid," said the conductor, very sternly.

"Well, perhaps she is old enough now," replied the woman, "but she wasn't when the train started."

[Harper's Weekly.

Another Choate Story.

IT is related of Joseph Choate, that when he was a very young man, just starting out to practice law, he was once retained by a shopkeeper to defend him in a suit for damages brought by an employe. Unfortunately for Mr. Choate, his client lost his head completely under cross-examination, furnishing evidence so favorable to the prosecution as to result in a \$5000 verdict.

The merchant was, nevertheless, highly indignant with his lawyer for having lost the case, and when they encountered each other at the courtroom door, he blustered:

"If I had a son born an idiot I'd make him a lawyer."

"Your father seems to have been of another opinion," replied young Choate, coolly.—[Harper's Weekly.

Man's Limitations.

AURA B. PAYNE of Fort Worth, during her Socialist campaign for the House of Representatives, said in an address on masculine limitations:

"Then there was a college professor, a very learned man, who shouted at his wife one day in an enraged voice:

"I don't know what to make of you, Maria. Five years ago you were crazy to have that hat, and now, when at last I've gone and bought it for you, you say you don't like it at all."



*The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds.*

### GARDEN SECLUSION.

## CONSIDERATIONS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN PLANNING.

*By Ernest Braunton.*

SOME of the points to be considered in garden building are snugness, seclusion and a slight intricacy of design. If all three are absent the garden has neither beauty or interest when viewed as a whole, though it contains many plants which are beautiful in themselves. Unless a garden appears somewhat snug it cannot impress one as being homelike, and snugness is very closely allied, as here used, to seclusion, for it suggests border plantations of shrubs and trees in masses more or less impenetrable. Some intricacy of design is needed to give it more than common interest, yet it does not involve chopping up the lawn into senseless carpet beds by innumerable paths or outlines. No

### Grafting Clematis.

Clematis of the Jackmanni and similar types, that is, those having the large, blue, purple, lavender or white flowers, some of them, the singles, being about eight inches across and some double, are all worth attention, as they give an elegant display of flowers all through the summer, that is, if properly attended to in the way of soil, mulching and watering. They all dislike limited root space and show it in poor-sized flowers and few of them. The forms may be propagated without much trouble by lifting a few roots of the native Clematis, ligustice folio, for tying on pieces of any of the sorts desired to be increased. Split the end of the root (be sure it is the right end) and take a piece of this season's growth of the clematis, about two inches beneath the leaves; make the end wedge-shaped and slip into the split root, tie with raffia; shorten back the leaves a little; pot and put in a close frame; shade, and in a short time they will take all right. Afterward they are



### MODERN PETUNIAS.

design is intricate if the whole be seen at a glance, at least not in a landscape sense. The proper effects may be gained by a single gently curving path around the border of the yard appropriately masked in certain parts by the skillful use of shrubbery.

Every private garden should have some seclusion, otherwise wherein is it private. If every portion of it is in plain view of the passer-by, it is in effect public property, yet lacks the interest of even a small public park in that it is all to be seen at a glance, and therefore hopelessly uninteresting. If a garden belongs to you, have it appear as though you have a private and personal interest in it, and that it has been built for the use and enjoyment of yourself and family. No such impression will be made either upon yourself or the public unless the garden is more or less secluded by border plantations. Nearly all our city gardens are of the "look-at-me" type, as though on dress parade, though few are of sufficient interest to arrest the attention of any but the "tenderfoot" to whom all things are new and curious.

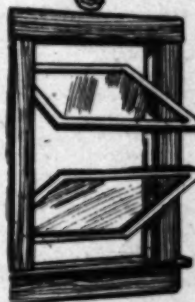
gradually given air, potted on, and hardened off as they require it. With one or two flowers on they are ready selling plants, and all that are sold will be advertisements for next season's supply for on native roots they are always satisfactory.

### Walled Gardens.

The walled-in garden is not often to be met with in this country, it is, however, a feature of the old country places where the wall serves a very distinct purpose not only as a shield against wind, but it also has the effect of slightly raising the temperature of the enclosure. Across the water the walls are used to advantage in the training of fruit trees—peaches, pears, plums, apricots and such like are trained against the walls in espalier fashion. In some few localities this is also attempted with us, but it is not generally desirable practice as our climate gives all the heat that is necessary without the wall protection.

# HI POLITO REVERSIBLE WINDOWS

A NEW YEAR THOUGHT



We predict no modern business block or dwelling will be built in Los Angeles during 1907 without being equipped with Hipesto Reversible Windows - which slide up and down like an ordinary sash, or turn outside in. In the past they revolutionized the ventilation of business blocks. Common sense, health and safety dictate their use. Ventilation without draughts - simplicity of construction and operation, safety for both sides are easily and quickly cleaned from inside - these are the winning features. Illustrated booklet.

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**WINSEL'S GARDEN CALENDAR**  
**JANUARY.**

**FLOWER GARDEN**—Plant bulbs of Hyacinths, Tul-  
culs, Lily of the Valley, Easter Lilies, Chinese  
Sow seeds of Pansies, Hocks, Sweet Peas, C  
Centaurea.

**VEGETABLE GARDEN.**—Sow Peas, Radishes, Beets, Carrots, Turnips. Plant Onion sets and Rhubarb roots. Cabbage, Cauliflowers, and Celery plants.

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**GERMAIN'S GARDEN CATALOG**  
FOR 1907

will be sent to our patrons about January 1st. The nature of its contents, coupled with its new illustrations, is just a trifle better than its kind ever published on this Coast. It contains the seeds and plants known to luxuriate in the arid wastes and soils of the Southwest. Indeed, the subjects covers everything for the orchard and the field and farm. It will afford us a pleasure in your name for a copy.

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## The

**ARTISTIC  
NEED OF A  
EVERY**

**I**N the development of it is not alone sufficient vision over present structures, highways, parks may make or mar the landscapes, though even controlled. We have need, a commission that is qualified of every structure for this purpose is just as of municipal art is to be as is a park commission for maintenance of our parks.

While we are spending a city, village or region interesting, we should not a few pennies in the present ready possess. We have not California that are mellowed and of unquestioned in the busy onward march only upon building preservation of the old, not. But a few years ago even pulled down to furnish material.



VICTORIA BOTTLE TREE  
STREET

[illegible]

pleasure grounds expressly for the enjoyment of the people, providing shaded walks, pleasant lawns, flower gardens, accessible to all as a feature of city life, and Los Angeles, the progressive cities of the country, hopes to keep abreast of the times. And in parks she has gone far beyond the extent of her largest park. In her park area, no city out-classes her. A park with a mountain peak, a deep wooded cañon inhabited by hundreds of acres of meadows.



## d Grounds.

# HIPOLITO REVERSIBLE WINDOWS

## A NEW YEAR THOUGHT

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## SEL'S GARDEN CALENDAR

### JANUARY.

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**LE GARDEN**—Sow Peas, Radishes, Lettuce, Carrots, Turnips. Plant Onion sets, Asparagus, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Parsley, and other plants.

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Twenty-Second Annual Edition

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### FOR 1907

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# The City Beautiful—Its Avenues, Streets, Parks and Lakes.

## ARTISTIC LANDMARKS.

### THE NEED OF AN ART COMMISSION IN EVERY COMMUNITY.

In the development of the city and country beautiful it is not alone sufficient to exercise a careful supervision over present and future building, either in structures, highways, parks or the many features that may make or mar the beauty of our cities and rural landscapes, though even these are insufficiently considered. We have need, in every community, of an art commission that is qualified to pass upon the suitability of every structure to be raised. A commission for this purpose is just as necessary if a high standard of municipal art is to be established and maintained as a park commission for the proper development and maintenance of our parks.

While we are spending thousands of dollars in making a city, village or rural community beautiful and interesting, we should not begrudge the expenditure of a few pennies in the preservation of that which we already possess. We have numerous landmarks in Southern California that are mellow with age, hallowed by associations and of unquestioned historic value, yet all forgotten in the busy onward rush of the present generation, and only upon building anew, caring little for the preservation of the old, no matter what its character. A few years ago even our old missions were being pulled down to furnish material for modern structures,



VICTORIA BOTTLE TREE ON A PASADENA STREET.

though luckily such desecration was checked before destruction was visited upon any of these priceless landmarks. Our people are more and more awakening to the importance of preserving intact all that remains of historic value, no matter where located, and the noble work is being carried to points and objects of little value, but now highly prized. These thoughts are called up by application to The Governor Pico ranch near Whittier. A little head of patriotic women at Whittier are determined to preserve intact all that remains of the old Pico residence and its surroundings, preserving the old time simplicity that marked the premises in the days of its previous owner. In this way they expect to call attention of both resident and tourist to one more point of interest to visit because of its value and importance in the history of Southern California.

### Beauty of Parks.

Where grounds expressly set aside for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, provided with good drives, shaded walks, pleasant groves and beautiful lawns, accessible to all the people, are a modern feature of city life, and Los Angeles, as one of the progressive cities of the country, must do her part if she hopes to keep abreast of the spirit of the age. In parks she has gone clear up to the front, for the extent of her largest park, and in the aggregate park area, no city outranks her. No other city has a park with a mountain peak 1700 feet high, and deep wooded cañons inhabited by wild deer, besides hundreds of acres of meadow land. There is one

drawback at present, however, to this extensive tract decided to the city as Griffith Park, and that is, its present inaccessibility to the great mass of citizens who own it and would be glad to enjoy its attractions.

Means for getting to the park should be one of the first concerns of the city. The large number of people visiting there each Sunday attest the fact that an easy entrance to Griffith Park would interest and benefit the people of the entire city. The extension of a trolley road to Griffith Park would be an event of still greater moment to all classes in whatever section of the city they might reside. We should make a united effort to extend a boulevard and trolley road to Griffith Park at the earliest date possible.

### Control of Street Trees.

The advantages of municipal ownership and control of street trees over individual ownership and management are very evident. Municipal ownership means systematic, uniform, practical and economical development and treatment. It means proper care at the proper time, which is of the utmost importance in regard to the devastating attacks of insects and fungous pests. It means improved appearance of our streets in all parts of the city. It means, last but not least, a better sanitary condition for the people as a whole, for medical authorities agree that the cultivation of trees in streets mitigates the intense heat of the summer and diminishes the death rate of children, for the trees give shade, and the foliage inhales carbonic acid and exhales oxygen.

### Beautiful American Cities.

In the early development of the country the people at large appreciated and demanded beauty in civic planning. We find Annapolis, Md., laid out on the lines suggested by Sir Christopher Wren for rebuilding London after the great fire of 1666. The suggestion of an imposing capital city may be found in Williamsburg, Va., with its principal street, 200 feet wide, with the dignified vista of the colonial capitol at one end and William and Mary College at the other. The Governor's palace with its extensive mall and the public square in the center of the city showed an appreciation of both dignity and beauty. L'Enfant proved his artistic ability in the scheme for Buffalo with its radial streets; while New Orleans, with its fan-shaped plan laid out by Bienville, has many points to commend. This interest of our forefathers culminated in efforts to obtain the highest type of beauty and utility in their capital city. Washington and Jefferson exhibited an active personal interest in the plan of Washington City, and L'Enfant presented a great artistic composition in his design with its proposed park treatment, radial streets, beautiful vistas, and grouping of Federal buildings.

It seems strange that, starting with this early tendency, we, as a people, should have ceased to appreciate the value of a beautiful composition and the necessity for growth under artistic guidance. It is only in recent years that travel and leisure have again called the attention of our people to the pleasure and cultivation derived from beautiful surroundings. Like a seed in fertile soil, therefore, came the report of the Park Commission on the future development of Washington City, secured by the efforts of the American Institute of Architects. It was a spark that lighted a fire of enthusiasm which has spread north, south, east, and west.

Among the cities and towns which have taken active steps to procure a systematic and artistic growth are Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans, Hartford, New Haven, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Paul, Baltimore, Denver, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The movement is not confined to the United States. It appears to be a wave that has spread over the world. London is spending millions in building the Victoria Memorial with extended approaches, formal parks, and architectural surroundings, in cutting new streets and widening old streets. Paris, having spent \$265,000,000 on the Haussmann plans, is now contemplating an expenditure of \$236,000,000 in a new artistic development. Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and other European cities are expending vast sums in beautifying themselves. Australia, Japan, and Johannesburg have commissions or artists studying schemes for the artistic growth of cities.

With this introduction Glenn Brown, secretary of the American Institute of Architects, goes on to write a long and brilliantly illustrated article in Appleton's Magazine for October, describing the plans for improving our national capital.

### The Natural Park.

Take the list of cities which have a park or a system of parks which they are proud of and which is recognized as being good, and you will find every one of these cities has some one or more of the old functions of a city outranking the new industrial factor. From these facts it is reasonable to assume that either the workman does not need parks at all, or else the park that he does need has not been discovered.

If there is any city that needs parks and public grounds it is the industrial city, but the park which is needed there has not yet been built. What is needed is a park, or parks, wherein the natural beauty of the tract has been preserved to the utmost so that the escape from city conditions may be, for the tired workman, complete. This is the kind of park which all crave, but the demands of society often force its slaves out on prominent boulevards in carriages or automobiles so that they are not looking for the natural, but striving to be and seem as unnatural as possible. Pre-

serve the natural park by all means for it satisfies all that is best and purest in all classes.

There is nothing really different in the general theory of landscape gardening as applied to the ornamentation of parks from that theory as applied to ordinary grounds. The apparent difference is in the special application of some particular undertaking. In actual practice one park must be treated differently from other parks, this difference of treatment being dictated by the surroundings and topography. No general plan can be outlined that would suit the demands of every locality. The general idea and keynote, however, to most successful examples of park construction in this country (and there are no better examples abroad) is the simple and natural effects or meadow-like stretches of lawn, circumscribed or bounded by ornamental plantations properly distributed and massed. The main repose and highest enjoyment of parks reside chiefly in these spots.

### MAY BE SO.

Wife: Yes, it was I who brought all the money into this household. What did you have before I married you?

Husband: Peace.—[Translated for "Transatlantic Tales," from Fliegende Blätter.]

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## Practical Poultry Culture in the Southwest.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF STANDARD-BRED POULTRY AND THE PEOPLE WHO GROW IT.

### THE POULTRY SHOW.

#### THE LOS ANGELES EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL AND WHAT IT OFFERS.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

NOTE—Short articles of a practical nature are cordially solicited from breeders and fanciers, relating their experiences with poultry, giving their successes as well as failures. The writer will be glad, in so far as lies in his power, to answer inquiries of public interest bearing on any phase of an enlightened poultry culture, such as feeding and management, disease and its prevention, market conditions, fancy points, etc. The co-operation of utility breeders and fanciers is cordially solicited, to the end that the best thought and practice in an enlightened poultry culture may find a healthy expression in these columns.

**J**UST at this season of the year the breeders and fanciers are wholly occupied with poultry show doings. This interest in the show alleys rather than in the breeding yards is not merely local in character, but permeates all sections of the State wherever poultry culture is practiced. It is as pronounced in the northern and central portions of the State as it is in Los Angeles and San Diego; it finds expression throughout the northwest equally as strong as in the southwest and the East. It is the season of exhibitions, when all that is best in fur and feather is placed on dress parade for the edification and education of the general public in the importance of pure bred fowl. The interest in Los Angeles



THE TIMES EAGLE TROPHY. VALUE \$100.  
Won the first time in 1902 by Mrs. A. Baaley, Prospect Park; second time by G. I. Lytle, Los Angeles; third time by Mrs. O. H. Burbridge, Los Angeles; fourth time by Wm. M. Humphreys, Los Angeles.

the coming week will be unusually acute for the reason that there will be two shows, the first by the Breeders' Association at Chutes Park, and the second by the Los Angeles County Poultry Association in the Panorama Building, No. 320 South Main street. Both promise to be interesting events. The latter will be the eighteenth fixture of the Los Angeles association held in this city, and the members are making extra efforts to get together what shall really be the red-letter show of the year in this State. The preliminaries have been arranged along broad-gauge lines; the management placed in competent hands; the corps of judges the ablest that can be secured; and the place of holding it the best to be had in the town, affording every facility of light and space for cooping the birds, while the central location gives every assurance of a large attendance. Entries are coming in liberally and everything points to a complete representation of all the standard breed of poultry, pigeons and miscellaneous birds.

The support of the general public has been unusually strong this year, the Los Angeles association having something like a hundred special cups, trophies and medals to offer in the way of competitive prizes for breeders to enter in a spirit of friendly rivalry. In the interest of a healthy sportsmanship it affords The Times a pleasure to mention the leading cups and trophies to be competed for at the Panorama show, with

a view that the mere mention of the list will excite interest and induce breeders and fanciers from all parts of the Southwest to enter their best birds freely:

The Times Eagle Trophy, valued at \$100, for the best display of any one variety of poultry comprising not less than 25 specimens. To be won twice by one exhibitor to gain possession.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Cup, value, \$50, for the best display of California-bred birds in the American or English classes to consist of not less than 25 specimens. To be won twice.

The Los Angeles Produce Exchange Cups. One for the best display of table fowl, any breed or variety, not less than 25 specimens; and two, for the best display of Black Minorcas, not less than 25 specimens. Both to be won twice to gain possession.

Riverside Fanciers' Challenge Cup, for the best showing of California-bred birds in the Mediterranean or Asiatic classes.

Mrs. Griffith's Blue Andalusian Cup, for the best display of Blue Andalusians of the Griffith strain. Donor barred.

The John D. Mercer Loving Cup, for the best display of Cornish Indian Games. To win, there must be three exhibitors in competition, each entering not less than five specimens, which must not score less than 85 points each.

William M. Humphreys, president of the Los Angeles County Poultry Association, offers a trophy for the best pen of White Plymouth Rocks, exhibited by a member of the American White Plymouth Rock Club, and a silver cup for the best cock and hen, Golden Sebright Bantams, exhibited by one person.

R. A. Rowan offers a handsome loving cup for either the best display of Hamburgs or the Polish breeds.

F. A. Mason, the White Wyandotte Specialist, offers a Royal Copper Loving Cup for the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the American class, owned and exhibited by one person.

Charles Winsel offers a beautiful cup for the best display of White Wyandottes in the show.

Percy L. Harley offers a silver cup for the best exhibit of Orpingtons, hatched from eggs purchased from him, and exhibited by a member of the Orpington Club of Southern California.

For the best pair of Black Minorcas shown by one exhibitor a silver Challenge Cup, valued at \$30, is offered by Black Minorca fanciers of Southern California.

M. E. Dillingham offers a magnificent challenge cup for the best pen of birds in the Asiatic class, three to compete to win.

Eugene Germain, president of the Germain Seed Company, presents a handsome cup trophy to be offered on the best pen of White Leghorns in the exhibition.

Arthur Letts, proprietor of the Broadway Department Store, and owner of the Holmby House Poultry Farm, offers a silver cup for the best exhibit of Orpingtons, any variety. There must be three in competition to win.

Henry Henderson, court reporter, a handsome cup for the best display of bantams made by a single exhibitor, irrespective of breeds or number of varieties.

W. D. Woolwine, cashier of the Southern California National Bank, for the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Orpington class. To be won three times by one exhibitor.

The Barred Plymouth Rock fanciers, a loving cup for the best Barred Plymouth Rock cock, cockerel, hen and pullet in the show entered by one exhibitor.

For the best White Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet in the show J. M. Butler offers a fine \$20 cup.

The breeders and fanciers of San Gabriel and Alhambra offer a beautiful cup for the best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet in the show, of Columbian Wyandottes.

Luckenbach & Company, a beautiful silver-trimmed leather cup, for the best Black Orpington cock, cockerel, hen and pullet in the show, shown by one exhibitor.

The Southern California Cat Club, a handsome cup for the best display of Buff Orpingtons in the show.

The R. A. Rowan Cup, for the best display in the Mediterranean class made by one exhibitor, to be won three times to possess.

The Henry Albers Company present to the Los Angeles County Poultry Association a handsome cup, for the best display of turkeys.

A friend and breeder of White Plymouth Rocks, in order to encourage the breeding of that breed, offers a loving cup for the best California-bred White Plymouth Rock pullet in the show.

The Live Stock Tribune offers its annual challenge cup this year for the best display of any one single variety in the American class, the exhibit to contain not less than 10 specimens. Three to compete to win.

Arthur J. Little of Monrovia offers a handsome cup for the best White Wyandotte cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the show, exhibited by a single person.

The White Wyandotte fanciers offer a loving cup for the best pen of White Wyandottes in the show.

The Los Angeles County Poultry Association offers a series of cups, and medals, covering every breed mentioned in the latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection, under the following conditions:

On all the large breeds, a challenge cup on each variety, provided the total number of single birds entered in said variety shall not be less than forty individual specimens. Said class can be filled by any number of individual entries, which must total forty in a variety.

On all the bantam breeds a challenge cup on each

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variety, provided the tiered in said variety individual specimens.

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On all of the large medal on each variety single birds entered than twenty (20) specimens an association medal of a number of single birds not be less than ten (10)

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The Standard of Perfection by the American the leading breeders, is its membership, who certain requirements in before any specimens as the show room. This of each breed and variety

illustration of the male and ers. By studying this book can easily learn if requirements. He will judge, but will soon be able to judge the interest of Jud

Anything but a yellow rob it of standard quality and to breed up to standard only yellow legs; all the fattening pen. Brahms heavy fluff of feathers on while any feathers on would at once disqualify. answer to certain conditions called "standard-bred."

from time to time; has year. Certain men are and varieties than others observation and handling, shows there are a number of business should be without Perfection as a guide and

The Baron Munchausens

There is never a time breeders when the temptation is as when the show is hit elbows. Ask a breeder he will say fair to good in the face and positively home at that. When a fellow are getting from your fifteen or four, when perhaps you

Possibly you prevaricate, to the striking characteristics female. True, we are view glass; spite of that, however at times "no eggs from fifteen say, "Oh, our hens keep us"

"birds are moulting awfully come the situation, then of change. These little white curious nor seriously damaging that so-and-so has a 250-egg flock is of that kind; or the were "hatched out" prize

then bear in mind the Baron ing himself over a flowing strops, and treat the statement

Just a Word in Passing.

Breeders and fanciers, and have "chicken on the brain. to visit the poultry show he callities, and there study the pure bloods over the mongrels at the differences, which are cause one to either discard the commence "breeding up" by blood mated up to your best special influences the show opportunity for you to meet in social way, thus strengthening between kindred spirits engaged

Attend the shows early and

Caught on the Wing.

Are your birds ready for the Fancy houses are no essential quarters, well ventilated with "do the business" in this class

Sufficient interest has arisen that the big classes at the local, English and Mediterranean. Ask your commission man an even lot of fowl rather than sizes and colors. It may indeed, and thoroughbred at the

The time for making entries







# Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

CONDUCTED BY J. W. JEFFREY, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

## FIELD NOTES.

### S. P. Refrigerators.

UNDER date of November 24, the freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, gave out the following information: "The Harriman lines have ordered 6000 refrigerator cars, of which 600 are to be delivered on December 1, and the balance at the rate of 1200 a month, beginning January 1, which the lines propose to operate under their own management. "These cars are to be much larger than those now in use. The outside length is 41 feet 10 inches. The distance between the ice tanks is 34 feet 4 inches. The height of the cars will be 7 feet 6 inches with a width of 8 feet 4 inches. As compared with the cars now in use they will be 1 foot 10 inches longer and nearly 2 feet wider and have nearly 200 cubic feet more available space and contain one ton more ice. From this the fruit shippers are to understand that the Southern Pacific will have a sufficient supply to handle the next deciduous fruit crop."

### Assurance Doubly Sure.

WHEN your local "bugman" roasts you for your carelessness in delivering or receiving infected plants bear with him and obey his rules. Once the best authority we had declared in writing that the purple scale of Florida could not live in California. Could he recall that letter it would be conducive to his peace of mind, for he is still in contact with the scale question. I have the highest regard for this gentleman's opinions and his achievements are the cause of world-wide admiration and yet he wrote, "I think there is no cause for serious alarm about this scale, for it is handled with comparative ease, and the fact that it has not established itself in California is an argument against its accidental colonization in that State." Shades of the carelessness that have gone before! Look back at the conditions now. Had it not been better to have possessed a few careful bugmen when this awful scale first began to spread its purple hue over our fine groves? Answer, the next time you are inclined to kick against strict quarantine regulations intended to keep out other pests.

### New Wheats.

A CORRESPONDENT at San Juan Capistrano asks for the address of a seller of new wheats and oats recently introduced by the Department of Agriculture. If any one can supply this information I would be pleased to advise the inquirer. If he will write to the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington city perhaps he could be informed. It would be advisable for California wheat growers to plant the Durum wheat. Our 500,000 acres of semi-arid are grown to this new variety annually. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, the Dakotas and Minnesota are now growing probably 20,000,000 bushels of Durum. In October, 1905, about 6,000,000 bushels were exported to Europe. It cost the government about \$10,000 to discover and introduce this drought-resistant variety, and the annual crop is worth now about \$10,000,000. I do not think our local seedsmen carry these new grains in stock.

### Problems Irrigational.

FOR those people to be on the ground, who believe Southern California a dry territory, would be to see that in some sections it is rather a State of too much water. The Imperial Valley is one of the localities which is receiving more water than is necessary for the development of the country. In every new irrigational enterprise new problems arise that have to be worked out through experience, with seldom precedent from which to avoid serious mistakes. In one place it is a question of engineering, in another of the proper application of the water to the soil and in another of seepage. We may rest assured that enough force will be brought to bear upon the Lower Colorado to confine it in time to its own channel. The problems relating to the actual use of water upon the soil are being advanced slowly but surely toward solution. They are intricate, but touching so closely the welfare of all irrigators that in the multitude of experiments and in the wealth of past experience we may look for their mastery with assurance. But there is one question, that of seepage, which may be the most troublesome of all, and which in each case must be worked out without much data for guidance.

John S. Dore of Fresno, stated at the late fruit growers' convention that 20,000 acres in one district, heretofore producing the finest raisins in the State, had become practically valueless through the rising of the ground waters from irrigation and canal seepage. Mr. Dore spoke nearly an hour upon this great calamity and seemed greatly affected while telling of the insidious rise of the alkali, brought to the surface by the ground waters. The only way to reclaim the once fertile vineyards is to establish a comprehensive drainage system, the cost of which would be so heavy that the land owners could not build the system alone. The government has made a careful survey of this district and drawn drainage plans that would no doubt redeem the land if they could be carried out.

It is a strange fact that the irrigation waters are only the occasion of the drainage from alkali, and not the cause of its presence in the soil. With the advent of the irrigation ditch these lands became the pro-

ducers of immense crops. Then began a gradual change for the worse. The spots of alkali upon the surface naturally began to increase their area outward, soon merging into neighboring spots and finally affecting large areas of the land. The waters of the rivers were analyzed and found practically free from salts and then it became evident that the alkali existed in the subsoil, and was brought to the surface by the evaporation of the water used in raising the crops and from canal seepage. A chemical examination of these soils shows them to contain abundance of material for plant growth and but a limited supply of poisonous salts. Hence a good system of drainage would soon carry away the surplus of alkali and restore these lands to their original fertility.

### Value of Common Fertilizers.

IN a lot of accumulated correspondence upon my desk I have been a letter from W. H. B. Girard street, regarding the value of straw compared with stable manure. The writer gives the following values of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash per ton: Wheat straw, \$2.33; barley straw, \$4.13; mixed stable manure, \$2.25. He says: "An article in the Magazine section stated that rotted straw has little fertilizing value as compared with manure. Really, what is the difference? The animal eats the stuff to live, hence must take from it a good portion of the elements which otherwise would make plant food. Don't you think your article will tend to confirm ranchers in their lazy practice of burning straw? Some people overestimate the fertilizing value of manure; it is mainly valuable for its loosening effects on the soil, and to form humus, same as straw. I read recently that forty-four pounds of pear leaves were worth 100 pounds of manure."

Before examining Mr. B.'s propositions I wish to state a negative, namely, that the nitrogen actually utilized by crops grown on land fertilized with green manure is often 50 per cent. of the nitrogen thus introduced; crops grown upon land fertilized with dry vegetable growth (manure, straw, etc.) utilizes only about 25 per cent. of the nitrogen thus introduced. Green manuring is then far more valuable than "dry" manuring. In that the latter from some cause, either allows double the amount of nitrogen to escape or releases it in such a form that it does not become available as plant food. Green manure is not only physically better for the land, but its elements can be utilized with ease and without serious loss by plowing under as it stands—the losses being serious in every way by the farmers' manipulation of his stable manure.

Mr. B.'s table of values, while official, cannot be relied upon practically. It may be the official who prepared the table used wheat and barley hay. In that case none of the plant food had been lost in the grain yield, as it would have been lost in straw. But we need not take advantage of any supposition to show that the value of stable manure properly handled is far superior to that of straw. A long series of experiments show that full 50 per cent. of the value of barn yard manure is lost through improper handling. This would make the average value of manure, properly composted, \$4.50 per ton. This loss to manure in handling is one reason why people overestimate its value—at least its original value. As to leaves and foliage generally the value as a fertilizer depends upon their condition when dropped by the plants. They have usually become depleted of their most valuable elements long before rotting begins. In all these questions as to the value of different fertilizers there are so many circumstances to consider that tables are not conclusive nor analyses convincing. Another point as to the use of straw by our fruit growers. It is but the impoverishment of one section for the enrichment of another. Not so with green manures. Their soil exhaustion is made good on the spot.

### Dairy Cows.

THE average cow is now paying her way. Treating her as a general-purpose cow will not remove the trouble while dairying is the chief feature in the stock management; because her failure in butter is a sacrifice that will more than wipe out any profit there may be in finally feeding her for beef. The beef of the country is now made with the greatest profit by a specialist cow. Only a small and greatly inferior share is made by any other cow. Milk for sale in bulk is, in small part, made with the most economy by a specialist cow; but the mass of it is made with less profit by the mongrel cow. A very small share of the butter of the country is made with the greatest profit by a specialist cow; but the great mass of it is made with less economy by the mongrel cow. The mongrel cow even in the rare instances when fairly good at the three requisites, is never the most economical.—[Farming.]

### Farmers' Taxation.

THE farmers of California pay a tax equal to a 10 per cent. net income tax, the manufacturers equal to a 2 per cent. net income tax. Taking 1 per cent. of the capital as a fair tax, the State banks pay 65 per cent. of their share; the savings banks 102 per cent.; the national banks only 20 per cent.; railroads, 65; street railroads, 60%; express companies, 14; telephone companies, 52; telegraph companies, 33; light, heat and power companies, 58, and farmers 114. In other words, the only interests in this State which pay their share are the farmers and the savings banks, both of which

ought, if anybody, to be favored. Both of these pay considerably above the 1 per cent. normal, while the public service corporations of the State pay from 10 to 65 per cent. of their share. Or, on a gross income basis, the tax runs from .514 per cent., from the express companies, to 6.14 per cent. from the farmers. The farmer is taxed twice as heavily, in proportion, as any corporation, and over thirteen times as heavily as some corporations. And this inequality, in the case of the railroads, is made still greater by the fact that land is valued on the basis of its actual value, and railroad property on the basis of its cost. Personal property pays almost nothing, and "business," in the sense of merchandising, only a small part of its share of the expenses of the State.—[Fresno Republican.]

### The Wild Cattle.

ONE of the wonders of the live stock creation is the wild cattle of England held in the private preserves of three or four gentlemen. These cattle having been separated for several centuries and on account of the prejudice existing among their owners have not been allowed to mix so they have become as different as some of the domestic breeds. They are all alike in beauty of form, having short legs, straight backs, horns of fine texture, thin skin, acute sense of smell and all have a peculiar cry more like that of a wild beast than the bawl of ordinary cattle. The Chillingham cattle, however, differ from others in having a name on their neck and shoulders. They are also more wild. They take advantage of the irregularities of the ground and glide along on the opposite side of the hills when the visitors approach, so that one has to proceed with the most caution in order to see them at all. The herd is led by a king bull who acquires his rank by his prowess. He maintains this right for two or three years, while his strength and vigor lasts when he is like a younger and more energetic rival defeats him and takes his place, unless both are killed in the struggle. The Chatterley cattle are not so wild as those of Chillingham, but this is probably due to the fact that a public road runs along one side of that park and they have become accustomed to seeing passers-by. The Chatterley cattle have black ears, black muzzles, black hair around their hoofs and eyes and the tips of the horns are black. The Chillingham cattle have white markings, but their ears and muzzles are red. The cattle of Somerford Park have no name, but have only half on their neck and shoulders. They are a distinguished polled herd, but have all the peculiar features of the Chillingham and Chatterley herds. They are the example of a tame variety of originally wild cattle. History and tradition agree in showing that the huge gigantic Urus—Bos primigenius—though now extinct, was probably the progenitor of the wild white breeds of England. There are at least three records in which two of the enormous skulls of the Urus were found locked together by the horns, showing that they fought until they destroyed each other. In Hungary the forces of nature have not yet turned out of their course by action of man, so the cattle there are large and shaggy and have horns three to five feet long.—[Field and Farm.]

### Alfalfa in Texas.

MY land is situated in the Rio Grande Valley, 10 miles north of El Paso, Tex., and is irrigated by the Rio Grande. The reason I cannot shift to rotate crops is that there is good money in alfalfa that country. It takes about two years to get a stand, and to plow up and put in other crops is expensive and results from other crops do not exceed alfalfa, in value, besides the cost of the soil. In March alfalfa brought \$16 per ton at El Paso, in December, \$14.50 with freight rate of \$1.50. From my experience this year it will cost not more than \$4 per ton to produce and put it on the land. It includes all expenses, labor, irrigating ditch, etc. Water is free. El Paso alone consumes much more alfalfa than is raised in this section; consequently prices always obtain in winter after the Mexican crop of their crops. I cut my first crop of alfalfa in middle of May, and put up the third crop in June with at least one more in sight. Have not been able to tell exact tonnage yet. It will run about 100 per acre each cutting. I have about 100 acres of alfalfa. The field is old, however, and needs attention—alfalfa is inclined to bunch, leaving bare for two or three feet around the bunch. A good harrow will cut the root crowns and cause the alfalfa to thicken. Mexican labor costs 75 cents per day, but good work can be obtained. They feed themselves, but never look ahead nor care for their future. If winter kills their alfalfa it is not renewed, but there is enough left to buy a few beans for their use. They are so improvident that they will sell alfalfa for \$7 or \$8 a ton in summer and pay \$15 a ton in winter—or at the rate of \$15 a ton for seed to carry their stock. I bought sweep rakes, hay forks and modern machinery this spring and it took the rest of the entire first cutting to accustom horses and men to the tools so new to them. At first I could not get the horses within gun shot of the stacker. I used windrows with common rake and then used the harrow. This is more expensive, but the hot sun bleached the hay in the swath, spoiling the grade. Number one alfalfa is green in general color, with the beautiful blossoms and leaves still on.—[L. E. G., in Farming.]

### The Mistletoe Boy.

THE HOSE who live below the surface of the earth, never seen this strange as this growth importance as a holiday decoration lived in the mistletoe member the beauty to the black gum tree for the adornment grows abundantly especially in damp places upon evergreen trees in bunches of this plant in diameter. The flowers are greenish yellow, the fruit is green color, with a sticky pulp. It is made—a substance where the birds may not escape after the fruit. A strange feature is entirely upon the bird very fond of the seeds to germinate.

The mistletoe has worship of the ancients. The Druids were the Britons. They were interpreters of mystical matters of the present for the knowledge of they acquired to fit. Druid priests were it seems that they young Britons who of the instruction. They were entitled to office, so that they have the days before Julius the years of Roman eventually for the in country.

The name Druid is Oak. The Oak represents God and the mistletoe bolical of the dependence was that they esteem and with it the tree were an oak, and when the mistletoe was found naturally made an other reason for this the mistletoe was de was thought that no d power, if it were cut at the time of a special. Druids the mistletoe ways cut from the golden hook and drop held by another priest cloth as well as the robe of the purest white ceremony.

The notion that a mistletoe bough can be whoever wishes to tal Norse legend concerning days when they were places, and to have the man belongs.

Balder was the sun. Now Balder was hated way to harm Balder be from fire, air, earth and tect him. Then the which springs from the earth, air, fire or water, wood of the mistletoe w test. This god in his d struck Balder and killed.

The other gods, who earnestly for the restor was granted; and to be harmed by the plant w air, earth or water, the keeping of the Goddess under it received a kiss the emblem of love and see how after the intro emblem became associate and good-will, for it is hearts of any people a and associated with the no matter how crude the higher way of thinking.

One of the prettiest founded on the mistletoe The mistletoe hung in the The holly branch shows And the Baron's retainers And keeping their Christ The Baron beheld with His beautiful child, young While she with her bright The star of the goodly to



## Products.

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## Gardening in California—Flower and Vegetable.

## The Mistletoe Bough.

HOSE who have shared the novelty of a visit to the mesquite "forests" of the Colorado delta down below the sea in the Imperial Valley have noticed the masses of parasitic plants growing thereon. I have never seen this parasite described botanically, for strange as this growth may be, it does not seem of such importance as some of these plants that are used for holiday decorations. Many readers of The Times have lived in the mistletoe belt of the Middle West, and remember the beautiful tufts of leaf and berry attached to the black gum and sycamore and now sold by the ton for the adornment of dining-room and hall. It grows abundantly upon the live oaks of the South, especially in damp situations and is not averse to living upon evergreen trees of other species. I have seen bunches of this plant upon the black gum at least four feet in diameter. Its botanical name is *Phoradendron flavescens*. The flowers are inconspicuous, of a yellowish green color, producing small white fruits filled with a sticky pulp. It is this substance from which bird lime is made—a substance which is spread upon limbs where the birds may alight and from which they cannot escape after their feet become glued to the limb. A strange feature is that the mistletoe depends almost entirely upon the birds for propagation. The birds are very fond of the berries and in eating them leave the seeds to germinate in the bark of the trees.

The mistletoe has a peculiar place in the religious worship of the ancient Druids, says the Gentlewoman. The Druids were the priestly class among the early Britons. They were the guardians of religion and the interpreters of mysteries; they were also consulted in matters of the preservation and restoration of health, for the knowledge of medicine was part of the learning they acquired to fit them for their sacred office. The Druid priests were highly venerated by all classes and it seems that they were the special teachers of the young Britons who followed them about for the sake of the instruction which they could impart to them. They were entitled to high privileges because of their office, so that they were a large and influential class in the days before Julius Caesar invaded Britain and by the years of Roman occupation of the island made way eventually for the introduction of Christianity into the country.

The name Druid is from the Greek word signifying an Oak. The Oak represented to the Druids one Supreme God and the mistletoe when growing upon it was symbolical of the dependence of man upon Him. Thus it was that they esteemed the mistletoe above all things, and with it the tree upon which it grew, if that tree were an oak, and when on the rare occasions on which the mistletoe was found growing upon the oak it was naturally made an object of special veneration. Another reason for this veneration lay in the fact that the mistletoe was deemed a medical cure-all, and it was thought that no disease could withstand its healing power, if it were cut from the sacred groves by a priest at the time of a special sacrifice. In the language of the Druids the mistletoe was called all heal. It was always cut from the branch upon which it grew with a golden hook and dropped by the priest upon a cloth held by another priest of the same order. Both the cloth as well as the robes of the priests must always be of the purest white upon the occasion of such a ceremony.

The notion that a maiden caught then under a mistletoe bough can be kissed without her permission, by whoever wishes to take the privilege, comes from a Norse legend concerning their own gods in the far-away days when they were supposed to dwell in their sacred places, and to have the same loves and passions as human beings.

Balder was the sun god of the early Scandinavians. Now Balder was hated by Loki, but he could find no way to harm Balder because "everything that springs from fire, air, earth and water" had been sworn to protect him. Then the wicked spirit thought of mistletoe, which springs from the branch of the tree and not from earth, air, fire or water, so he made an arrow of the wood of the mistletoe which he gave to a blind god to test. This god in his darkness shot the arrow and it struck Balder and killed him.

The other gods, who loved Balder dearly, prayed so earnestly for the restoration of his life that the favor was granted; and to keep him safe from being again harmed by the plant which springs from neither fire, air, earth or water, the mistletoe was given into the keeping of the Goddess of Love. Every one who passed under it received a kiss to show that the branch was the emblem of love and not of death. It is easy to see how after the introduction of Christianity such an emblem became associated with the new season of love and good-will, for it is impossible to root out of the hearts of any people a tradition that is dear to them and associated with their earlier spiritual conceptions, no matter how crude these may be to what seems a higher way of thinking.

One of the prettiest of the old English ballads is founded on the mistletoe legend. Here is the ballad: The mistletoe hung in the castle hall, The holly branch shone on the old oak wall; And the Baron's retainers were blithe and gay, And keeping their Christmas holy day; The Baron beheld with a father's pride, His beautiful child, young Lovell's bride; While she with her bright eyes seemed to be, The star of the goodly company.

"I'm weary of dancing now," she cried; Here, tarry a moment—I'll hide, I'll hide; Lovell, be sure thou'rt the first to trace The clue to my secret lurking place." Away she ran, and her friends began Each tower to search, and each nook to scan; And young Lovell cried, "Oh! where dost thou hide, I'm lonesome without thee, my own dear bride."

They sought her that night! and they sought her next day! And they sought her in vain, when a week passed away! In the highest—the lowest—the loneliest spot Young Lovell sought wildly—but found her not And years flew by, and their grief at last Was told as a sorrowful tale long past; And when Lovell appeared the children cried, "See, the old man weeps for his fairy bride."

At length an oak chest that had long lain hid Was found in the castle—they raised the lid— And a skeleton form lay mouldering there, In the bridal wreath of the lady fair! Oh! sad was her fate! In sportive jest She hid from her lord in the old oak chest— It closed with a spring! and her bridal bloom Lay withering there in a living tomb.

## Nature's Great Garden.

IT should certainly please the most ardent advocate of State's rights that the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa big tree grove grants are in the hands of the United States government, and that next year the first adequate appropriation ever made for the protection and administration of these wonders will be provided by Congress. The Yosemite Valley grant, consists of fifty-six square miles in the headwaters of the Merced River, and the Big Tree grant contains 2560 acres, in which are the largest and oldest of living things. These grants were made by Congress to the State of California in the year 1864, and were held by the State for forty-two years. During this time California has spent \$495,622 for the maintenance of the resorts, and over \$60,000 to pay for private claims within their boundaries. One year ago last March, Gov. Pardee approved an act receding and regranting this territory to the United States, and this act was accepted by joint resolution of the House and Senate on the 9th day of last June.

Sixteen years ago Congress passed an act setting aside 1000 square miles in the headwaters of the Merced River for a national park. This territory entirely surrounded the lands which have just been receded to the United States government by the State. For the last few years this tract, owned by the State and lying within the national park has been the cause of some friction between the State and national authorities. Especially was this so during a fire that broke out in the State grant, the Yosemite Valley, last year. The captain commanding the soldiers in charge of the park refused to trespass, as he thought, upon the State's land to put out the fire, and in consequence, a great area of land was burned over before the conflicting authorities began to work together to extinguish the flames. It is a source of congratulation that in the future there will be no conflict of jurisdiction here, as the government will have full authority all over the region and will no doubt provide the \$200,000 annually required to keep this great gorge in order. Instead of depending upon the State with her little appropriation to patrol the Yosemite grant. Two years ago, November 9, 1904, The Times took strong editorial grounds in favor of the change to governmental supervision, stating: "The only arguments that have been presented opposing the transfer are along the lines of State pride. When this is analyzed, however, it does not appear justifiable. The park must necessarily remain forever in California, and the retention of the title by the State means merely the inadequate continuance of a struggle to meet the obligations demanded by the magnitude of the situation and the traveling public. Public opinion largely favors the transfer."

## Chili Peppers.

THERE are several varieties of chili peppers but only two are grown commercially in California. One of these, the bright red, called the Long Red, having pods from 6 to 10 inches long and pointed, is the best known; while the very dark cone-shaped chili, usually known as the Mexican chili, is not so commonly grown.

Chilis are most successfully grown on rich sandy loam which does not form a crust after water has been run over it; but it is not best to grow chilis more than two years in succession on even the best of soils without fertilizing or plowing in a cover crop. The chili roots are shallow feeders and draw heavily on the plant food near the surface.

Great care should be taken in selecting seed so as to have as few non-producing plants as possible, as well as to have the most profitable plants. The seed should be taken from that part of the field producing the best and earliest ripening plants.

The best location for seed beds is on sandy ground, as this warms earlier in the spring and there is less liability of "damping-off" of the plants if there should be an excess of moisture. The seed may be sown in the last week in February in beds that can be protected from frost, as the chili plant is very sensitive to cold. Seed enough may be put on so as to have about four seeds to the square inch. Rake in lightly and then

cover with about one-quarter of an inch of damp sand which should be kept damp until the plants are well up. After this it is best to put on water enough to keep the plants in a thrifty condition until they are about two and a half inches high, when they may be transplanted to the field.

If "damping-off" should begin to show in the seed bed, all the infected plants, as well as those within an inch of them should be carefully taken out with a trowel and thrown away. It is best to select a new location for the seed bed each year.

Plow the ground deeply where the chilis are to be planted, and harrow down well. Then have a common sled marker, which will mark three and one-half feet apart. Plant three feet apart in the rows, making the earth firm around the young plants. If the ground is not thoroughly wet it is best to irrigate before the planting. Planting should be done as soon as danger from frost is past.

The cultivation should be with a view to making a ridge of earth, having the chili plants in the center. This makes a convenient furrow for irrigating and keeps the water from standing around the plants, as standing water is injurious to them.

Chilis, being shallow-rooted, require water at frequent intervals after they begin to bloom, and it is often necessary to run a small stream down the rows every ten days. Some kind of cultivating should be done after each irrigation until the plants are too large to allow the cultivator to pass between the rows. Chilis grow best when there are clear warm days and warm nights.—[J. B. Neff, in California Cultivator.

## Shrubs Under Trees.

IN New Gardens no bare places are seen under trees which is often a disfigurement in other gardens. The soil has been dug up and planted with various shrubs that grow luxuriantly quite up to the stems, where the dense shade prevents the grass from growing. The plants mainly employed are ivies of various sorts, *Polygonum rhododendron*, *Euonymus* (green and variegated.) The *Euonymus* is low-growing, but the others are taller, running up to two feet in some cases, but they do not look any the worse for that. The big trees on the banks of the lake have all been planted under, and the result is highly pleasing.—[Manchester Guardian.

## Holly for Ornamentation.

THERE are many varieties of the holly that are suitable for cultivation and can be made with admirable effect to form part of the shrubbery or be used as specimens about a place. The native American holly (*Ilex opaca*) is successful up to 40 degrees, north making, however, in the more northerly latitudes a smaller tree than in the South. In Maine it will grow in sheltered places as high as ten feet; in Southern New York and New Jersey it may attain a height of twenty feet.

In some respects our native holly is not so attractive as its English cousin (*Ilex Aquifolium*), the latter having fuller berry clusters and somewhat more brilliant foliage, with sharper spines than the American holly. This variety may be grown in this country, but is more tender than the first. Still, it will stand a surprising amount of cold, and in a favorable location makes a tree of forty feet in height.

Both the hollies mentioned bear berries of the familiar and brilliant red, but there are varieties of holly whose blossoms are black and even occasionally yellow. The varieties with black berries are frequently seen in cultivation, but the yellow ones are little known in this way. The native shrub known as Inkberry is an *Ilex*, or holly. The foliage is larger and more open than boxwood, but it forms itself into a symmetrical head not unlike old boxwood, and would make a hardy and quicker growing substitute for this plant, being one of the few broad-leaved evergreens that stand full sunshine in a northern climate.

Just as we are accustomed to thinking of the holly as bearing only red berries, we in our minds place it with the evergreens. Yet there are numbers of the deciduous species, mostly shrubs, some of them occasionally cultivated. One of these that might be used in extensive shrubberies more frequently with good effect is the winterberry, or black alder (*Ilex verticillata*.) It forms a tall, branching shrub, somewhat coarse but very attractive on the whole, its scarlet berries clustered along the length of the clean, gray branches, adding a gleam of brightness to the winter landscape. The fruit stays long on the branches, as the birds do not favor them, and they may be seen, still bright, well on toward the spring. The shrub is perfectly hardy and unusually ornamental. It will do well from Northern Maine to Florida and so on westward.

Among the other hollies that are worth cultivating is a Japanese variety (*Ilex crenata*) bearing quantities of inky black berries. It is being used as a substitute for box, and, though it is fairly hardy, doing well in any but a very wet soil. It makes a fine hedge and is also suitable for specimen plants. Uncolored, it has a sprightly, varied outline, somewhat freer than box. It has the advantage of the older and more familiar plant of being a much quicker grower, so that those who plant it may expect to see some effect from their work themselves, and not leave all the enjoyment to posterity.—[Gentlewoman.



CONDUCTED BY HARRY BROOK OF THE TIMES STAFF

The condition of the Hindu exception, a lament which make her fate a legend in childhood, assigned to shave her head and ordinary clothing of her life a distinctive filiation. She is allowed forty-four hours, and even to observe a strict fast, once been decreed, however of Hindooism that if now on these fast days offense should be com-



[December 30, 1906.]

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...at 3 p.m. Closed from 3 p.m. Friday to Sunday.

...Corner 2nd and Hill Sts., Los Angeles.

**UROPATH AND HERALD OF HEALTH**

...to everything that is true in Nature. ...development of health and perfection of the body. ...a three-month trial subscription. Our price ...Cure, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.00. "Baby's ...to Nature, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.00. "The ..."Mitt's Natural Methods of Healing," in 2 ...Instructions, cloth, \$1.00. "The Abuse of the ..."Fruit and Nut Diet," in 2 ...D. D. 7124 E. 5th St., NEW YORK CITY.

## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 28TH PAGE.)

Brother Warman calls it. The editor strongly recommends all readers of the "Care of the Body," who do not already take it, to send for a copy of the July number of the "World's Work." They will thus not only get a valuable article on hygiene, that is worth far more than the price of 25 cents, but will also have a chance to become acquainted with one of the best magazines in the country. It has nothing of the "yaller" in it, and is mechanically beautiful, like all the publications of the well-known firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

In the World's Work for August appeared another article, by the same author, entitled "The Secret of Good Health." Following is an extract:

"There are different ways of looking at disease. The simplest way, the most primitive way, is to look at it merely as something to be cured. This explains the power of the medicine man, the miracle worker. To cure disease is what we constantly ask of a physician today. But after all, this is mere repair work: it is like patching up a leaky boiler. It is necessary, no one doubts that; but from the most advanced point of view, this place is restricted. It is no longer the all-important thing.

"A much larger work is that of prevention. In recent years we have begun to realize this. We try to provide such an environment for a man that disease cannot get him. We provide good ventilation, and we purify the drinking water, analyze the milk, work out problems of sanitation, kill off the germ-bearing mosquitoes. This is the distinctively modern attitude toward the disease. But there is another yet of looking at the matter. It has to do with the vitality of a man; it is internal, not external. If the external conditions of a man's life are important, the internal conditions are more so. If a man is so full of vitality, of resisting power, that he looks off every onslaught of disease, he is better off than the man who keeps well only because he has built a blockade about himself and lives inside it.

"One can easily picture a town protected by every safeguard of sanitary science, furnished with germless food and distilled water, on every side completely shut off from danger. Yet that town might contain a most weak and puny set of people—people who lacked power, vigor and health, and were entirely unable to do hard work. They might have to be constantly fighting against breakdowns; they might have no capacity for enjoying life."

This is exactly in line with what the editor has been preaching in this department, week after week, since it was started. In his address, delivered before the Sunset Club, last year, and reproduced in these columns, the editor said: "I maintain that members of this noble profession should be ashamed to be known merely as cobblers of old shoes. They should rather seek to be thoroughly first-class shoemakers."

### Marriage in India.

IN the first number of the "Swastika," Dr. Melvor-Tyndall's new Denver magazine, to which reference was made in this department last week, Baba Bharati has an article on "The Science of Marriage." In the course of it he says: "Marriage in India is regarded as the union of souls." The writer further declares that in this country, "the whole soul union has become a farce, or worse than that, a joke."

The editor is not prepared to defend the modern civilized marriage against Baba Bharati, or any one else. It is, unfortunately, too much as he says. When it comes, however to a comparison with oriental customs, and to a description of marriages in India as "the union of souls," why then—it is to laugh.

How about child marriages in India, a gross evil that many worthy women in Christian lands have been trying to remedy for many years? Nor is this child marriage confined to the lower classes. On the contrary, child marriage, in its worst forms, is associated with the higher castes, among whom, also, the restrictions of intermarriage with other castes are inexorable. In 1891, out of a million married women, 11,000 had been married at or before the age of four years, and 180,000 between the ages of five and nine.

The physical sufferings induced by early marriage form a shocking indictment against the cruel custom, as the abundant evidence of expert medical testimony shows. The discussion of the sacred books as to the marriageable age are not fit for quotation.

Child widowhood is the natural result of child marriage. Remarriage is forbidden, according to the social and religious standards of India. The widow is regarded as still bound to do reverence, even to a dead husband, and his dominion is considered as lasting during her life; even though he has ceased to live. This idea of enslavement was carried to such an extreme that the widow was until recently bound to self-destruction, by burning alive, at the death of her husband, in order that she might continue to be his wife, and engage in his service in the life beyond.

The condition of the Hindoo widow is, almost without exception, a lamentable one. The chief features which make her fate a hard one, especially if she is widowed in childhood, are that she is immediately obliged to shave her head, is deprived forcibly of her jewelry and ordinary clothing, and made to wear for the rest of her life a distinctive garb, which is a badge of humiliation. She is allowed to eat only once in the twenty-four hours, and every two weeks is required to observe a strict fast, omitting even the one meal. It has been decreed, however, by the highest religious court of Hindoos that if, acting on medical advice, the widow on these fast days should drink a little water, the offense should be condoned! Her person is forever

held in contempt, and even her touch may be considered pollution. Her widowhood is regarded as an affliction brought upon her in punishment for heinous sin, in a previous state of existence. If it come upon her in childhood, she must grow to years of maturity with the painful consciousness of her isolation and unhappy ostracism shadowing the early years of her life. She is forever an object of suspicion, and is looked upon as capable of all evil. She is the victim of special temptations, and is often driven to a life of shame through sheer self-loathing and despair.

The condition of the woman whose husband lives is also pitiful. She is regarded and treated as a menial, who must stand while her lord and master eats, and take what he chooses to leave. Is this, perhaps, Baba Bharati's idea of "union of souls?"

Polygamy is another form of "soul union" that is quite common in Hindostan. Information collected about ten years ago, from 426 villages, showed 520 polygamists, each having from three to 107 wives. A boy of 12 had two and a boy of 15 had four.

Then, again, there is infanticide, which was shockingly common in India until it was suppressed by the British government. Even now, it is believed to be not infrequently practiced. This has for ages been the chief and most characteristic crime of six-sevenths of the inhabitants of British India. The crime was formerly so universal that directly a female child was born it was killed by the women of the house, unless the father had given express orders beforehand that it should be reared, and such an order was rarely given. The father never saw the infant himself. He always pretended to be unconscious of the whole affair, and if any one ventured to ask him, the answer was "nothing." The event was always passed over in silence, and even when a girl's life was spared there was no rejoicing.

Let it be remembered that whatever modifications may have taken place of late years in these barbarous customs have not originated among the natives of India, but have been forced upon them by the British government, or by the pressure of civilized criticism.

No, indeed! Great as are the evils attending our modern system of marriage—evils that are largely due to the looseness with which marriages are undertaken—we have nothing to learn in regard to marriage—or morality—from Hindostan, or from any other oriental country. Silly women, and a few foolish men, will continue to fall down and worship anything that comes from the "Mysterious East," but those who retain their clearness of vision and balance of mind will refuse to take instruction from natives of a land where child marriage and polygamy and infanticide prevail, where woman is regarded as a slave, where religion sanctions the carving on temple walls of coarse obscenities, and permits its lazy priests to live upon the earnings of prostitutes attached to the temples.

The Indian race, like the races of Southern Europe, is on the down grade, and is therefore doomed. It must make way for the Man of the North. And he, in turn, as he ripens, and rots, must make way for some other more vigorous race—perhaps the Man from Mars?

### The Bug Superstition.

THE regular monthly wonderful "new cure" comes, this month, from Canada, a dispatch from Ottawa stating that a new cure for disease has been found. It seems that an English physician, who recently visited Canada, has reduced the trick of killing all "bugs" to an exact science. You only have to name your particular poison—or particular bug—and presto! there you are.

When will the medical fraternity begin to see the absurdity of this bacteriological superstition, so ably criticized by Prof. Rosenbach? When will they begin to realize the simple fact that germs are not the cause, but the effect of disease, and that therefore, in attempting to kill the germ, they are simply acting as foolishly as a man who tries to kill the maggots in a piece of meat, instead of trying to keep the meat from decaying.

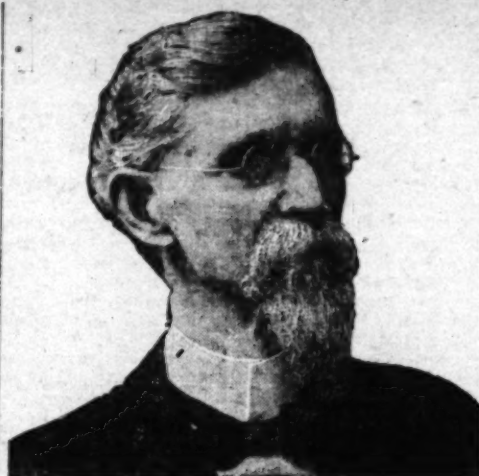
At present the doctors are surely "bughouse." However, there are some good features mixed with the bad in this superstition. It seems that the human race must be humbugged. A conscientious doctor is often forced to give something in the shape of peppermint water, or a sugar-coated bread pill, to accompany his hygienic advice. When the people are scared about bugs, it may induce them to give a little more attention to the care of the body. As Dr. Carr says, in Health: "If the mosquito causes malaria, and the bedbug scatters smallpox, and the cockroach brings typhoid fever, and the houseflies cause consumption, then, of course, we must drain malaria-breeding swamps, and clean up the bedrooms, and polish up dirty water pipes, and sinks, and damp walls, and screen the houses, and that is what will do us good, not the killing of the bug. It is not mosquitoes that cause malaria and yellow fever, but the filthy stagnant pools in which they breed."

However, the germ theory is likely to survive for some time to come, as it is a profitable one for the doctors. As another writer in Health says: "To make the subject of hygiene so abstruse and difficult that people can do nothing for themselves appears to be the aim of the whole germ theory. Take away from the people their ability to take care of themselves, then the doctors have secured a sinecure, a sure and easy income."

### Hygienic Board.

A COUPLE of weeks ago the editor referred to a young woman who was looking for hygienic board, in a family. She was advised to advertise. Knowing that he would otherwise be overwhelmed with inquiries, the editor was careful to state that he could not give the address of the young woman. A standing notice to the effect that the addresses of correspondents are not

(CONTINUED ON 29TH PAGE.)



Geo. C. Pitzer, M.D.

## Drugless Healing

By Psychic Methods

We CURE PEOPLE HERE suffering from all kinds of diseases and correct bad habits in young and old, all by the scientific application of THERAPEUTIC SUGGESTION alone and without medicines. All acute and painful diseases promptly relieved; and chronic, lingering ailments that have defied the skill of all other methods, are successfully treated and radically cured, and no mistake, and when they cannot come for personal treatment we reach and cure them at their homes in any part of the world, all by purely Psychic Methods—MENTAL TELEPATHY. No matter what your ailment, how serious your case, where your residence may be, or what you may have done before, our TREATMENT by THERAPEUTIC SUGGESTION is different from all others, and it may be a certain cure for you, for our methods frequently succeed after all others have failed, and our Psychic Methods reach you anywhere.

We also conduct a School of Healing—"The St. Louis School of Suggestive Therapeutics," now doing business in Los Angeles, where we teach others to successfully apply our methods in healing the sick, correcting habits, and building character.

Booklets furnishing information about our School of Healing and terms for teaching, and fully explaining personal treatment by THERAPEUTIC SUGGESTION, and the Psychic Methods we employ, SENT FREE TO EVERYBODY. All afflicted people should read these Booklets. Send for them now. You will enjoy reading them. Address or call upon GEO. C. PITZER, M.D., 1242 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Rupture

After suffering from a bad double rupture for seven years, I was cured by The Fidelity Rupture Cure, and have not worn a truss for some months. I most heartily recommend the treatment to any one who is a sufferer from rupture.

ALEXANDER MCKAY,

423½ South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Address or call on

## THE FIDELITY RUPTURE CURE

4154 S. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal.



1. Dislocated toe or Bunion.
2. X-ray of same.
3. Toe-spring applied.

From Photos of Same Foot.

Is your foot like the above?

Then don't delay in getting

the Spring, which is a GUAR-

ANTEED and painless cure

for this deformity. Your

bunion will never get well of its own accord, and if neg-

lected the joint will become stiff from the bony substance

deposited from the constant irritation of the part. Con-

sultation free.

DR. SEATON, Foot Specialist.

408 Union Trust Bldg.,

Office Hours, 9 to 6.

Fourth and Spring.

## FACIAL BLEMISHES

PAINLESSLY REMOVED

BY SPECIALISTS OF TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. THE ONLY PLACE ON THE PACIFIC COAST HAVING THE GREAT SECRET OF THE ABSOLUTE PAINLESS METHOD, which enables us to remove wrinkles, scars, smallpox pittings and all blemishes from face and neck in one sitting. Hollow cheeks and necks filled without pain or detention indoors. Our work is renowned for its perfection; it has stood the test for twenty years among society and professional people. All work guaranteed.

## NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY

PROF. AND MADAME STEELE, Expert Chemists and Skin Specialists. Home Phone FERN. 323 & HOPE STREET.

## Loma Linda Sanitarium

An ideal institution, steam heated, well furnished for the care and comfort of its guests. The best of everything from our own garden, orchard dairy and poultry yards. Battle Creek methods of treatment. Prices moderate. Location near Redlands, on main line of Southern Pacific. Write for circulars, or call at city office and treatment rooms, 27 S. Hill street, Los Angeles, California. Address, LOMA LINDA SANITARIUM, Redlands California.

### "CONSTIPATION"

and other diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels cured by CAL-LAX TABLETS. Guaranteed purely vegetable. No griping. No habit. One month's treatment, dietary, etc., 25c; five for \$1. Prepaid.

CALIFORNIA LAXATIVE COMPANY, Anaheim, Cal. Box 1.



## Care of the Bod.

(CONTINUED FROM 27TH PAGE.)

kept—and consequently cannot be furnished—is carried at the head of the department. Yet, here bobs up serenely "Mrs. A." who writes: "Kindly mail me the name of the young lady who wants hygienic board." She also actually inclosed a clipping of the article, in which the editor said he could not furnish the name and address. All of which tends somewhat to confirm the editor in his opinion that a majority of these food reformers are a little—shall we say "obtuse?"

Again, a correspondent of the male complexion writes from Santa Monica, asking for the address of hygienic restaurants in Los Angeles. "Not on your life." One such restaurant advertises in these columns, every week, and the others can do so, if they please. This is not an advertising department.

### The Breath of Life.

A CIRCULAR received from a "New Thought" enterprise, in New York State, offering for sale a course of instruction in the development of "man's higher powers," contains the statement that "the wonderful Sol-on-on breathing, bequeathed to Raboam by the wisest man of all ages, is worth much more than the price charged." The editor will certainly not waste any breath—or type—in controverting this statement, even though he does not know just how much that price is.

There is a vast amount of superfluous stuff written about complicated and mysterious methods of breathing, oriental and otherwise. Some strongly advocate abdominal breathing, others—including the Mazdaznan school—as strongly denounce it, declaring that it tends to stimulate the baser passions. As the editor has said, if you practice a correct upright pose of the body, and do some regular physical work, especially walking at a good pace on uneven or hilly ground, or a game of tennis, or golf, or a little diversion at the woodpile, you will find that you breathe deeply, all right, all right. You won't be able to help it, if you try, and you won't need the advice of any mysterious oriental mummer, one of whom solemnly states that, by practice, the breath may be drawn through two little tubes in the spine!

### Care of the Teeth.

FOLLOWING is contributed to The Times:

A few minutes each day, a good tooth brush and a reliable dentifrice after a visit to a dentist are all the essentials. Use eucalyptus oil—a drop in a wineglass of water—or select a fragrant, refreshing tooth wash, powder or paste free from acid, gritty or injurious chemicals. The brush should be rather soft, never stiff, and should be applied with only moderate force. It is false economy to buy a cheap brush. The teeth should be brushed in a waving motion across them, a twisting motion from the gums toward the biting edge and every which way on the biting surfaces. Remember to brush the hidden surfaces as well as those shown when laughing, etc. Brush them at night and morning and, if possible, after each meal. By all means brush them at bedtime, for it is at night that the acids of the saliva get in their work on the teeth. Rinse the teeth and mouth well with an alkalin mouth wash after taking acids, and foods containing strong acids such as lemons.

It is an easy matter to test a liquid dentifrice for acid. Sprinkle a few drops on a piece of red litmus paper. If the litmus paper turns blue, it is free from acid (alkaline), otherwise it is acid and should not be used, as acids are the deadliest enemies of the teeth.

Teeth need exercise as well as other parts of the body. Therefore thorough mastication of the food not only exercises the teeth, but lessens the burdens of the stomach by properly mixing the saliva in the food, which is nature's first step in digestion. Use both sides of the mouth when eating, for then all of the teeth have the same amount of exercise.

The teeth are not pencil holders, nut crackers or thread cutters.

Tartar should be removed from the teeth, for it brings a whole train of evils in its wake. Make it a point to visit a dentist at least once a year, for:

Without good teeth there cannot be thorough mastication.

Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion.

Without perfect digestion there cannot be proper assimilation.

Without proper assimilation there cannot be nutrition.

Without nutrition there cannot be health.

Without health, what is life worth?

### "New Thought."

A NEW THOUGHT is, as the editor has said, like "Christian Science," a misnomer, for whatever in it is new is not true, and whatever in it is true is not new. To "keep a stiff upper lip," to look at the bright side of things, to be cheerful and optimistic—this, stripped of its absurd "affirmations," and explanations, and hysterics, is about all there is to New Thought. Some of the new thoughters also expect to live forever, which of course, is nonsense. Apart from this, however, New Thought, like Christian Science, does much more good than harm.

### Married Martyrs.

A FEW days ago a Connecticut bride killed her husband with a hatpin on the morning after their marriage.

If all the tragedies of the wedding night could be revealed, humanity would stand aghast. The lives of thousands of women are ruined by thoughtless, careless or ignorant husbands who know nothing of a woman's

physical, mental or moral nature, and who share the idea that the wedding ceremony covers any kind of a crime against womanhood. Again, there are those who are physically unsuited for their mates. Of such cases any physician with a wide practice could tell many pitiful tales.

To many women the wedding night marks the beginning of a repugnance toward and loathing of her husband that time cannot obliterate. Yet, if any attempt is made to put in print a warning against the excesses that too often mark the wedding night, or advice to those about to marry, the publisher of such a pamphlet or book is promptly arrested and imprisoned for circulating "obscene literature." What a cruel farce!

### "Absent Treatment."

WHATEVER may be thought in regard to the possibility of influencing the mind of another at a distance, it is, as the editor has said, the height of absurdity to suppose that one man, by "taking thought," can simultaneously influence thousands of people in all parts of the country, and influence them in different directions. Whenever good is accomplished by "absent treatment"—and that good is accomplished by this, as by other forms of suggestion, and by Christian Science, and by visiting a shrine, and by carrying a buckeye in the pocket, and by wearing an iron ring, the editor has frequently admitted—it is the result of auto-suggestion—and of a strong belief in the mind of the patient that he is being done good. The same explanation holds good in the case of answers to fervent prayer. They are various forms of auto-suggestion. Or, as some prefer to put it, the exercise of the human will—"desire force."

### Virtues of Saliva.

REFERRING to a recent suggestion of the editor in this department as to the healing properties of saliva, a correspondent writes:

"I was stung by a bee on the wrist (and other places) while picking grapes in San Antonio Cañon near Ontario, and intuitively applied saliva, with the result that there was no swelling or other inconvenience; while others in the party being stung performed all kinds of gymnastics until I informed them of my simple remedy. It worked like a charm on them too. Dogs are not the only animals that nature tells what to do in emergency cases."

### Climate and Consumption.

AT the head of a big advertisement of some kind of a "consumption cure" is printed. Climate never cures tuberculosis.

As far as the idea that any particular brand of climate—or any particular brand of drug, or vapor, or electricity, or any other treatment—will cure consumption—this is true. It is not climate, but fresh air, all the time, night and day, that cures consumption. This, in connection with plain non-stimulating food and gentle exercise, increasing according to the patient's strength, is and always will be the only possible cure, for it is nature's cure, and nature never errs. Anything taken in addition to this, in the shape of extra stuffing, or inhalations, or electricity, or drugs, is either useless or harmful.

It is unnecessary for the editor to suggest to the intelligent reader of this department why such a theory is not ever likely to become popular with the great mass of the medical profession.

### Heredity.

IN a recent discourse before 900 teachers of Los Angeles, E. C. Moore, Superintendent of City Schools, denounced one idea of heredity current in his profession. He said:

"As a matter of fact, a child cannot be born a drunkard, he cannot be born insane, he cannot be born a consumptive. Tendencies only can be inherited from afflicted parents, and these not inevitably."

"Some of the greatest scientists say so, and I am sure of it."

Dr. Moore is undoubtedly correct. People inherit a tendency to disease, not the disease itself. Did they inherit the disease itself, the human race would have been wiped off the earth many thousands of years ago. At the same time, it is wise for a person to be specially on guard, when he knows that his parents or their parents have died of a disease—he has to be specially watchful, that he does not commit errors in living that will involve the same punishment.

There are some people who go so far as to deny the influence of heredity altogether. They might as well deny that a tree or a plant brings forth seed according to its kind. Not only physical, but mental traits are constantly inherited. How often do we note a little mannerism in a person that was possessed by one of the parents, even though the child may have never seen that parent.

Here, again, in this question of heredity, is where it is necessary to avoid falling into extremes.

### Food Values and Cost of Living.

A REPORT of the National Bureau of Labor as to wages of labor in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries during 1905, in comparison with the ten preceding years, is said to negative the notion, quite generally entertained, that cost of living—so far at least as food is concerned—has increased more rapidly than wages.

This may be true in the case of mechanical workers, whose wages are raised from time to time, but it is not true in the case of those who work for fixed salaries. If, for instance, a man earning a fixed salary of \$100 a month in 1896, now finds that, in 1906, the cost of the necessities of life has increased 40 per cent, during that

period, then it is obvious that to all intents and purposes his income has decreased by 40 per cent.

It is these people, who earn fixed wages, and who support families, who are specially interested in the question of food values. If they learn that for 30 cents they can buy food that will keep them and their families in better health than food for which they have been paying a dollar, it is manifestly a subject of the highest importance to them. To specify more exactly, the cost of one pound of protein, in the shape of corn, is 5¢ cents, while the cost of one pound of protein, in the shape of lean beef, is \$1. Of course you don't need to have to live entirely on corn, or on lean beef, but this little example gives a general idea of the vast amount of money that is wasted on extravagantly expensive food products.

(CONTINUED ON 28TH PAGE.)

## UNIQUE OFFER TO SOCIETY WOMEN



The services of a lady expert in tea-making have been secured for the month of January. During that month the tea expert will be at the disposal of ladies giving social entertainments in Los Angeles on the afternoons of every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Services absolutely free. Only one engagement booked each day.

Ladies will please communicate by letter, giving date and nature of entertainment, to  
**J. H. WOOD, Wholesale Tea Importer**  
411 Thorpe Building, Los Angeles.

Write for illustrated booklet, "The Story of Sangalla Tea."

## Naturopathic Institute and College of California

(Incorporated.)  
554-560 S. Hope St.  
The fourth session of this College opens Monday, January 21, 1907. The following branches are taught: Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Chemistry, Botany, Osteopathy, Chiro-Practic, Massage, Hydropathy, Electricity, etc. The Naturopathic Physician is the Physician of the future. Classes for Nurses to study Massage and Hydropathy. Also special classes for Physicians of all schools to make themselves acquainted with Natural Remedies.

DR. CARL SCHULTZ, Pres.  
556, 558, 560 S. Hope St.

## CANCER CURED

From L. A. Times, Sept. 23, 1906: "The editor has the names and addresses of 163 people cured of cancer by Mr. Dow. It needs from a few days to a few weeks to effect a cure."

Without an operation.  
John McCarty of Pasadena, Cal., cured of cancer of the face after three operations, X-Ray and plaster had failed. Why not you?

**DOW CANCER REMEDY CO.**  
508 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Dr. Hansberger, M.D.

## MISSION ROCKERS

Like cut made of solid oak weathered finished. Will be sold at the remarkable low price of

**\$4.90**

Better get one tomorrow while they last

**MURRY MISSION FURNITURE CO.**

"Makers of Mission Furniture"

622 S. Spring St.  
Home 3046

## Special Inducement

to our patrons during the post-Xmas lull: Save now by getting jewelry and gems here the next few days. Buy at the right time now; and at the right place—that's here.

**Joseph Rittigstein**  
427 S. Broadway—right in Shopping District.

## Care of

(CONTINUED FROM 27TH PAGE.)

of and Wine.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Santa Monica, asking for the address of hygienic restaurants in Los Angeles. "Not on your life." One such restaurant advertises in these columns, every week, and the others can do so, if they please. This is not an advertising department.

From a hygienic point of view, unfermented grape wines, being fortified with the delicate lining of the grape, are usually

known where to go, and they are California. From a hygienic point of view, unfermented grape wines, being fortified with the delicate lining of the grape, are usually

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is obvious that to all intents and purposes is decreased by 40 per cent.

people, who earn fixed wages, and who suppose they are specially interested in the question. If they learn that for 30 cents they can keep them and their families in better health for which they have been paying a dol-

lately a subject of the highest importance. Specifically more exactly, the cost of one pound of the shape of corn, is 5% cents, while the pound of protein, in the shape of lean beef, is 10% cents. You don't need to have to live entirely on lean beef, but this little example gives a

the vast amount of money that is wasted in the expensive food products.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

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Broadway—right in Shopping District

## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 28TH PAGE.)

**Wine.**

**CORRESPONDENT** who suffered from pains in the stomach and abdomen reports having received much benefit from the taking, mornings and evenings, of a glass of port wine, with a tablespoonful of olive oil.

From a hygienic point of view, it would be better to use unfermented grape juice for the port wine. Wines, being fortified with alcohol, are irritating to the delicate lining of the stomach, especially such as are usually found in California, unless they know where to go, and pay a high price. On the other hand, imported wines are largely doped. Some of the California wines that have made the way to Europe and back. The best way to take wine is to eat ripe olives, when you can obtain those that are not too briny. In this way, you are, firstly, getting a pure oil, and secondly, you get the oil in the form of an emulsion, which is more easily digested. Wines should be avoided by the large number of people who suffer from a lack of hydrochloric acid in the digestive juice. The next best way to take olive oil is to beat it up with tomato juice, or something of that kind, and to eat it with a salad, or other vegetable food.

**Tuberculosis.**

The latest fanciful idea in regard to the origin of tuberculosis is that it comes from germs in Egyptian mummies, that have been exported to Europe by thousands, and as fertilizer, by hundreds of thousands, during the past century. An able scientist is quoted as expressing the opinion that "there is no reason why tuberculosis should not, in the course of time, be made at least as rare as typhoid fever."

Wine by bacteriology and quarantine. So long as we indulge in wrong habits, just so long will there be tuberculosis, and other diseases, bugs or no bugs. Wines, anyhow, are one of the effects, not the cause of the disease, or of any other disease. Why, then, waste time in investigating them? Why not teach people to live right? Because perhaps it wouldn't pay?

### The Medical Trust.

**HAROLD C. TRIPP**, who is described by the former editor of the publication as a "philosopher and poet in law," has acquired, and will run, Progress, a weekly published at 837 1/2 South Broadway, Los Angeles. The paper has a health department. Mr. Trip writes to the editor:

"I shall devote a great deal of time and attention to a vigorous fight campaign against the regular (quack) doctors who crawl under State laws and persecute their brothers, who are not 'regular' and who are not licensed to kill or cure."

Which the editor can only say: "More power to you!" The medical trust, of which the general public hears little, is one of the most odious and dangerous of all the trusts.

### "Swastika."

**FRIENDS** and admirers of Dr. Alexander McVior-Tyndall, who was popular in Los Angeles as a lecturer on psychic subjects, will be glad to learn that he is doing well in Denver. He writes to the editor that he is extremely busy, editing a New Thought and psychological department in the Denver Post. He has also started a magazine, called "The Swastika."

The Denver Post devotes one of its large pages every day to discussions of psychic subjects, by Dr. McVior-Tyndall, and answers to correspondents, the pages being adorned further attractive by large illustrations, depicting the chemical features and Apollo-like form of the deity, in various dramatic poses.

The "Swastika," named for the mystic sign that has been found among all peoples, in all countries, and in all ages, is attractive in appearance and contains some valuable articles. It bears as a subhead "A Magazine of Triumph," which accords with Tyndall's optimistic ideas. Looking over the magazine, the editor was surprised to find a department entitled "Care of the Body" department, edited by Dr. Helen F. McLean, an osteopathic physician of Denver—especially surprised, because Dr. Tyndall is quite familiar with the Care of the Body department of The Times, having more than once contributed to its columns. There is, of course, no patent on this title of department. Still, it seems as if a sense of what is appropriate, and decent, should prevent another publication from appropriating this title, which has become well known throughout the country. To see this name, where there are so many other good names available for such a purpose, might be regarded as showing a lack of individuality, or initiative, were it not that these are the very last things of which Dr. Tyndall can justly be accused.

Dr. Tyndall's attention being called to this, by the editor, he wrote as follows:

"Believe me, nothing would induce me to infringe in any way upon your work, because the years of efficient labor and you have put into it, entitle you to a place in the field. What little space we can devote to the Swastika, is so limited that we can only give a few hints. We will, therefore, entitle our department 'Health Hints'—which I don't suppose is any more original than 'Care of the Body,' but perhaps more appropriate, in lieu of the curtailed 'hints' that we have."

The Swastika is published monthly, at 1742 Stout Street, Denver. Subscription price, \$1 a year.

It seemed that his New Year poem was about to be re-

jected, may I ask, did it wear?"

"The close of the year?" the poet faltered, smiling ten-

## Shakespeare's Plays.

### HERR BLEIBTREU'S THEORY OF THEIR AUTHORSHIP.

Correspondence London Standard.

**HERR KARL BLEIBTREU'S** book, entitled "The True Shakespeare," which has already been the subject of an animated discussion in the columns of the Standard, was published today by Messrs. Muller of Leipzig and Munich.

The author begins by reminding his readers that in his own "History of English Literature" he combated the Bacon theory, inasmuch as he was then convinced that William Shakespeare was really the author of the Shakespearean dramas. He considers that the reasons which led him to reject the Bacon theory still hold good, whereas he has no longer any faith in those arguments advanced on behalf of the authorship of William Shakespeare.

What we know of Shakespeare, writes Herr Bleibtreu, and what we do not know of him is all very contradictory. Legends have been built up regarding his personal career, as, for instance, in regard to his deer stealing, his dispute with the magistrate, his early marriage, and his dissipated life in London. The foundation of all these legends is probably true, but the truth has been expanded into anecdotes. But we learn one certain fact from the verses ridiculing the magistrate, viz., that young Shakespeare was a brainless country bumpkin without a trace of literary talent. It has not even been established at which theaters he acted, but it has been discovered that the first Shakespearean dramas were played by the Pembroke troupe, to which William Shakespeare did not belong. This, however, would have been impossible at that time if the comedian Shakespeare had really been the author of these dramas.

But we did not know that William Shakespeare was a wealthy man in later years. He retired to Stratford as a successful man, and abandoned literature. He took to drinking, for it is said that he died of the effects of a pot-house revel, and it is certainly known that he kept his regular seat in the Mermaid Tavern as long as he lived in London. It is notorious that the prosperous Philistine, William Shakespeare, became a usurer at Stratford, and lent money for interest. He was a drinker and a cunning man of business.

### Contemporary References.

That is all we know about the greatest of all mankind. What we do not know is an important detail, viz., his position as a literary man among his contemporaries; or, rather, what we know fills us with astonishment, for his existence as an author is not proved by a single fact. Ben Jonson does not mention him at all in his conversation with Drummond about contemporary literature, and only refers to him casually in an uncomplimentary sense in "Discoveries." Nash says that surprise may be excited because he does not consider Shakespeare worthy of mention. Green appears to refer to him as a crow which decks itself with another's feathers.

The one single apparent proof of the identity of the Shakespearean dramas, declares Bleibtreu, is Ben Jonson's obituary to the memory of "my beloved master." Herr Bleibtreu then develops a long and elaborate argument to prove that this necrology must be regarded not as evidence that William Shakespeare was the author of the Shakespearean dramas, but that, on the contrary, he could not possibly have written them. Bleibtreu proceeds to argue that the low comedian, the drunkard and usurer, William Shakespeare, could not have possessed that wide and versatile knowledge evinced by the real author of the Shakespearean dramas.

Herr Bleibtreu declares that William Shakespeare could not, amid all his duties as actor and theatrical director, together with drinking at the Mermaid, have acquired so much knowledge, even if he only drew on those sources mentioned by Collier. It has been proved, for instance, that the author of "Hamlet" must have read Montaigne and Giordano Bruno, but these two philosophers were almost unknown at that period.

### Italian Influences.

The author finds as many arguments to prove the authorship of Rutland as to disprove that of William Shakespeare. The author of the Shakespearean dramas had not only a predilection for Italian materials, but also a remarkable familiarity with Italian life, and there was no single man of that period who would be more likely to possess that knowledge than Roger Earl of Rutland. Similarly, "Henry V" shows an intimate knowledge of France which William Shakespeare could not have possessed.

Is it not remarkable, asks Herr Bleibtreu, that the scene of "Taming the Shrew" was removed from Athens to Padua, with which Rutland had become acquainted as a student? Just as no Shakespearean dramas appeared during the two years in which Rutland was imprisoned in the Tower, the principal ones came out between 1603 and 1612, when Roger Earl of Rutland was living a quiet life on his own estates. Why, asks the author, should William Shakespeare suddenly have ceased to produce his great literary works several years before his death? And his reply to this question is that Roger Earl of Rutland died in 1612, shortly after the appearance of the last two Shakespearean dramas.

After elaborating this point and other arguments with a wealth of detail, Herr Bleibtreu goes on to offer an explanation why Roger Earl of Rutland hid himself behind the name of the low comedian William Shakespeare. He attributes Rutland's arrangement for anonymity to political reasons. The Shakespearean dramas were regarded by contemporaries as political in tendency, and both Queen Elizabeth and King James would have visited their wrath on the author of such plays

as "Julius Caesar" and "Hamlet" if he had been a prominent nobleman.

William Shakespeare, the nominal author, was not punished, partly because of his personal insignificance, and partly because it was generally known that he was not the real writer. Moreover, Mr. Sidney Lee has recorded that William Shakespeare was engaged in certain financial transactions with Francis Earl of Rutland, who was the heir of his childless brother, Roger Earl of Rutland. Did these financial transactions, asks Herr Bleibtreu, consist of payments for William Shakespeare's services in lending his name as the author of the dramas which Roger Earl of Rutland really wrote?

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# Los Angeles Times

## ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER



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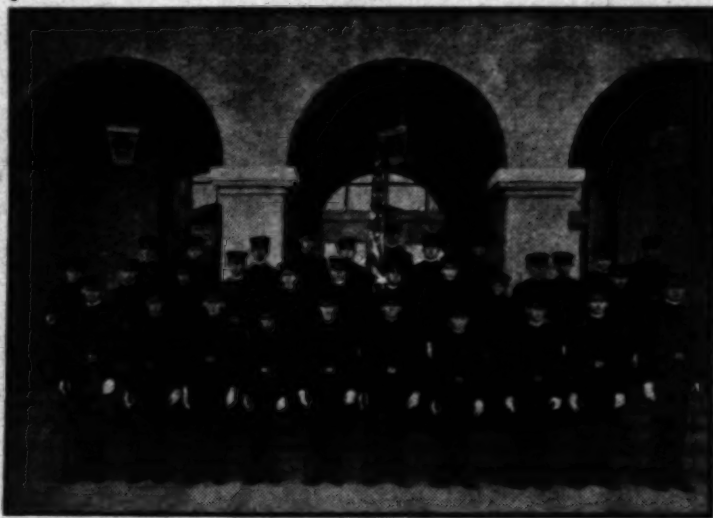
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WHY WE V  
IN THE case of the number the editor regard to what the record of the past year bawliwick. Diff that confronts the e mia paper, no matter counties it may be pu tion is not what he c must leave out. Surel States has the preva itself in so striking a land of Southern Cal

As to the city of L marvelously rapid returns to town, after he often finds diffic the once familiar stre has continued to lea States during the pas clearings, of postoffi erected, and of man every indication, from the school census, fr company, from the r from other sources, t population of Los Ang year of our Lord nine little if any less than eighty out of every h and children now resi come here during the other city in the worl inhabitants can show

The Times fully real ly imposed upon the e the Midwinter Num several hundred thous the United States, and a large number of wh up stakes and removi honest boast of The T Midwinter Number was there has never been p pages a single state resources and advan Southern California th or likely to cause disa those who come here to the contrary, in the always been careful to s alarity than is alway real estate dealers, the have, and the dangers th unprepared into the pur they have informed the conditions, or who come job.

Among the leading fe Angeles, these four are tion:

The continued enlarg sections within and with ion of suburban electric frequent service at low r leading to the subdivision and and the building of Angeles business and pr as by many from less fa ein attracted by the cha mia and have come here years in peace.

The actual commence of the voters, of prelimin Owens River water enter this city in great abund over 200 miles long, pur the virgin snowfields of

The development of deposits in the deserts e section directly tributa the Salt Lake Railroad a now under construction. declared by eminent min South Africa as one of the ng regions in the world. I ment is of the greatest in cturers and merchants Los Angeles, as well as to state, for a large portio



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## Los Angeles Times.

ANNUAL  
 MIDWINTER NUMBER.  
 JANUARY 1, 1907.

## WHY WE VALUE CLIMATE.

THE case of the ordinary New Year special number the editor is usually troubled in regard to what he may find of importance in the record of the past year, as it affects his particular livelihood. Different, indeed, is the problem that confronts the editor of a Southern California paper, no matter in what part of the southern peninsula it may be published. For him, the question is not what he can get in, but how much he can leave out. Surely, in no section of the United States has the prevailing prosperity manifested itself in so striking a manner as in this favored land of Southern California.

As to the city of Los Angeles, its growth is so marvellously rapid that when an old resident returns to town, after an absence of six months, he often finds difficulty in recognizing some of the once familiar streets. Los Angeles, as usual, has continued to lead all cities of the United States during the past year in increase of bank clearings, of postoffice business, of buildings erected, and of many other things. There is every indication, from the directory census, from the school census, from the records of the water company, from the registration of voters, and from other sources, that the present permanent population of Los Angeles, on this first day of the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seven, is at least any less than 250,000. This means that nearly out of every hundred of the men, women, and children now residing in Los Angeles have come here during the past fifteen years. What other city in the world of a quarter of a million inhabitants can show such a remarkable record?

The Times fully realizes the great responsibility imposed upon the editor of a publication like the Midwinter Number, that will be read by several hundred thousand people, in all parts of the United States, and in many foreign countries, a large number of whom are thinking of pulling up stakes and removing to California. It is the honest boast of The Times that, since the first Midwinter Number was issued, twenty years ago, there has never been published, wilfully, in these pages a single statement in regard to the resources and advantages and attractions of Southern California that was false or exaggerated or likely to cause disappointment on the part of those who come here to found a new home. On the contrary, in these numbers The Times has always been careful to set forth, with more particularity than is always pleasing to uncandid real estate dealers, the few drawbacks that we have, and the dangers that await those who rush unprepared into the purchase of property before they have informed themselves in regard to local conditions, or who come here looking for a soft

Among the leading features of the year in Los Angeles, these four are worthy of special mention:

The continued enlargement of the residence areas within and without the city, by extension of suburban electric lines, giving rapid and prompt service at low rates of fare, this, again, leading to the subdivision of many new tracts of land and the building of homes thereon by Los Angeles business and professional men, as well as by many from less favored climes who have been attracted by the charms of Southern California and have come here to spend their declining years in peace.

The actual commencement, by authorization of the voters, of preliminary work on the great Owens River water enterprise that is to bring to this city in great abundance, through a conduit over 200 miles long, pure life-giving water from the virgin snowfields of the high Sierra.

The development of wonderfully rich gold deposits in the deserts of Southern Nevada, a stream directly tributary to Los Angeles by the Salt Lake Railroad and branch lines that are now under construction. This section has been explored by eminent mining experts to rank with South Africa as one of the two richest gold mining regions in the world. Its opening and development is of the greatest importance to the manufacturers and merchants and hotel-keepers of Los Angeles, as well as to those who deal in real estate, for a large portion of the gold taken out

of the ground in Southern Nevada will find its way into local channels of trade.

Last, and by no means least, may be mentioned the decision arrived at by one of the biggest and shrewdest railroad operators of this country—which means of the world—that Los Angeles is destined to be the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. H. E. Huntington, the man of faith and achievement, blazed the way on a large scale; and another great operator will show his faith by his works, for he has authorized the early investment of over \$5,000,000 in betterments to a local electric railroad system in which he owns the control.

Mr. Harriman, however, is by no means the first to recognize the fact that, henceforth and forever, Los Angeles is to be the leading city in the United States, west of Chicago. It would, doubtless, become so in any case before long under the natural order of things, owing to its commanding location, on the shortest line, by the lowest grades, between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The calamity that befell the chief city of the State in April last has advanced Los Angeles several points in the line of promotion. Her manufacturers and jobbers are at present so overwhelmed with orders from all over the Pacific Coast that they are utterly unable to begin to fill them, while the railroad companies are at their wits' ends to find anything like a sufficiency of cars to haul the enormous amount of freight that is pouring into the city. This is the first Midwinter Number of The Times in which the editor can say, with the certainty of strong conviction, that Los Angeles is and will henceforth be the commercial, financial and social metropolis of the vast area of rich country extending from the Arctic Circle on the north to Central Mexico on the south, and from the Pacific Ocean to the eastern confines of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

With this increased power and wealth comes increased responsibility. Our citizens should hold in view a high ideal of what is fitting for this queenly city that is destined, in far less than twenty-five years from now, to contain a thousand times as many people as were here twenty-five years ago. If we are niggardly or neglectful in this respect, we, or our children, will surely have cause to be sorry for it.

In the following pages will be found abundant proof that this great and rapidly growing city of Los Angeles, and the whole of Southern California, have something to support them besides oranges and "tenderfeet." Not that either of these crops is to be sneezed at by any means, for the orange crop of Southern California represents an annual income of nearly \$20,000,000, and the tourist crop almost 50 per cent. more. Our climate—the "glorious climate of California"—is still with us, and doing business at the same old stand. It is our chief asset, and don't you forget it. We are proud of it, and we boast of it, and shall continue to do so. "And charge for it?" Yes, sir, indeed we do—a good big price per acre, or per lot. Don't you make any mistake about our charging for climate. We should certainly be the biggest kind of fools if we didn't. It is this climate of ours that makes profitable the raising of products that often net the grower over a hundred dollars an acre, year after year. It is this climate that brings to us every year thousands of health and pleasure seekers, many of whom, charmed with the attractions and prospects of Southern California, decide to cast in their lot—and their money—with us, thus adding materially to the development of our industries. It is this climate that greatly facilitates manufacturing of all kinds. Why, therefore, should we not charge for climate? You are, however, perfectly free and welcome to come and enjoy this peerless climate without money and without price—except such as our boarding-house or hotel-keepers may demand—provided you don't seek to establish a claim to a slice of it, attached to some of the soil.

Citrus fruits still remain the chief natural product of Southern California, shipments for the year amounting to about 30,000 carloads, with a value, as stated, of nearly \$20,000,000. During the past year, however, this product has been run very close, if indeed it has not been surpassed, by petroleum, the price of oil having made a sharp advance during the year. It should be noted that both of these great industries are less than twenty years old. Indeed, even as recently as ten years ago neither of them was of great importance from a financial point of view.

Perhaps the most notable advance that has been made by any branch of local industry during the past year is in manufacturing. A dozen years ago, if anybody had ventured to predict that Los Angeles would ever become a manufacturing city of importance he would have been laughed at. Since then things have happened. First, there was the development of cheap and convenient fuel, in the shape of petroleum, fol-

lowed by still cheaper and more convenient power, in electricity, from mountain streams, distant from fifty to two hundred miles from the city. Other factors that have led to a remarkable increase in the local manufacturing industry are the astonishing growth of population, affording a big local market for a vast amount of manufactured goods, the mild climate, which permits of the continuance of work all the year round, and makes expensive buildings unnecessary, the distance from the big manufacturing centers of the East, so that the cost of transportation acts as a sort of protective tariff on our manufactured goods; and last, but by no means least, the absence of labor disturbances that have proved so deterrent to manufacturing enterprises in many of our large cities. The value of the annual output of manufactures in Los Angeles is today at least \$50,000,000. It is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the coming Fiesta, in the beginning of May, when the Shriners are to be here, there will be shown an exhibition of the manufacturing industries of Los Angeles. The variety of manufactured products there displayed will doubtless be a surprise even to many of our own people, who have failed to keep track of the rapid progress Los Angeles has been making along this line of enterprise.

As above stated, the "tenderfoot" should not be overlooked in the estimate of the resources of Southern California, for he—and "he" includes "she"—is one of our leading assets. In Los Angeles alone it is estimated that we can now easily accommodate, in hotels, lodging-houses, boarding-houses, and rented rooms in private houses, at least 60,000 strangers. The number of tourists who visited Southern California last winter is estimated at 75,000. During the coming winter this number is likely to be largely increased. Indeed, it looks as if hosts of the people of the United States, east of the mountains, were preparing to pack up and move to the Land of Promise. Let them come. We are prepared for them, and can accommodate them. But let them not forget that we charge for climate with land.

## A FEW WORDS OF WARNING.

WHO SHOULD and who should not come to Southern California? Not those who expect to find money-making easier here than it is in the East, except that labor may be performed under pleasanter climatic conditions. Not those who expect to find a "soft snap," or a light job. Los Angeles is doubtless the very worst city in the United States for those who expect to find a clerical job of any kind, or to start a small retail business, for the reason that this section is overrun by thousands of invalids from the East who are glad to work for a little over the cost of their board and lodging. On the other hand there is a big demand for mechanics at good wages. Also, the farmer who has some money and is willing to learn "new tricks" may do well here. Local conditions are, however, so different that no easterner should think of purchasing a piece of farming property until he has first studied conditions and experimented for six months or a year. The man who sends money to a distance, in return for something he has not seen, unless he is thoroughly well acquainted with the person through whom he purchases, is a fool, and deserves to be "skinned."

Again, as to mining stocks. The discovery of rich gold fields in Southern Nevada, that promise to rival the Comstock, has let loose upon the whole country a flock of vultures who utilize the advertising columns of the big papers to float dubious mining companies. It is not asserted that all such ventures are unsafe—for the mining industry is a legitimate and a great one—but the most rigid scrutiny is a prerequisite to going in.

## LIKE PALESTINE.

Southern California has frequently been likened to Italy. It resembles Palestine much more nearly. Like Palestine, it is a narrow strip of land lying in about the same latitude, with a high range of mountains on the east and the Coast Range near the sea. The big inland valley of the San Joaquin has its counterpart in Palestine. Like Palestine, Southern California is literally a land "flowing with milk and honey." Also a land of the olive and fig and grape, the orange and the pomegranate. The grapes of Eschol could be duplicated any day of the vintage season in Southern California.

Also, it may be added, that if we are not careful in conserving the forests that hold moisture on the mountains, Southern California may some day share the fate of Palestine and become a semi-arid desert.

POOL

CALIFORNIA

Cement tennis courts.  
 Standard quarter-mile  
 track and 220-yard  
 straight-away. Gymna-  
 siums, gallery track.  
 Hot and cold shower  
 baths.

COMMANDANT  
 RICHARD P. KELLY, PH. D.  
 CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

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Months in

in Francis-Mohawk Stock  
 to Stock

ly salable on stock exchanges.

uge Profits?

Belt

MPANY

Los Angeles

ear in Business ::



## El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora Reina de Los Angeles.

### LOS ANGELES CITY.

1880, 11,000; 1890, 50,000; 1900, 100,000; 1907, 250,000.



THE above figures tell a story without words. When a city has increased its population within the brief space of a quarter of a century from 11,000 to 250,000, it may certainly be inferred that such a city is something out of the ordinary.

Since Los Angeles was "discovered" by Charles Nordhoff thirty-five years ago, it has gone through three eras. First it was looked upon simply as a romantic old semi-Spanish city with a beautiful climate that appealed to health and pleasure seekers. The second era opened up with a partial realization of the possibilities that lurk in the soil and climate of Southern California for the growth of semi-tropical fruits.

Then began the culture of the orange on a commercial scale in the surrounding country and even within the city limits of Los Angeles. It has progressed until now we ship every year from Southern California about thirty thousand carloads of oranges and lemons. The third era in the history of Los Angeles may be called the era of commerce and manufacturing. "But let us not anticipate," as the story tellers of a century ago were fond of remarking. How far this era has progressed and what the prospects are for its further development in the near future, will be found fully set forth in the following pages.

#### NO CONGESTION HERE.

Los Angeles, as originally laid out, was square, measuring three miles in each direction from the old Plaza, in the geographical center of the city, but now half a mile north of the business center. Since then, several additions to the territory have been made. Last year a narrow strip extending a distance of twenty miles to the ocean was added to the incorporated limits of Los Angeles. With the addition of this strip, having an area of 18.13 square miles, the total area of Los Angeles was brought up to 61.41 square miles. This, after allowing for streets, gives about one ordinary Los Angeles residence lot, 50 by 150 feet in dimensions, to every man, woman and child in the city. It will, therefore, evidently be some years yet before there is any serious overcrowding, however rapid the increase of population may continue to be. This is especially true, when we consider that a magnificent system of suburban electric lines makes the surrounding country, within a radius of twenty miles from the center, convenient for residence of business men.

#### A COSMOPOLITAN POPULATION.

Los Angeles is essentially a cosmopolitan city, its population being made up, not only of citizens born in California and drawn from every other State and Territory in the Union, but of people representing practically every foreign nation. This fact was strikingly brought out by one of the tables annually compiled by the Board of Education to show the nativity of the children in school attendance. Incidentally, it may be noted that this interesting return indicates how largely the States of the Middle West have contributed to the upbuilding of Los Angeles. Almost exactly one-half of the 32,486 native-born children in school attendance were Californians. Toward making up the other half, Illinois contributed 1879, Missouri 1160, Kansas 997, Texas 905, Colorado 825, Iowa 804, and Ohio 759. The only Eastern State that qualified to enter the above list was New York, with 955 children, Pennsylvania coming next to Ohio with 628.

Passing to what is now known as the non-contiguous territory of the United States, we find in school attendance children born in the Hawaiian Islands, in Alaska, in the Philippine Islands, and even in tiny Guam. Among foreign countries Great Britain, with her colonies, headed the list, the total number of British-born children being 566, of whom rather more than one-half came from across the Canadian border, while there were representatives from far-away New Zealand and Australia. Mexico follows with 490, then come Japan with 126, Italy with 118, Russia with 114, and Germany with 111. Austria and Hungary, Belgium and Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Spain and Portugal, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Armenia and Syria are all on the list, also several of the Central and South American republics, the West Indies, India, China and Korea. Altogether 1785 of the school children are foreign born, or approximately one to every eighteen native born.

#### THE TWIN PALMS.

The twin fan palms, depicted on this page, were the oldest trees in the city. They are supposed to have been planted soon after the founding of the pueblo, which occurred in 1771. They stood in the northern part of the city, near River Station of the Southern Pacific Company. Needing more yard room, the company purchased the land on which the palms stood, but offered to allow them to be removed. A few weeks ago they were taken up and moved to a new real estate subdivision, between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. Most unfortunately, however, as they were being raised from the wagon on which they were transported, the tackle broke and the old veterans were broken.

#### BIG BANKING BUSINESS.

Los Angeles city has nearly a half hundred banks. Nine of these operate under national charter, fourteen under State charter. There are five trust companies and thirteen savings banks. The number of commercial banks

of all kinds is nearly twenty-five. Several of the commercial banks and also of the savings banks do a trust business, and nearly all the trust companies do business of savings banks and many of them regular banking.

The capital and surplus of the nine national banks aggregate in round numbers \$10,000,000. The savings banks have a capital and surplus of \$2,500,000, the fourteen State banks have an aggregate capital and surplus of \$1,500,000, and the five trust companies \$2,000,000. The total capital and surplus of all banking institutions amount to about \$16,000,000.

The deposits held by the nine national banks amount to \$40,000,000 in round numbers. The fourteen State banks have an aggregate in deposits of \$7,750,000, the five trust companies \$6,000,000 deposits, and the thirteen savings banks \$38,000,000. The total deposits of all financial institutions in the city in round numbers reach the sum of \$91,750,000. The total is now probably \$95,000,000.

The Los Angeles Clearinghouse, which was organized twenty years ago, has now in its membership all the commercial banks in the city. The trust companies are nearly all allied with some one of the commercial banks, and there is also a close alliance between the savings banks and some of the commercial banks. These trust companies and savings banks clear through one or another of the commercial banks.

For the first year of the existence of the clearinghouse the total exchanges amounted to \$36,050,980. That was the year closing in September, 1883. For the past year of the clearinghouse, closing with September, 1906, the total exchanges for the year amounted to \$549,648,223. During the year 1906 the exchanges passing through the clearinghouse daily averaged more than \$2,000,000. The largest amounts of exchanges seldom run over \$3,000,000.



THE TWIN PALMS.

000 for any one day, and sometimes fall as low as \$1,600,000.

Of course the nine national banks do most of the heavy banking business of the city. In response to the call of the Controller of the Currency, these banks have made five reports of the condition of business during the year. The first report was called for on January 29 and the last on November 12. Going back to November 9, 1905, when the last call for that year was made, to get an annual comparison with the present condition of these banks, and taking deposits alone, it appears that a year ago the total deposits in all the national banks amounted to \$35,000,000 in round numbers, compared with \$40,000,000 on November 12, 1906, showing an increase of \$5,000,000 in deposits, or one-seventh.

The earnings of the Los Angeles banks run as high as 42 per cent. in some instances for the year. The stockholders get in some instances as much as 20 per cent. a year on their holdings, and most of the banks are increasing their surplus heavily in these times of prosperity. The aggregate distribution of dividends to the stockholders of the banks amounts to about \$500,000 a year. The depositors in savings banks receive in dividends, the bank paying 4 per cent. on term deposits, about \$1,000,000 a year.

The first bank ever organized in Los Angeles was in 1868. When leading citizens talked of organizing a bank, a progressive person said, "I hope you and I will never see a bank established in Los Angeles. We have got along so well thus far without one." In a city growing so rapidly as Los Angeles, a comparison with any remote period is conclusive of nothing and liable to be very misleading. Going back a period of ten years, there were thirteen banks of all kinds in the city in 1896. The total capital and surplus was \$4,716,000 and the total deposits \$11,300,000. From that time on the growth has been very rapid. An exhaustive study made by a representative of the Bankers' Magazine of New York in April, 1906, showed an increase at that time in capital and surplus to \$14,776,000, deposits \$35,400,000. The total resources at that date were \$110,497,000. Mr. White, who made this study for the New York financial publication at that time, worked out the following increase by percentage between September, 1896, and April, 1906: Increase in capital and surplus, 209 per cent.; in-

crease in deposits, 606 per cent.; increase in resources 570 per cent. Mr. White remarks that in a single year after he compiled his statistics the deposits had increased by about \$10,000,000. This was largely due to the fire in San Francisco, compelling the banks to draw all their deposits with eastern banks in order to meet any strain that might be made upon them.

Comparing the ten years' growth in Los Angeles with that of the total banking business of the United States for the same period of time, a full ten years' period in this latter case, shows an increase for the country of bank capital and surplus of 65 per cent., increase in deposits 130 per cent., increase in resources 130 per cent.

In commenting upon this, the writer for the Bankers' Magazine says: "Such a showing as above exhibited is not equalled by any other American city. It is a record of substantial prosperity which cannot fail to strike the understanding of every reader and to convince him that there is a drift of wealth to the metropolis of the Southwest. That this wealth has come to stay cannot be questioned. The beautiful homes filled with happy, contented families of men who have brought out of the money to Los Angeles and whose investments here are proving more profitable than in the East, with unqualified certainty the declaration that the prosperity is here to remain."

#### ASSESSOR'S VALUATIONS.

The Assessor's figures for taxation purposes are an all fair index of the wealth of a community. A comparison reaching back far enough and not too far in ways instructive. The gross assessed value of all property in Los Angeles county for 1896 was \$50,000,000. Included everything, even the railroads of the county. For 1906 the figures representing the same value read \$305,302,995. Taking the city of Los Angeles by itself, for 1896 the assessed value of all property was \$52,133,032, and for 1906 \$302,985,704.

At the first date taken, it appears that the value of property inside of the city of Los Angeles was less than 50 per cent. of the wealth of the entire county. Coming down ten years to the one just closed, it appears that the assessed wealth of the city was more than two-thirds of that of the entire county.

The total amount of taxes collected on property in the county of Los Angeles in 1896 was \$1,211,000. It was about \$18,500 short of the entire amount of taxes levied. For the current fiscal year to December 1, 1906, total taxes collected came to \$2,000,000. The total levied for the fiscal year amount to \$2,155,000.

The taxes both for city and county are collected annually. As they say at the Courthouse, the office in the fall amount to the "larger half" of the taxes levied. The reason for this is that many taxpayers prefer to save trouble by paying the two installments the one payment, and in all cases taxes levied on personal property are included in the first annual collection.

Referring to the city of Los Angeles alone, the taxes collected for city purposes in 1896 amounted to \$1,211,000, leaving about \$9000 of taxes unpaid. For the current fiscal year to December 1, the total taxes collected for city purposes amounted to \$1,200,000. The total taxes levied for the whole fiscal year will be \$2,155,278. The uncollected amount will be paid at the time the second installment comes due about a month next. In the county assessment is included, of course, all the taxes levied for State purposes as well as county purposes.

The valuation put upon property in the city of Los Angeles as compared with its actual selling value is about from 40 to 50 per cent. In some instances Assessor's valuations will fall below 40 per cent. In a few cases will they run above 50 per cent. It is perhaps a little higher in the rate of assessment.

The law under which the Assessor acts provides that the property shall be assessed at such a value as would be taken over at in payment of a debt. It will appear that this does not mean the price that would be brought at forced sale, nor does it mean the price actually ruling in the market where transactions are usually made, much less the value at which the owner actually holds the property. The conception is that of the Assessor is this: If A owes B a sum of money which was collectable, but A would prefer to pay the debt by passing over a deed to a piece of property, what would B be willing to receive the property being in the market as a buyer of real estate.

For purposes of comparison, note the city of New York, with a population of 1,250,000, as by the city officials at the present time, against 230,000 population generally claimed for Los Angeles. Some putting our population as high as 300,000. Rochester the Assessor usually places a value about 80 per cent. on the actual selling value of property. The city of Rochester last year had a much greater than in Los Angeles.

This year's tax rate is the lowest in history. There has been a reduction of 24 cents in the rate.

#### STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Never before in the history of Los Angeles has there been such a marvelous rush of street improvements during the past year. Within a single week the street department issued assessments amounting to almost \$25,000 and covering the improvement of about two and one-half miles of streets. Between September 30, 1905, approximately 35 miles of streets were graded, graveled and oiled; 25 miles of streets were completed; 78 miles of curb and 67 miles of sidewalks laid; 39 miles of gutters built, and more than 100 miles of streets paved.

By reason of default on the part of the city for building the outfall sewer to the ocean, the city has been compelled to take up the matter and to complete it at the earliest possible date. As soon as its completion, more than 30 miles of Vroman's ditches are now under process of construction within city limits. If all the sewers now under construction are stretched in line they would cover twice the length of the new outfall.

The following is approximately the number of miles of streets improved during the past year:



## Los Angeles.

deposits, 604 per cent.; increase in resources 100 per cent. Mr. White remarks that in a single month he has compiled his statistics the deposits had increased by about \$19,000,000. This was largely due to the banks in San Francisco, compelling the banks to withdraw their deposits with eastern banks in order to restrain that might be made upon them. During the ten years' growth in Los Angeles city, one of the total banking business of the United States at the same period of time, a full ten years' growth in his latter case, shows an increase for the whole of bank capital and surplus of 65 per cent., and deposits 136 per cent., increase in resources 124 per cent.

menting upon this, the writer for the Banker says: "Such a showing as above exhibited is unequalled by any other American city. It is a story of vital prosperity which cannot fail to strike the mind of every reader and to convince him that there is a drift of wealth to the metropolis of the West. That this wealth has come to stay cannot be doubted. The beautiful homes filled with the happy families of men who have brought much money to Los Angeles and whose investments are proving more profitable than in the East, stamp upon the face of the city the declaration that prosperity here to remain."

## DR'S VALUATIONS.

hemor's figures for taxation purposes are, an index of the wealth of a community. A community reaching back far enough and not too far is attractive. The gross assessed value of all property in Los Angeles county for 1896 was \$90,330,811. This included everything, even the railroads of the county. The figures representing the same valuation for 1906 were \$102,995,000. Taking the city of Los Angeles by itself, the assessed value of all property was \$10,200,000 in 1896 and for 1906 \$102,985,704.

first date taken, it appears that the value of inside of the city of Los Angeles was now per cent. of the wealth of the entire county. In ten years to the one just closed, it is that the assessed wealth of the city was now thirds of that of the entire county.

total amount of taxes collected on property in the city of Los Angeles in 1896 was \$1,251,496. This was \$18,500 short of the entire amount of taxes for the current fiscal year to December 1. The amount collected came to \$2,000,000. The total for the fiscal year amount to \$3,155,000.

As they say at the Courthouse, the collection amount to the "larger half" of the total tax. The reason for this is that many taxpayers have trouble by paying the two installments in payment, and in all cases taxes levied upon property are included in the first semi-annual payment.

ing to the city of Los Angeles alone, the tax for city purposes in 1896 amounted to \$27,000, about \$9000 of taxes unpaid. For the current year to December 1, the total taxes collected for city purposes amounted to \$1,339,571. The tax levied for the whole fiscal year amounted to \$1,340,000. The uncollected amount will be paid at the second installment comes due along in April. The county assessment is included, of course, in the taxes levied for State purposes as well as for city purposes.

valuation put upon property in the city of Los Angeles compared with its actual selling value ranges from 40 to 50 per cent. In some instances the valuations will fall below 40 per cent and in others will they run above 50 per cent. The city is a little higher in the rate of assessment.

under which the Assessor acts prescribes that the value shall be assumed at such a value as is taken over at in payment of a solvent debt, but that this does not mean the price it would bring at a forced sale, nor does it mean the price which it would bring in the market where transactions are made. It is, therefore, much less the value at which the owner would sell the property. The conception in the assessor is this: If A owes B a sum of money which is collectable, but A would prefer to liquidate by passing over a deed to a piece of property, and B is willing to receive the property at a value less than the market as a buyer of real estate! For purposes of comparison, note the city of New York, with a population of 185,000, as declared by officials at the present time, compared with the population generally claimed for Los Angeles. We are putting our population as high as 250,000, and the Assessor usually places a valuation of 100 per cent. on the actual selling price of property. The city of Rochester last year levied a tax higher than in Los Angeles.

## IMPROVEMENTS

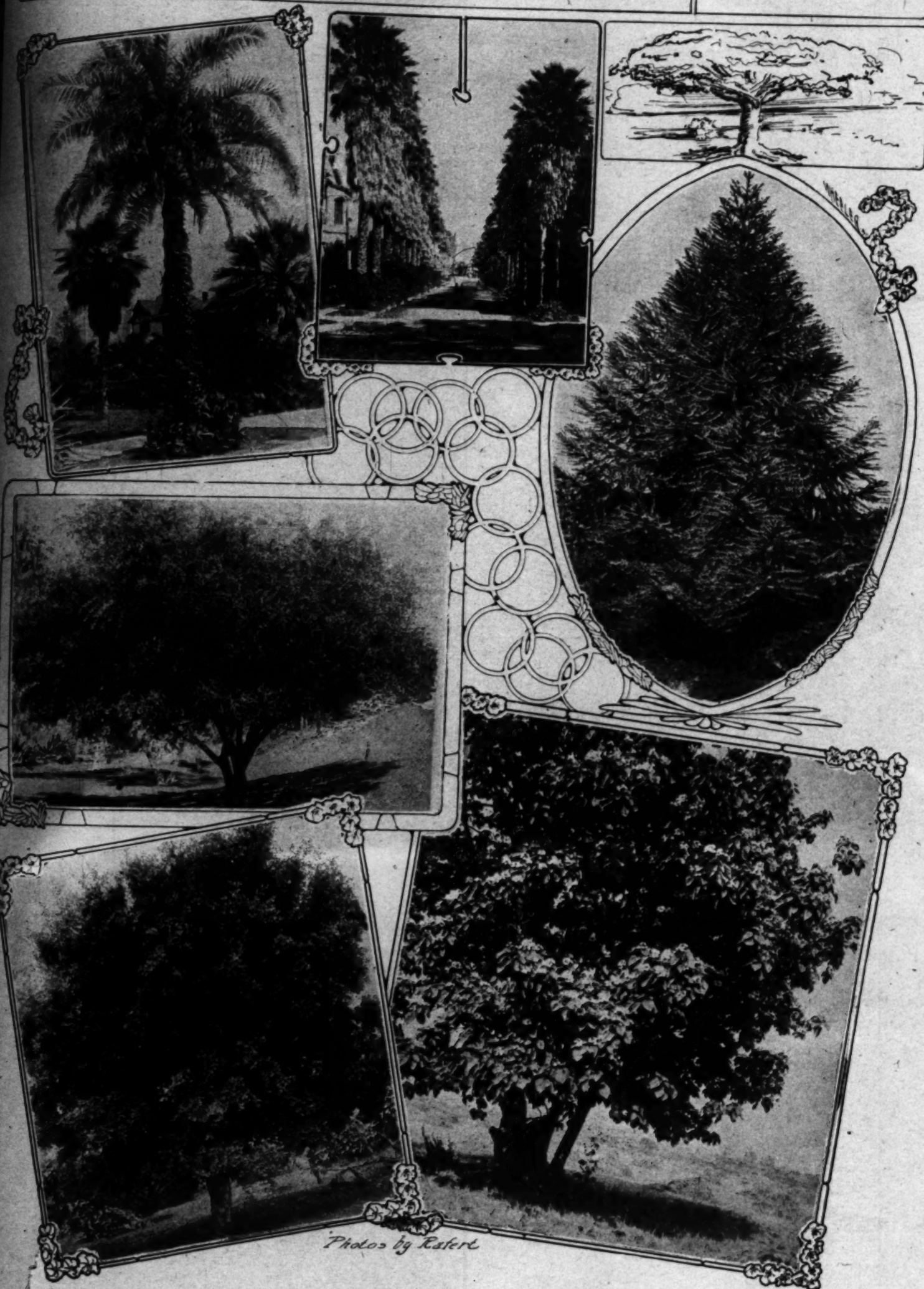
before in the history of Los Angeles has been a marvelous rush of street improvement in the past year. Within a single week in September the street department issued assessments amounting to over \$26,000 and covering the improvement of one and one-half miles of streets. Since November 1, approximately 25 miles of streets have been paved and oiled; 25 miles of sewer have been laid; 75 miles of curb and 67 miles of cement sidewalk have been laid; 29 miles of gutters built, and more than 100 miles of streets paved.

On account of the default on the part of the contractor in getting the outfall sewer to the ocean, the city is now obliged to take up the matter and will probably have to do so at the earliest possible date. Anticipating this, more than 30 miles of Vrooman Act sewer have been laid under process of construction within the last few months.

If all the sewers now under way were completed, the line they would cover twice the length of the outfall.

The population is approximately the number of

# SHADE TREES. IN VARIETY.



Photos by Rastere



of sewer completed and of improved streets in the city at date:

Sewer completed .....	240 miles
Streets paved .....	40 miles
Streets graded and graveled .....	385 miles
Streets oiled .....	79 miles

#### ELECTRIC POWER.

While \$51,000,000 was the total stock and bond investment in central electric station lighting in the whole of California in 1902, today—only four years later—the three great companies centered in Los Angeles and operating there and in near-by towns, namely, the Edison Electric Company, Pacific Light and Power Company and the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, have a stock and bond capitalization of \$49,000,000. These three companies serve 85,000 customers in 35 towns, using 1,250,000 incandescent lamps, 50,000 horsepower in electric motors and arc lamps. The two first-named companies are furnishing thousands upon thousands of horse-power in electricity and thousands upon thousands more are in sight. The new Kern River plant of the Edison Electric Company will be supplying 25,000 additional horse-power in electricity before the readers of The Times have the chance to peruse this article on New Year's Day, 1907. It is safe to say that fully 90 per cent. of the electric light and manufacturing power consumption in all Southern California is supplied by the three Los Angeles companies named. While the two first named furnish lights for scores of outside towns, the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company confines its light and power operations largely to the streets, houses and factories of the city. Visitors admit that Los Angeles is the best-lighted city in the United States. A drive through the city at night is like a trip into fairyland. The down-town street lighting is a revelation in electric effects. Clusters of incandescent lights, inside ground-glass globes, are mounted on iron posts of ornamental design. These are placed but a few feet apart on each side of the street. The effect is as if the city were specially electric-lighted for some festival. Los Angeles was the first city in the United States to adopt this beautiful style of street lighting. It has since been adopted by other cities. In addition to these cluster lights, there is a large quantity of outside electric lighting by stores, hotels, restaurants, cigar stands, theaters, etc., all of which adds to the brilliancy of the scene. Los Angeles by day is very attractive; by night she is bewitching. On several of the streets the lighting referred to costs \$12,000 and more each month. Occasionally during the year, at the time of La Fiesta de las Flores, for instance, further and yet more elaborate electric designs are wrought out. The water power now in use by the Edison and Pacific Electric companies totals 75,000 horse-power, with water rights secured for as much more.

#### CHEAP GAS.

With the opening of the year 1907, the price of gas in Los Angeles will be reduced to 80 cents per thousand, making the thirteenth reduction within the comparatively few years since gas consumers here had to pay \$2 per thousand. The present price is the same as that in New York City, and a still further reduction is promised by another year.

#### STEAM RAILROADS.

Three transcontinental lines of railroad enter Los Angeles—the Santa Fé, the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake systems. The Southern Pacific enters by two routes—the "Sunset," by way of El Paso and New Orleans, and the Ogden route connecting with the Union Pacific. Notwithstanding this, all three lines have been so choked with traffic that even the officials of these systems admit that there is need of a fourth transcontinental road. All through the closing months of the year just ended, and at the present moment, every locomotive that can turn a wheel, every man able to report for duty, and every car that will hold a pound of freight have been pressed into service to relieve the situation. Orders for thousands of cars have been turned in to manufacturers and orders for thousands more would be placed were it possible to get those orders filled. A prominent railroad traffic official expresses the opinion that if all three of the transcontinental lines centering in Los Angeles were to double-track their systems all the way to their eastern terminals, they would then not be in a position to meet the demands of traffic five years hence, provided the present rate of increase keeps up. The freight blockades have been unparalleled, every spur and side-track being filled with west-bound trains of freight and the volume still growing.

Of local lines of railway, there are half a dozen or more centering in Los Angeles. The traveler may reach San Francisco via the Southern Pacific Coast Line, the trip being accomplished in twelve hours, or he may go by way of the Interior and San Joaquin Valley over the Tehachapi divide, passing through the picturesque "loop," said to be the most remarkable piece of engineering on the continent, whereby the road winds through seventeen tunnels in as many miles and passes completely under itself, describing a perfect loop. One may also go north by way of the Santa Fé, which connects with the Southern Pacific at Barstow in San Bernardino county. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company operates a fine line of steamers running between San Diego, Los Angeles ports and San Francisco. The famous "Kite-shaped Track" extends from Los Angeles to Redlands and Montone, going out by one route and returning by another, describing the shape of a kite and passing through the cities and towns in the heart of the San Gabriel and Santa Ana valleys, a literal garden of the gods, with its unending panorama of orange and lemon groves, its fruitful vineyards and olive orchards, its semi-tropical vegetation and magnificent views of mountains and sweeps of sun-lit valleys.

#### TELEPHONES.

The telephone service of Los Angeles approximates one telephone for every five persons in the city, there being 50,000 subscribers connected with the main or sub-offices and operating within the city limits. There are two distinct lines—the "Sunset" and the "Home," the latter operated by means of automatic telephones which do away entirely with the hitherto indispensable "hello girl." Cheap rates and unlimited service are the secrets of popularity in Los Angeles. The remarkable growth of the Sunset service required a general readjustment of its executive force in December with the creation of a

new office, that of assistant division manager. The city management is now in a class by itself and the company proposes to extend its service all over Southern California, so that within the coming year there will be scarcely a village or hamlet in this end of the State that cannot be reached directly by the Sunset lines, penetrating into farming communities and mountain districts. Besides the 30,598 local subscribers of this popular line, it already touches 500 cities and towns throughout the State, the total number of subscribers reaching 264,000. Plans are also maturing for telephone service through to Phoenix and El Paso, and it is expected that the present year will see the greatest telephone development in Southern California that has yet taken place on the Pacific Coast. A large percentage of the recent bond issue of \$100,000,000 made by Sunset interests will be invested in this development work.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year the Los Angeles Fire Department has responded to 1165 alarms, 1046 of which were actual fires, with a property loss estimated at \$682,735. The largest fire of the year was that of the Broadway Van Nuys Hotel, which involved a loss of \$250,000. Two other fires during the year entailed a loss of \$150,000 each, one of \$50,000, one of \$25,000, and all others were below \$15,000. There were only five lives lost by fire and all of these were the result of explosions of gasoline stoves—"perfectly safe" gasoline stoves.

Two new engines were installed during the year, giving additional protection to two districts. The department now owns 21 steam fire engines, 27 chemical and hose wagons, 4 hook and ladder extensions, 44 chemical extinguishers, 47,730 feet of hose and 121 horses. The property valuation of the department has increased \$118,237 during the past year, its total value now representing \$438,881, as against \$320,644 last year. The valuation of the apparatus, horses, etc., aggregates \$225,682. Three new positions were created during the year—one Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, one carriage painter and decorator and one telephone operator.

#### WATER DEPARTMENT.

The main contributing cause to the existence of Los Angeles in its present location was the never-failing flow of the Los Angeles River. As time has gone on, experience has shown that the visible surface flow is only a small proportion of the total flow, the real river bed being a subterranean one. This is a wonderful provision of nature in a dry and thirsty land, avoiding the excessive loss that would otherwise occur from evaporation. The Los Angeles River, like all the streams that afford a constant flow in this country and are not merely intermittent flood streams, receives its supply from the great gravel deposits of the valley in which it has its source. These vast gravel beds in the San Fernando Valley are charged at irregular intervals by the flood waters of the surrounding mountains. If there were no such medium for storage as this gravel affords, there would be no Los Angeles River, as the water would flow off in a great volume to the sea within a few days of its precipitation on the drainage area.

The water of the Los Angeles River comes well up to the standard of purity, as compared with the water supply of other cities in this country, being filtered through beds of gravel. The only criticism made in regard to it is that it is somewhat hard.

Since the water system of Los Angeles was purchased by the city, a few years ago, a number of important improvements have been made, including the gradual introduction of the meter system, which is satisfactory to the city and to consumers alike. Under city control, rates have been generally reduced, and from a financial point of view this experiment in city ownership has proved highly successful.

The number of services sold and put in for the year was 5984, which lacks but 24 of the number sold last year and is \$39 in excess of the number sold in 1904.

Seven thousand six hundred eighty-eight tons of cast-iron pipe, aggregating nearly forty-seven miles in length, were added to the distributing system during the year. About half of this mileage was used in enlarging and bettering the older portion of the system, improving, not alone the service for ordinary needs of the city, but adding materially to our security from fire.

There were 230 new fire hydrants erected, and it is the intention to more than double this number in the coming year. Six thousand nine hundred seventy-eight meters were set during the year, which raised the total number now in use to 15,510, which is about 31 per cent. of the active service in use, as against 19.7 per cent. metered at the end of the last fiscal year.

The effect of the use of these meters is well shown by the fact that the mean consumption for the summer months was somewhat less than 36,000,000 gallons per day, while that for last year was about 34,000,000 gallons, the latter figure representing a per capita consumption of 151 gallons, while the figures for this year show but 144 gallons.

But although abundantly blessed with water according to the standard of present requirements, the city, it has been realized for some years past, stands in urgent need of further supplies, because of the phenomenally-rapid and continuous growth of the population. Accordingly, a couple of years ago, steps were quietly taken by some of the city officials to look around for a supply of water that would be sufficient, not only for the Los Angeles of tomorrow, but for the Los Angeles of twenty years hence. This was not by any means an easy job, in a section where water is worth about \$2000 a miner's inch. Finally a magnificent supply was located at the foot of the snow-covered slopes of Mt. Whitney, the highest peak on the Pacific Coast, in Inyo county. Options were taken on land along the Owens River, which has its source on Mt. Whitney. These steps have since been approved by the voters of Los Angeles. A full description of this exceedingly important and interesting enterprise appears on a subsequent page.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Los Angeles Police Department is in a state of metamorphosis. It is being greatly enlarged, and in the process great improvement has already come, and more is on the way. In spite of the fact that the department is now practically a new force, its ranks to a great extent filled with comparatively raw men, it is handling the city efficiently.

There are now 298 patrolmen, 20 sergeants, 4 lieutenants,

4 captains, 22 detectives, 3 secretaries, 7 clerks, 2 matrons and 3 bailiffs. As against the former force of 183 patrolmen, no lieutenants and 10 sergeants, with 20 detectives, 3 captains and the other officers as above.

In changing to the new number many of the old patrolmen have become sergeants, and nearly all the old sergeants are lieutenants. Consequently the city now has a force of patrolmen, most of whom are now governed by new sergeants and new lieutenants. The change has been made with little confusion, and the new force is working steadily and well.

In addition to the increase of force there is a re-districting of the city. Fifty new signal boxes will be installed. There will be new sub-stations, and Los Angeles will be cut up into smaller sections, each governed by a police official so far as police service is concerned.

With the larger number of patrolmen is coming a shortening of old beats. This is now being done as fast as the new men are broken into service. The beats have brought an increased demand for efficiency of service. Men with less ground to watch are held to closer account for the policing of their district.

Plans for remodeling the Central Police Station are now made, but this is to be temporary for there is hope that, within a brief period, the city will build another station and City Jail better fitted to accommodate inmates and situated in another part of the city close to the center of activity.

#### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

During the past year, over \$300,000 has been expended by the city of Los Angeles on public school buildings. This is the largest sum ever used for this purpose in any year of her history. Five new buildings have been erected and 17 additions made, at an approximate expenditure of \$450,000. The new Science Hall for the Los Angeles High School, now under way, will, when completed, represent a cost of \$150,000. The value of the school property of Los Angeles represents three and one-half million dollars. The combined salaries of her 964 teachers reaches a total of \$1,000,000 annually. The number of pupils enrolled in 1906, an increase of nearly 4000 over last year, there are now 71 school buildings, and new ones are continually being built to accommodate the ever-increasing throng of children. California's best crop is her children, and, in full recognition of this, no State provides more liberally or completely for their training and education. As evidence of this, the California school is famous throughout the country for their high standard. The State ranks third in the number of pupils in the schools, only Massachusetts and Nebraska surpass her and she annually disputes with the former for first place in the number of students attending college. There are more children in the public schools of Los Angeles than in those of any other city in California. Of the 44,143 persons between the ages of five and seventeen years, 33,260 are registered in the schools—seven-eighths of the school population being thus represented. There are 2660 little tots in the kindergartens of the public schools, according to Superintendent Moore's report for the year ending June 30, 1906, almost 3000 pupils in the High School. In the public schools maintained for working students who are unable to attend in the daytime, 400 pupils are enrolled. More than 2000 school girls of Los Angeles are learning how to cook under the tutelage of a dozen or more experienced teachers of domestic science and a number of boys are being instructed in manual training.

In the Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles has an institution second to none of its kind. Here is a magnificent white granite and marble building which occupies a block at the head of Hope street on Washington, it is a landmark which immediately attracts attention.

The private schools of Los Angeles are very varied. There are splendid institutions for girls and boys, Huntington Hall, where students may receive a college course or be specially prepared to enter Wellesley, Bryn Mawr or Smith, under the guidance of teachers who are graduates from these institutions, Marlborough School for Girls on Washington street, the Girls' Collegiate School in the picturesque group of buildings at Adams and Washington streets. For boys there is the Yale School on Union avenue, the Harvard School and the Yale Academy. Schools of music and art are numerous of uniformly high grade.

As a college and university center Los Angeles is behind. The University of Southern California, an institution, heavily endowed and splendidly equipped, occupying a handsome group of buildings on University avenue in the south end of the city. Occidental is located at Highland Park, on the Garvanza, another popular institution of higher education. The recent inauguration of Dr. John Willis Baser as president of Occidental marked an epoch in the education of California. St. Vincent's College for boys on University avenue is the pioneer institution of higher education in Southern California and enrolls about 400 students annually.

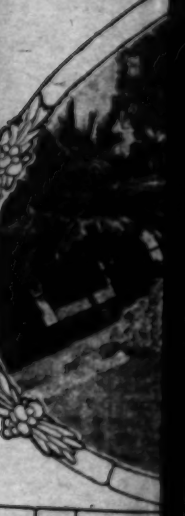
#### THEATERS.

The theaters of Los Angeles are on a par with the attractions. The recently completed Auditorium compares favorably with the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, or the Auditorium in Chicago. It opened last November, with an opera season of nearly a year, which was the richest musical feast ever witnessed, and would not suffer by comparison with operas given in Gotham itself. This Auditorium is to independent bookings, and is entirely under the grasp of the theatrical trust. The Belasco is a stock theater, where standard and popular plays are mounted in superb fashion and interpreted by the best actors. The Mason Opera House is a vaudeville house, which books the leading syndicate attractions. What Keith's is to New York, Boston and Philadelphia these, there are many smaller places of which enjoy excellent patronage. The Chinese was formerly known as Washington Gardens, a popular resort, where all sorts of outdoor amusements were held, with open-air concerts every evening.

#### LIBRARIES.

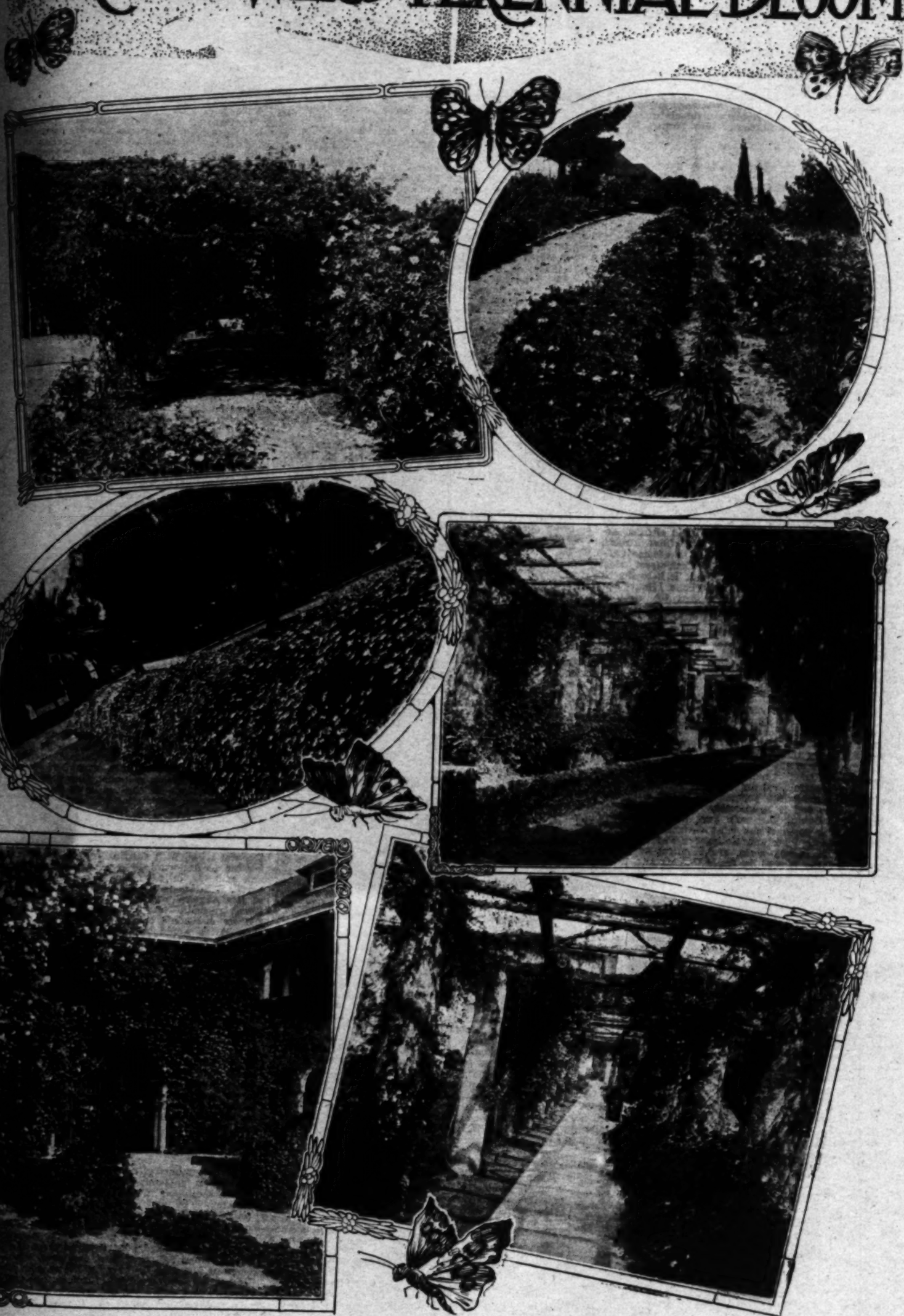
The Los Angeles Public Library, of which account is given elsewhere in this issue, stands in the country in its per capita circulation and number of circulation. During the past year it has moved into larger quarters, occupying two floors, with a

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# HERE FLOWERS PERENNIAL BLOOM



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Los Angeles Public Library, of which a full en elsewhere in this issue, stands first in its per capita circulation and ninth in the world. During the past year it has moved to new quarters, occupying two floors, with a special



roof garden adjoining, in the commodious Laughlin Block.

A Los Angeles philanthropist, Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, has during the past year presented to the medical profession of Los Angeles a fine library building of reinforced concrete with a shelving capacity of 20,000 volumes, ample reading rooms under a big dome skylight and all the accessories of a complete, modern library. The building, which has just been completed, stands opposite the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California and is imposing and dignified, with its pillars of stone and splendid portico. With the 5000 volumes now in the overcrowded college room, as a nucleus, a large and valuable medical library will be quickly accumulated.

There are numerous private libraries in Los Angeles of great value and not of few bibliophiles who have rare collections. Angelesos are famous as appreciative book lovers as was shown three years ago when she received a larger pro rata of the limited edition of the Oxford reproduction of Shakespeare's first folio, than any other city in the United States, private individuals ordering five times as many as were taken by New Yorkers even.

#### LA FIESTA.

Plans for the coming Fiesta, in May, promise that the festival will eclipse in splendor any of its predecessors. It will take place during, and will constitute a part of the entertainment for, the Imperial Conclave of Sir Knights which meets here in May. There will be a monster floral parade by day, and the display of electrical floats in the evening parade will be superb. All sorts of electrical devices will be woven into historical and mythological designs, and an attractive feature of the parade will be the assemblage of visiting Sir Knights in full uniform who will execute all sorts of picturesque maneuvers and evolutions on the line of march. The magnificent \$100,000 Al Malaikah Temple, now in course of construction on Jefferson street, will be completed in time to be utilized as headquarters for the visiting Knights.

#### PARKS.

There are, accurately stated, eighteen public parks in Los Angeles, but four of these embrace less than an acre each, so they may be called merely public squares. One of them, the smallest of all, adjoins the City Hall and is only a strip of lawn fronting Broadway of less than one-third of an acre in dimensions; yet this little pocket-handkerchief patch of ground located in the heart of the great, bustling city, is estimated to be worth as much as Griffith Park with its 3000 acres. The public parks of Los Angeles aggregate a total of more than 3700 acres, valued at above \$4,000,000. The appropriation for parks last year was \$130,000, and a force of 100 gardeners was required to care for them. The most valuable park in the city is Central Park, a shady square of four and one-half acres, situated between Fifth and Sixth, and Hill and Olive streets, with the big new Auditorium and the handsome California Club House facing it on the Fifth-street side. The park is valued at \$1,500,000 and it is here that it has been suggested that the new Public Library be built. Elysian Park covers more than 500 acres of picturesque, rolling hill country, with wonderful views of city, sea and mountains. Some of its secluded cañons are in such a perfect state of nature that it retains all the charm of primeval loveliness. Flower-covered slopes face the entrance, and its smooth, winding boulevards make it a favorite resort for automobilists. Eastlake Park has more than fifty acres, all handsomely laid out, with a lovely lake, affording rowing and sailing, a zoo, and magnificent greenhouses. It is a favorite picnic park, one portion of it having been especially fitted up for that purpose. Westlake Park is in the heart of the aristocratic residence district of the city and is in a perfect state of cultivation, every bit of its thirty-five acres being an example of the highest art of the landscape gardener. Echo Park is a charming tract of more than thirty acres in a natural hollow surrounded by the hill section which is so rapidly coming into popularity. It has a beautiful artificial lake and is handsomely laid out. On the heights overlooking the park have been built within the past year some of the most elegant residences in the city. South Park and Hollenbeck Park, each containing about twenty acres, are beautiful and picturesque, the latter located on Boyle Heights and the former in the southeast end of the city. The Plaza, facing the quaint old mission chapel in the heart of the old pueblo of Los Angeles, is one of the most picturesque breathing spots in the city, the Oriental buildings of Chinatown forming its background. Residence parks are very popular in Los Angeles and there is a growing tendency among real estate promoters to subdivide choice tracts into beautiful private parks. Chester Place, St. James Park, Barnard Park and Alvarado Terrace are examples of those established long ago, while Westmoreland Place, Palm Place and numerous other "Places" are coming into popular vogue.

#### PLAYGROUNDS.

Public playgrounds have commanded much attention by the municipal authorities in Los Angeles during the past year and the experiment has proven a great success. Not a single juvenile arrest in the districts surrounding these public playgrounds was made last summer, an influence much felt in the Juvenile Court. There are now seven of these playgrounds in the city, the last one having been established last November in the Eighth Ward, a quarter of the city where there is great need of moral uplift. It is the intention to place these public playgrounds in the very storm centers of juvenile offense, and the plan has worked wonderfully well, converting small roughs and rowdies into happy, playful youngsters, too busy and interested in the manifold attractions of the playground to get into mischief. Football teams, games, a small clinic with a district nurse in attendance, and even a branch of the Public Library in a bungalow, are some of the features introduced. The playground now being laid out in the Eighth Ward will have a \$7000 equipment.

#### BOULEVARDS.

Within the past year the subject of boulevards has engaged the attention of citizens interested in beautifying the city. A chain of boulevards connecting the various parks is under consideration and the Outdoor Art Section of the Civic Association is planning a project which will culminate in a world-famous driving

boulevard that will excel in beauty anything ever attempted here before. The idea is to border the boulevard with rose hedges, long lanes of lilies, gay geraniums and all the wonderful floral beauty of Southern California, so that the eyes may feast upon the fairest flowers as passers-by bowl along the wide, smooth driveway.

#### CEMETERIES.

The resting places of the dead in and about Los Angeles are beautiful and picturesque. Rosedale Cemetery stretches over a park of eighty acres in the southwestern part of the city. It has an endowment fund of over \$200,000 and is the burial place of many of the early citizens of Los Angeles.

Evergreen Cemetery lies in the northeastern part of the city on an elevated mesa, which commands a magnificent view of the mountains and valleys beyond the city. It is handsomely laid out, the trees having attained a splendid growth. It is the oldest Protestant cemetery in the city, having been laid out nearly thirty years, but it has been enlarged several times from its original size. Its rolling green sward, placid lake with fringe of weeping willows, and islet of calla lilies surrounding an ever-flowing fountain, are full of the beauty of repose.

Hollywood Cemetery was laid out two years ago and carries out the modern idea of a beautiful memorial park. It contains 100 acres in the loveliest part of the Calhuen Valley, lying about midway between Los Angeles and Hollywood. Its surroundings are both picturesque and peaceful. The majestic mountains bend above this silent sleeping place of the dead, while away to the west shine the waters of the Pacific. One of its features is the chime of bells erected by Los Angeles citizens in loving memory of the late Eliza A. Otis (Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis). The bells hang in the mission entrance tower and are chimed at vespers and on stated occasions.

The Odd Fellows' Cemetery on Stephenson Avenue, Boyle Heights, is a beautiful plot of thirty acres owned by the Odd Fellows, but opened for the burial of others.

The new Inglewood Park Cemetery of 300 acres, now being laid out, promises to be the most magnificent burial place for the dead in Southern California. It is not yet ready for interments. Bonds have been voted by the stockholders for the building of a \$75,000 crematory, finished in marble.

#### HEALTH STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Los Angeles Board of Health for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1904, shows a death rate of 15.16 per thousand of the population, estimated at 250,000. This is .46 per cent. less than the preceding year. No effort was made to differentiate between residents and non-residents. Considering the fact of the large number of health-seekers who come to Los Angeles in advanced stages of incurable diseases, this is a remarkable showing. A glance at the following statement shows that the potent factor of the death rate is from the above conditions. Of the 3740 deaths in the past year, 2989 were foreign born, 480 had lived here less than six months, 663 less than a year and 1634 less than five years, while 163 came from other parts of the Pacific Coast. Of the 4000 births during the past year, 2415 were of American parentage.

#### HOSPITALS.

On account of its mild and delightful climate, Los Angeles is a noted health resort, and to provide for the sick within her gates there are ample hospital accommodations. Of these the Sisters' Hospital is one of the largest and oldest of its kind, and the California, the Good Samaritan, the Angelus, the Clara Barton and the Pacific hospitals are other splendid institutions. The Santa Fé Hospital near Hollenbeck Park has been opened within the past year and is large and finely equipped, being established for the sole use of the Santa Fé Company. Besides these public institutions, there are numerous private hospitals and infirmaries. No tubercular cases are received at the principal hospitals, special sanitariums in the foothills districts being provided for consumptive patients.

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Special articles on Los Angeles subjects will be found on subsequent pages of this part, as follows: Markets; Parks; Postoffice; Chamber of Commerce; Clubs and Societies; New Water Supply; Real Estate Values; Churches and Benevolent Institutions; Public Library; Buildings; The Southwest Society; Hotels, Lodging and Boarding Houses; Electric Railroads; Parks.

#### GREAT VARIETY HERE.

There is nothing monotonous about Los Angeles county, as indeed there is nothing monotonous about Southern California. A Los Angeles man, between his ordinary time of rising and going to bed, may, on an ordinary day, enjoy snowballing in the mountains in the forenoon and take a dip in the ocean before dinner.

Los Angeles county, like Southern California in general, embraces within its limits a great variety of scenery and climate. Within its 4000 square miles of territory—an area almost as large as the State of Connecticut—may be found the climate and scenery of almost every part of the State, from the cool and breezy seashore to the warm inland plains and bracing mountain tops. Of the area of the county, about four-fifths is capable of cultivation, the remainder being mountainous. The shore line is eighty-five miles in length. Nine-tenths of the population is within thirty miles of the ocean.

#### FLOWING WITH MILK AND HONEY.

Southern California has frequently been likened to Italy. It resembles Palestine much more nearly. Like Palestine, it is a narrow strip of land lying in about the same latitude, with a high range of mountains on the east and the Coast range near the sea. The big inland valley of the San Joaquin has its counterpart in Palestine. Like Palestine, Southern California is literally a land "flowing with milk and honey." Also a land of the olive and fig and grape, the orange and the pomegranate. The grapes of Eschol could be duplicated any day of the vintage season in Southern California.

Also, it may be added, that if we are not careful in conserving the forests that hold moisture on the mountains, Southern California may some day share the fate of Palestine and become a semi-arid desert.

## FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES.

THE COMING CELEBRATION, IN MAY, WILL BE THE GREATEST EVER.

It is about twelve years ago that the Los Angeles Fiesta was organized, as an annual celebration, a lasting feature being the "flowers that bloom in the center"—and, in this sunny Southland, all the rest of the year. Suggestions for names were invited, and the choice fell upon "La Fiesta de Los Angeles."

This year, in May, Fiesta promises to be the greatest celebration of the kind that has ever been held. It will last for a whole week and will be celebrated with the annual international conclave of the Shrine, the Mystic Shrine. La Fiesta week will commence on Monday, May 5, and end on Saturday, May 11.

One hundred and ten thousand invitations to the Los Angeles conclave, accompanied by artistic programs of the many great events arranged for Fiesta week, have been sent to that large number of "individuals" who the Noble addressed tells whether or not he will accompany him. Already answers have been received from several thousand of the Shriners, the majority stating that they will be accompanied by members of their families or several other persons.

The general acceptance of the special invitation of all parts of the United States has convinced the Shrine of the local Temple that the attendance next May will far exceed that of any other meeting of the Shrine Council. Postmaster M. H. Flint is chairman of the Executive Committee for Al Malaikah Temple, and the return reports are classified as they are received.

The Shriners will utilize a greater number of trains than ever before crossed the continent on the event. There are 120 Temples of the Mystic Shrine in the United States, and fifty special trains are definitely planned.

Some of the features arranged for the week are: Special private steamer excursion to Santa Barbara the "Magic Isle."

Midsummer water carnival at Venice. Electrical illumination and concert in Venice gardens.

Escort parade of Imperial Council, grand new Irish Rite Cathedral.

Typical Southern California afternoon bazaar. Excursion to Pasadena, "Crown of the Valley."

Turkish and Moorish pageant.

Arab and Bedouin Patrol banquet.

Outdoor exhibition drill by all Arab Patrols.

Second electrical parade.

Special theater night.

Special boat Arab Patrol all-day excursion to Lina Island.

Long Beach Day—harbor trips, band concerts, electrical illumination, bathing, dancing, etc.

Great floral parade—La Fiesta de los Flores.

Grand Shrine ball at Al Malaikah's new ballroom.

Great Spanish barbecue and bull's head banquet at San Gabriel.

A fine new auditorium, seating 5000 persons, is completed for the local Shriners, by the time they arrive. They will be guests of the local Temple in Los Angeles. Citizens of neighboring towns are making preparations to give them a hospitable reception.

## A NEW CHINATOWN.

PLAN FOR A PROJECT THAT WILL BE UNIQUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Immediately after the close of the coming New Year holidays, which this year open February active steps will be taken toward the building of a new Chinatown, distinctly Oriental in architecture and equipment, but thoroughly modern and wholesome. A committee of Chinese merchants now seeking a suitable site somewhere within the reach of the business section. They propose to build a model Chinatown, in the center of which the Empire Reform Association will erect a building which will be an architectural delight. In it will be a permanent exhibition of Chinese curios and a hall of Chinese crafts. The streets of this new town are to be picturesque, its buildings of Oriental types, with hanging balconies, ornate latticed passageways, dragon-bedecked pillars and minarets, brilliant with their wealth of carved decorations. Such an Oriental city, in the heart of Los Angeles, would attract a constant flow of tourists, especially during the tourist season. Chinese merchants believe that the increased patronage of their stores would be such an item that it would be to the interest of all Chinese merchants to move their shops and bazaars in the new settlement, by offering a first-class business proposition to investors in the stock. Half a million dollars for an installment, with the probable outlay of a full million is the scope of the plan under discussion.

The idea originated with George Lem, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles, one of the most prominent business men of the city. He is distinguished as the only Chinaman in the city who is a bank director. His plans for the new town include the creation of an entirely new settlement. At least five acres would be necessary, in which Chinese flowers, herbs and trees would be cultivated. Mr. Lem plans to bring over from China an exhibit as has never before been seen on the American continent. It will include a large number of trees and shrubs which have been trained into most fantastic pieces of furniture—tables, stools, hat-racks, etc., the complete furnishing of a large entertainment garden—all of them bringing things, possessing great beauty of form.

The sentiment throughout Chinatown is unanimous in favor of the scheme, and several leading Chinese commercial houses have agreed to large blocks of the stock, which will be issued on the building of this new Oriental village. Financial help have been received from the Chinese of Oakland and San Francisco, and some American citizens of Los Angeles have agreed to take part, necessary, to put the scheme through. Several already been offered, and it is probable that in another year rolls around, the dream of an esoteric and beautiful Oriental town will have become a reality.

JANUARY 1, 1906



The Chinese dragon



Praying for the dead





# FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES.

ING CELEBRATION, IN MAY, WILL  
BE THE GREATEST EVER.

out twelve years ago that the Los Angeles  
organized, as an annual celebration, a lead-  
being the "flowers that bloom in the spring"  
his sunny Southland, all the rest of the year.  
for names were invited, and the choice fell  
Fiesta de Los Angeles.

r, in May, Fiesta promises to be the grand-  
tion of the kind that has ever been held.  
t for a whole week and will be coincident  
annual international convale of the Nobles of  
Shrine. La Fiesta week will commence on  
ay 5, and end on Saturday, May 11.

red and ten thousand invitations to the Los  
oclave, accompanied by artistic programmes  
y great events arranged for Fiesta week, have  
o that large number of "individual Nobles."  
ation contains a return postal card on which  
addressed tells whether or not he antici-  
ing to the convale and how many persons  
pany him. Already answers have been re-  
s several thousand of the Shriners, the vast  
tating that they will be accompanied by  
their families or several other persons.

ral acceptance of the special invitation in  
the United States has convinced the Nobles  
Temple that the attendance next May will  
that of any other meeting of the Imperial  
Postmaster M. H. Flint is chairman of the  
Committee for Al Malaikah Temple, the last  
urn reports are classified as they are re-

ners will utilize a greater number of special  
ever before crossed the continent for con-  
ere are 120 Temples of the Mystic Shrine in  
States, and fifty special trains already are  
anned.

the features arranged for the week are:  
private steamer excursion to Santa Catalina  
Isle."

er water carnival at Venice.  
illumination and concert in Venetian Gar-

ade of Imperial Council, grand new Acad-  
athedral.

outhern California afternoon banquet,  
to Pasadena, "Crown of the Valley,"  
and Moorish pageant.

Bedouin Patrol banquet.  
xhibition drill by all Arab Patrols.  
lectrical parade.

water night.  
Arab Patrol all-day excursion to Cata-

ch Day—harbor trips, band concerts, con-  
nation, bathing, dancing, etc.

al parade—La Fiesta de los Flores.  
rine ball at Al Malaikah's new auditorium.

anish-barbecue and bull's head breakfast at  
w auditorium, seating 5000 persons, will be  
or the local Shriners, by the time they re-  
will be guests of the local Temple while in  
a. Citizens of neighboring towns are also  
parations to give them a hospitable recep-

## A NEW CHINATOWN.

OR A PROJECT THAT WILL BE  
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# In the Chinese Quarter



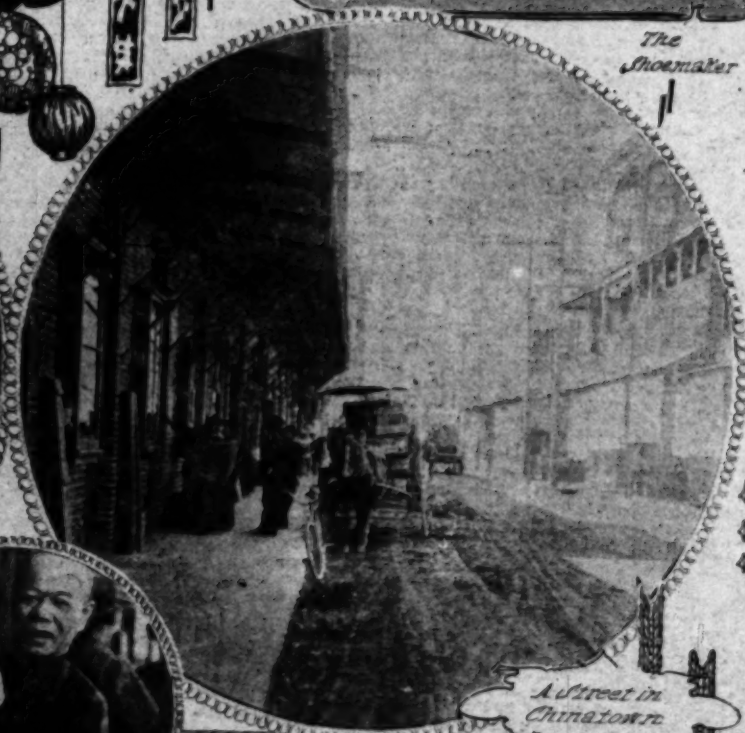
The  
Chinese  
dragon



The  
Shoemaker



Praying  
for the  
dead



A street in  
Chinatown



A happy family



A class house



## Pure Water from Glaciers Over Two Hundred Miles Away.

### A LONG CONDUIT.



OW, seventeen months ago, the people of Los Angeles were told that a solution of their urgent problem of water supply had been found by former Mayor and ex-City Engineer Fred Eaton, endorsed by Water Superintendent Mulholland and approved by the Water Commission, Mayor McAlister and the City Attorney, and that the people themselves would be asked to give the proposed solution their careful consideration and their sanction, was told in the last Midwinter Number. They were informed that in the so-called desert of Inyo county there flowed a

river, fed by the snows and rains of the eastern Sierra watershed, whose waters were lost in a dead sea called Owens Lake, and that it would be feasible to save the precious floods and bring them down to the fertile lands and populous plains of Southern California. On the authority of Eaton and Mulholland, water engineers of unquestioned competency and citizens of unquestionable integrity and public spirit, the citizens of Los Angeles were assured that the cost of acquiring ownership of enough of the water of Owens Valley to supply the city for many years to come, and of constructing an aqueduct to bring it down to the San Fernando Valley, should not exceed \$25,000,000.

The responsibility of recommending the Owens River project as a feasibility and as the only available and adequate solution of the problem, and of estimating the probable cost of the undertaking from a general reconnaissance of the line and from government maps showing the contour and character of the country, devolved upon William Mulholland. It was a great responsibility.

Mulholland had Eaton's opinion to support him, but he realized that the Water Commission looked to him alone for professional advice, and that his judgment would guide the board in determining whether or not to commit the city to an enterprise of almost staggering magnitude. He went over the line alone and studied the problems presented, and when he was convinced that he could build an aqueduct from Owens Valley to Los Angeles, he had the courage to advise the Water Commissioners to adopt the project and expend large sums from the water revenues in the acquirement of riparian rights and options on property in the valley before making public announcement of its purpose.

The Owens River project was presented to the people of Los Angeles in July, 1905, and was received with enthusiastic approval. Every citizen realized that the city had outgrown its water supply and that its future growth depended upon the success of engineers in their search for sources outside of the natural watershed of the Southern California basin. Engineers of the United States Geological Survey and other hydraulic engineers of world-wide reputation had studied the hydrography of the basin, and determined that while it would be possible to obtain more water for the city from underground sources, the additional draft would lower the artesian plane and take from tributary agricultural territory the water required and now being used for irrigation. It would be suicidal policy to ruin the farms and orchards of the county for the temporary benefit of the city.

The present source of supply for the city is the Los Angeles River, supplemented by a few wells in outlying sections, and the total quantity of water available for the city's use is about 46,000,000 gallons daily. The water consumption of Los Angeles is 190 gallons per capita, and as the population closely approximates 250,000, it is evident that either the rate of consumption must be reduced or the supply increased in order that further increase of population may be provided for. The Water Commissioners in 1904 estimated that the city would have a quarter of a million inhabitants by 1912, and that, by metering, the rate of consumption might be reduced to 150 gallons per capita daily and the present supply made to carry the city through to that date. But the population is already close to the quarter-million mark, the rate of consumption has not been reduced materially, and the problem of keeping the supply up to the needs of the city during the five or six years required for the construction of an aqueduct is turning the Water Superintendent's hair gray.

In 1904 Mr. Eaton laid before the water board his plan of obtaining water from the Owens River Valley, 200 miles distant, and early in 1905, after Mr. Mulholland had reported that an abundance of pure water could be procured in the valley and conveyed to the city, he made a proposal to transfer to the city certain options and contracts for the purchase of lands and water rights.

After carefully considering all available information concerning sources of water supply, sufficient for the needs of the city, both in and outside of Southern California, the board became thoroughly convinced that the Owens River afforded the only adequate supply that could be obtained by the city at a cost which it would be justified in incurring. Having reached this conclusion, the board entered into a contract with Mr. Eaton for the acquisition of the property embraced in the proposal submitted by him, and devoted the available funds of the Water Department to this purpose. This property includes most of the riparian lands for a distance of about forty miles along the river above Owens Lake, in Inyo county, and a reservoir site in what is known as Long Valley, in Mono county.

The proceedings of the board in these transactions were conducted with the utmost secrecy, in order to prevent speculators from anticipating the city in securing the property desired. The contracts above referred

to made it necessary to provide for about \$700,000 in order to consummate the purchase of this property and to return to the water revenue fund the amounts advanced by the board. Upon the recommendation of the Water Board, the Council called a special election and submitted to the people the proposition of voting \$1,500,000 for the purpose of completing these purchases, making such additional ones as might be found expedient, and commencing the work of construction. No proposition ever submitted to the voters of any community was more enthusiastically received or more generally supported than this. Out of a total vote of 11,542, 10,787 were for and 755 against the issue of the bonds. The result of the election is the more remarkable when it is remembered that it virtually committed the city to an expenditure of more than \$20,000,000, the estimated cost of the "Owens River project." But, while the voters of the city indicated in this unmistakable manner their approval of the proposed plan for obtaining an additional water supply, and their readiness to proceed with its execution, it was deemed wise, before asking the people to authorize the issue of other bonds for this purpose, to have the plans passed upon and approved by a board of competent engineers of national reputation.

The engineers engaged to pass upon the project were Frederick P. Stearns, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; John R. Freeman, vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and one of the most eminent hydraulic engineers in the United States; and James D. Schuyler, one of the most experienced men in the profession on the Pacific Coast. They began their investigation in the fall of 1905, and in November made a personal examination of the proposed conduit line.

The Los Angeles aqueduct will be constructed on the plans finally prepared by the consulting engineers, in collaboration with Aqueduct Engineers Mulholland and Lippincott, and in accordance with the recommendations made in their report.

Owens River is a stream about one hundred and fifty miles in length, flowing through a valley lying between the Sierra Nevada and the first range of desert mountains to the east. The watershed of the river is the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada from Mt. Lyell to Mt. Whitney, which is traversed by a large number of creeks, having their sources in the snow fields and glaciers of the high Sierra and flowing eastward into Owens Valley. In the gorges through which these streams flow are many mountain lakes, which store the pure waters of the Sierra and form natural reservoirs for regulation of the run-off.

The river is a stream of variable flow, but observations of government engineers extending over a series of years show that its average annual run-off is not less than 39,000 miner's inches. In wet years the average flow is about 50,000 inches. The summer of 1904 was unusually wet in Owens Valley, owing to the heavy snowfall of the preceding winter, and in August the river was discharging not less than 200,000 inches into the sink of Owens Lake. In other words, during the period of heaviest run-off, more than 25,000,000 million gallons of water ran to waste daily in Owens Valley.

It is the purpose of the city of Los Angeles to store that vast volume of water in reservoirs and so regulate the flow as to insure a constant supply throughout the year of about 30,000 inches, or 300,000,000 gallons a day. The city has obtained, by purchase of valley lands and ditches, riparian rights on the river and tributary creeks controlling about 20,000 inches, has made appropriation of the flood waters, and has secured by act of Congress the necessary rights of way for a conduit. Purchases made since acquisition of the Rieker ranch and other Eaton holdings have given the city control of sixty miles of the river, and eventually the city will acquire the creeks and practically all the water in the valley below the Bishop district.

Above Bishop, the United States Reclamation Service contemplated the construction of a reservoir in Long Valley to regulate the flow of water used for irrigation, but when the city bought the reservoir and dam-site and inaugurated its great water project, the reclamation scheme was abandoned. Eventually the city will construct the Long Valley reservoir and control the whole flow of the river, to the advantage of the irrigators having rights on the stream as well as for the benefit of the city water system.

The present plans contemplate taking water from the river at a point about twenty-seven miles below Bishop and about 200 miles directly north of Los Angeles, and conducting it through open canals, covered cement conduits, steel inverted siphons and tunnels to a point in the San Fernando Valley where it can be turned into the supply conduits of the city water system.

The type of aqueduct is determined by the character of the various sections of the route, and the capacity by hydrographic conditions. In order to handle the surplus flow during flood seasons, the capacity of the conduit in Owens Valley probably will exceed greatly the average flow of the river, and the summer floods will be stored in large reservoirs just south of Owens Valley. As the conduit line approaches the point of discharge, the size may be reduced. The section of the aqueduct is determined by the grade, which will be variable, as the higher the velocity of flow, the smaller the pipe or conduit required to convey a given quantity. At a rate of fall of one foot to the mile, a conduit fifteen feet wide by eleven feet deep will carry 30,000 miner's inches.

Owens Valley lies at an elevation of about 3800 feet above sea level, and the fall to the head of the city waterworks is more than 3000 feet. At several points along the line, considerable power drops can be made for the development of electrical energy, and at the southern end of the aqueduct the fall of water can be used to generate 50,000 or 60,000 horse-power. Electric power is worth about \$30 per horse-power per year in Los Angeles, for lighting and for moving machinery, and with the growth of the city and the extension of manufacturing, use can be found for all this power in addition to that supplied by private enterprise. From municipal use and sale of power, it will be possible for the city to derive an annual income of more than

\$1,000,000, which will be sufficient to pay the interest on cost of the aqueduct and provide a sinking fund for redemption of the bonds.

The bringing of the waters of Owens River to the southern valley means everything to Los Angeles and her sister cities and towns. It means so much to Engineer Mulholland: "If Los Angeles doesn't get the water, she won't need it."

Every owner of a Southern California home, with a lawn, flower gardens and trees, knows what it means to have all the water he can use, with no fear of irrigation to certain hours and no fear of being compelled to let the garden go dry in hot weather.

The Owens River aqueduct will increase the city's water supply, and that means that every bit of ground in Los Angeles not covered by a building can be converted into a lawn or a blooming garden, kept green and luxuriant all the year. It means that the lakes in public parks may be filled with pure water and never allowed to become stagnant pools. It means that fountains may flow perpetually, that every street may have its strip of greensward, its flower beds and shade trees.

All Southern Californians know what nature has wrought by the touch of water to this fertile land. The wonderful transformations of barren, sun-dried soil into semi-tropical jungles of shrubbery, trees and flowering plants which have been effected in the few years in favored spots, will be repeated in every part of the city when the water comes down the snow banks to Los Angeles.

And when Los Angeles has used all she can get, there will be plenty of water to spare for her neighbors. Pasadena, now hard beset by drought, need never go dry nor stint her parks and streets. The farmers of San Fernando, who see the Owens River flow into their fertile valley, may not be so anxious to fear no failure of crops. All about Los Angeles, groves and orchards and fields flourish and produce untold wealth. From the San Fernando Mountains to the sea, this blessed sunshine will be a garden of the gods, and the most favored people on God's green earth will find their homes in this valley of plenty and peace, as the crystal floods come down from the Sierras.

For a city of less than a quarter of a million people the project of going 200 miles across mountains and deserts for water and spending \$25,000,000 to get it down to the gates, seems a bold undertaking, considering the financial resources back of the project, the Owens River scheme is a greater undertaking than the Isthmian Canal.

Yet there has been no hesitation, no wavering on the part of the citizens of Los Angeles since the project was first presented to them. Knowing that adequate water supply is a vital necessity to the city, knowing that water is the life-blood of the city, the source of all wealth in Southern California, the people of Los Angeles promptly and heartily endorsed the project, and they will vote as heartily for the bond issue requisite to its consummation.

But the burden of debt will not be so great as it may appear. For many years to come there will be a large surplus of water, above what is used for domestic purposes, available for irrigation, and this can be sold to farmers and orchardists. It is conservatively that a revenue of more than \$1,000,000 a year may be derived from that source, in addition to the income derived from municipal water and the sale of power, and that the water will add to land values in Los Angeles county.

While the aqueduct is being built, interest on bonds will have to be provided for out of the revenues of the city and by taxation, but in the water will yield a revenue more than sufficient to all charges, and the Owens River aqueduct will pay for itself.

A flow of water sufficient to supply Los Angeles 30,000 miner's inches, or more than 250,000,000 gallons daily, during the summer months, can be brought to San Fernando Valley from the Owens River at a cost for construction of the aqueduct of \$25,000,000.

That is the conclusion reached by three of the eminent hydraulic engineers in America, after examination of the project, and forty days of close application to study of all the problems involved.

The Board of Engineers, consisting of Frederick P. Stearns, John R. Freeman and James D. Schuyler, began its work on December 22 and signed a report to the Board of Public Works which will give to the city of Los Angeles at such time as it deems proper.

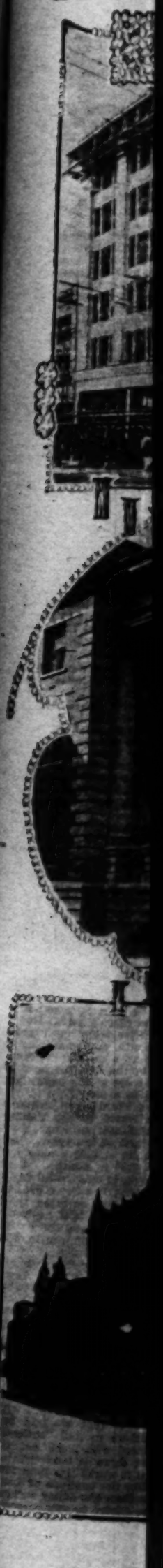
From personal investigation and from study of graphic data compiled by the United States Geological Survey, the engineers found that an ample water is obtainable in Owens Valley.

From their own tests and from analyses of the water, the engineers determined that the Owens River water at the intake to be only 1/1000 of the gallon, which is about half that of the Owens River. They concluded that the quality of water into the conduit from the river will be improved by introduction of a large quantity of pure water from the Sierra creeks en route to the city.

The engineers found no engineering difficulties in the work of building an aqueduct from Owens Valley. On the contrary, they were surprised to find a route offering no serious obstacles and no problems. Compared with such projects as the aqueduct, the building of the Los Angeles aqueduct is only a job of ditch-digging. The route was found by Engineer Mulholland, but a kind Providence found it for him.

The consulting engineers found Mulholland's system of concrete construction to be best for the work, and preferable from every point of view. They determined that a conduit of 15 feet capacity would deliver to the regulating reservoir enough to insure a supply of 30,000 inches during summer months.

# IN





# d. Miles Away.

which will be sufficient to pay the interest on the aqueduct and provide a sinking fund for a of the bonds.

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Los Angeles has used all she can possibly get from the touch of water to spare to her. Pasadena, now hard beset by pest of the seed never go dry nor stint her gardens and lawns. The farmers of San Fernando, when Owens water flows into their fertile valley, may seek their fear no failure of crops. All around Los Angeles, groves and orchards and fields will produce untold wealth. From the San Gabriel Mountains to the sea, this blessed land will be a garden of the gods, and millions of favored people on God's green earth will have their share in this valley of plenty and peace when the floods come down from the Sierra.

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burden of debt will not be so great as it is now. For many years to come there will be a surplus of water, above what is used for domestic purposes, available for irrigation, and that surplus will be derived from that source. In addition, some revenue will be derived from the water rate and power, and that the water will add \$40,000,000 to the income of Los Angeles county.

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of water sufficient to supply Los Angeles with water's inches, or more than 328,000,000 gallons during the summer months, can be brought from the San Fernando Valley from the Owens River Valley by construction of the aqueduct of \$23,115,000.

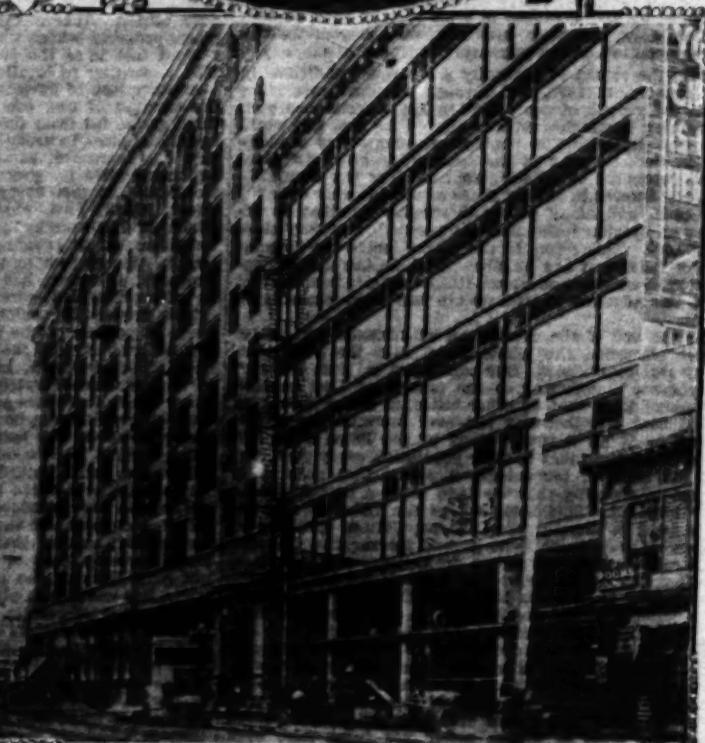
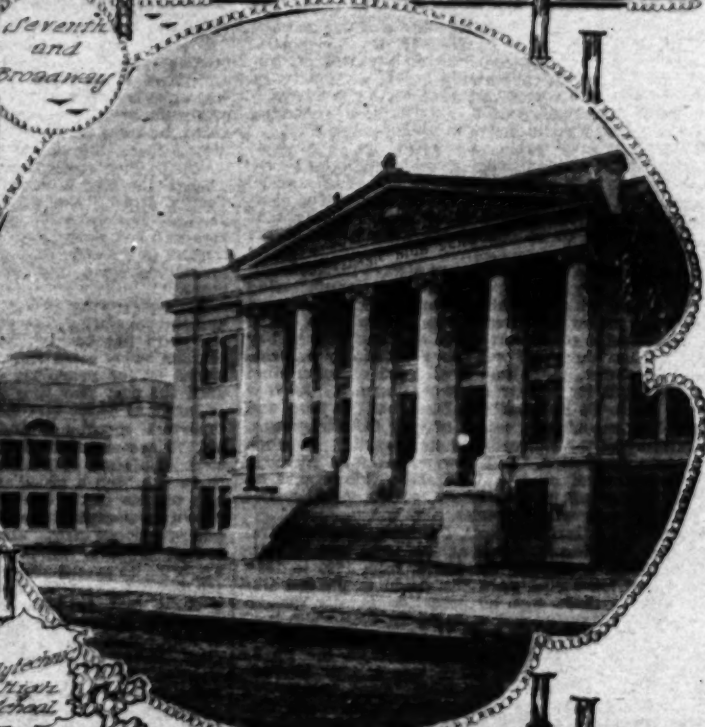
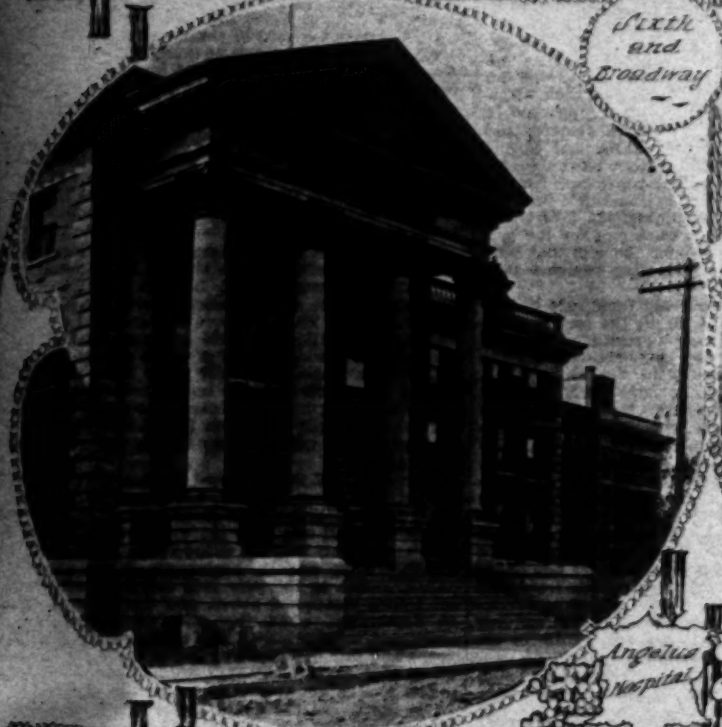
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# IN THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT



The Auditorium

The Glass and Huntington Buildings



## Land Values in Los Angeles Are Not as a Rule Inflated.

### A HEALTHY BOOM.



politan community have not made these sensational facts cease to be news. It is generally conceded on the part of all that no such record of real estate development in all its phases has ever been known in any city before.

In dealing with this subject, as it is today, it would be a futile waste of time on the part of the reader to go back a period of a quarter of a century, to the beginning of the great growth of population in Southern California. When one comes to realize that by the census of 1880 the population of the city of Los Angeles was represented by the small figure of a little over 11,000, and of the whole county by less than three times that figure; that when the next census was taken, in 1890, the city population had grown to about 50,000, and of the entire county to about 100,000; and again when the third census was taken in the year 1900 the population of this city had doubled, making a record of over 102,000 and the county numbering perhaps a quarter of a million souls, it becomes very evident that a comparison of real estate values in 1880 with those prevailing at the end of 1906 would mean nothing whatever.

The little city of twenty-six years ago had great hopes, but little development. Even in 1890 the future of the city was still somewhat in the nature of a castle in Spain. Not until the end of the century was it demonstrated beyond the sphere of hope and theory that this was destined to be one of the great cities of the country.

Real estate values in a village are always insignificant, and even in a large town, with but few manufacturing industries, and with its main dependence upon climate, people with money to invest, as a general rule, acted with considerable conservatism and hesitated to buy property when the price went to a seemingly extreme figure. Of course, there was a wild era of speculation about 1885 and for a year or two afterward. At that time the Santa Fé Railroad was being built in here, and the city had set out on a career of very definite growth. The building of the railroad and its branches put much money into circulation. New towns were founded along these new lines of road, and all these things gave an impetus to dealing in real estate, which for the time being ran to very wild extremes.

In spite of a natural collapse, following the unnatural speculative inflation in values at this time, and in spite of the dull times all over the world, from 1890 to 1896, while depression rested upon the world in general like a heavy pall, there was no cessation in the general growth of Los Angeles and of Southern California. Real estate very rapidly righted itself after the collapse of the boom. It became very evident, from the steady growth in population, that there was a high intrinsic value to good property. The boom towns, staked out all over the country by speculation, went back into farms and orchards, but business property in Los Angeles toned up and advanced in price year by year, as population grew, and new buildings were erected for the accommodation of the increasing business of the city.

With the return of generally prosperous conditions in the country, in 1897, and through all the years since then, the growth of population in Los Angeles has been something unmatched in any city of its size the world has ever known. The population, enumerated as 102,000 in the last year of the century, is now, six years after, estimated by no competent judge at less than 225,000, an increase in the six years of considerably over 100 per cent., and many people thoroughly qualified to express an opinion insist that our population is very close to 250,000. This refers to the people inside the boundaries of the city of Los Angeles. With an increase of population in six years of almost 150 per cent. it is no marvel that the advance in real estate has been exceedingly great.

At the end of the century an enthusiastic real estate agent placarded the whole town with the statement, "Buy real estate now. Our population in 1910, 250,000." Of course, in referring to the growth of Los Angeles, compared with that of other cities, it is not meant to claim that no other city has ever increased by 20,000, 25,000 or 30,000 a year. Many of the large cities add much more than that to their population every year. But on the basis of percentage, it seems that nothing is risked in claiming that we have made a new record in city building. This being so, as the value of real estate depends directly upon the population, speaking in a general way, there is no ground for surprise that our real estate values have gone up by leaps and bounds.

What the outside world in general will be most interested in is to learn just what the value of real estate under different classifications is at the present time, in the city of Los Angeles. The highest price ever obtained for a piece of property in the city, practically vacant, is a trifle less than \$6000 per front foot, the lot having a depth of 165 feet, and being a corner. By the square foot, this price figures out about \$32. Small parcels have sold since then at higher prices per square foot, but none at higher prices per front foot, even where the depth is much less than the one taken above. The highest square foot price ever obtained in the city of Los Angeles for a piece of real property—and it was improved so indifferently that the building probably

figured for very little in the purchase—was \$54. Since then, another corner in the block referred to first above was thought to be sold at about \$43 per square foot, but the owner raised the price and the deal fell through. This was in the end of November, of the year just closed.

These record sales of high prices in Los Angeles real estate have all but one taken place in a section of the business portion of the city three or four blocks removed from what a year ago was considered the exact business center of the city, where property had been held at the highest price. The undertaking of new buildings of vast magnitude, one costing as high as \$1,000,000, in the new district, and others costing sums ranging down as low as \$100,000 each, has disturbed the business center of the city to this extent. In the former business center property has not depreciated by this new development. It scarcely could do so, for the reason that the corners are generally improved with buildings costing up to \$500,000 or more. Property in the old center is now held at about the high price paid for the first corner referred to above, in what is evidently looked upon as the coming business center of the city. But none has been sold at any price approximating \$6000 a foot.

Real estate values have been changed somewhat sensationally, not only by the development of this new business center in half a dozen blocks on three or four streets, but there has been a great readjusting of values on streets heretofore regarded as only problematical for business purposes, but now assured as business centers for all time to come. More enhancement in value has taken place on Hill and Main streets during the past two years than on any other of the leading thoroughfares. Between these two lie Broadway and Spring street, always regarded and still regarded as the leading retail business streets of the city. Property on Hill street, which but two years ago or two and a half could have been bought at from \$250 to \$500 a foot is now worth from \$1000 to \$2000, with corners running much higher. On Main street almost as rapid rise in value has been chronicled in the last two years.

The area of business property has naturally been exceedingly extended as the population has doubled two and three times over. The population of twenty-six years ago has been increased five times since then. Naturally the area devoted to business must be increased in about the same ratio. The present business center would extend from the north junction of Main and Spring streets to Pico street, a distance of fifteen blocks. Crosswise of the city it embraces in the narrowest part at Temple street, three streets, and at the south end ten blocks. The value of property throughout this whole area will run down from \$6000 a front foot for the best corners to between \$250 and \$500 for the lots that wait longest to come into use for high-class business purposes.

Besides growing at such enormously rapid rate in permanent population, Los Angeles in all the past twenty-six years has been drawing ever-increasing crowds of tourists, who come now, winter and summer, all the weeks of the year, but especially in the winter time, until the past year they made a great stream, counting as many as 50,000 strangers spending from a few hours to several months in and about the city of Los Angeles. To accommodate both the permanent and the transient population of the city, as the numbers have grown, there has been a great expansion in the value of property outside of the business center, for which there has grown up a great demand for flats, apartments and hotels of various sizes. Immediately around the business center, property which three or four years ago would not bring to exceed \$50 or \$60 a front foot, for lots about 150 feet deep, are at the present time worth from \$200 a front foot to \$300 or \$350. Five years ago, conservative people were disturbed in mind at the building of flats outside of the mile circle from the center of the city. At the present time, the fashionable residence sections of the city of five years ago are being steadily invaded by purchasers for property on which to erect flats, apartments and small hotels. This movement extends, in some directions, as far as three miles from the business center. Where this new development is taking place, property which was worth at that time about \$50 a front foot is at the present time worth from \$100 to \$250, according to location.

Another line of development of this kind has been in the creation of new centers of business of a second or third grade, far from the general business center. This has taken place in every portion of the city. As population has increased, corners have been seized upon as legitimate sites for grocery stores, butcher shops, drug stores and in fact every species of business. Seventh street, Ninth, Pico, which is Thirteenth; Washington, which is Nineteenth; and Jefferson, which is thirty-fourth street, all running east and west, have taken the lead in this respect in the central portion of the city. Property, of course, has naturally enhanced very much in values, nowhere more than along Seventh street.

This growth of population, the extension of the purely business portion of the city in all directions, the seeking of property in the residence districts for hotels, flats, and apartments, has naturally caused the forcing of the residence districts into portions of the city territory which five years ago were raw farming lands. The drift of population who occupy separate homes, particularly those of the better classes, has all been westward, toward Hollywood, and overflowing the city into Hollywood, until that district, which a few years ago was altogether devoted to orchards, is now a city of itself, with a very considerable population. Of course, the laboring elements of the population have sought homes nearer the scene of their daily occupations. The wonderful developments of rapid transit electric railroads, not only through the city but into the suburban districts, has called into play a small army of operatives.

The value of residence property in Los Angeles, in spite of what outsiders may look upon as very much of a speculative boom, is exceedingly conservative. In spite of the active demand for home sites, the extension of the area devoted to residences has more than kept pace with the unusual growth in population. This subdivision of what was formerly farm property, the putting in of street improvements of high grade, water mains, gas mains and electric service, has kept constantly upon the market a supply which outruns the demand, active though that is. The natural consequence has been to keep the price of residence property at

a very moderate figure. The dwellers in other cities in the United States, upon learning that the choicest residence property in the city of Los Angeles can be bought for \$125 a front foot, and this in the case of lots which are as much as 200 feet deep or even more, express surprise at the moderation of the figure. There is very little residence property in the city held even at the moderate price. The lots usually bought for the general mass of the people, especially those who live on the daily wages or upon salaries, range at from as low as \$25 a front foot to \$50, and for this class of property never more. The depth of Los Angeles building lots is unusually great. There are very few subdivisions in the city where the depth is less than 120 to 130 feet, and the general run is from 140 to 160 feet, with the choice sites laid out in lots from 200 to 250 feet in depth.

Persons unacquainted with the conditions prevailing in the city of Los Angeles often indulge in some remarks at our expense. It is called a city built upon sand. Undoubtedly it is so. The climate of Southern California is the greatest asset we have, the surest foundation for the values of our real estate, because it is the greatest attraction for the thousands of people who make the city and its environs as their home. Of every class of people who have come to the city of Los Angeles, probably half of them have taken that step from the edge of the mildness and salubrity of the climate, which is a foundation that is immovable. It is as lasting as the sun and the skies themselves. It reaches from the surface of the earth fifty miles toward the stars and overlies every square inch of all the millions of acres here in the great Southwest. Climate, however, is not all, although it is a large portion of the foundation, and the cornerstone. There are at the present time in the city of Los Angeles, in round numbers, 200 manufacturing establishments. It is the center of four transcontinental railroad lines, running four times a day each, and numerous local lines. These railroads employ thousands of people, who are living in this employment, and maintain their families. There are at least 15,000 adult wage-earners in the city. The salaries paid in the manufacturing industry to officials and clerks run annually to very much more than \$1,000,000. The wages paid to employees amount to something like \$5,000,000. The rent paid for manufacturing premises annually is about \$500,000. The rents paid for office room in the city, at the present time, come to \$1,000,000. The fuel consumed costs very much more than \$500,000, and the value of the products of different kinds turned out from these factories would come to more than \$30,000,000 a year. There is used in building structures, factories and homes material of various kinds which costs not less than \$15,000,000 a year.

Now, to give a succinct idea of what is meant by activity in real estate in the city of Los Angeles, under present conditions, it will help to mention the transfers of real estate recorded with the County Recorder day by day, every working day is the record scarcely ever falls below 150 and runs as high as 200. The average weekly record of deeds numbers from 100 to 1500. In these real estate deals there go on an average day by day from 50 to 80 mortgages. The money changing hands to finance these real estate transactions daily will run from \$100,000 to \$500,000, an average weekly use of money in this way runs to \$1,000,000.

The year 1906 is not closed as this article is written for the Midwinter Number, but going back to the previous year, an exceedingly careful record of transactions in business real estate for the whole year showed a business amounting to from \$900,000 to almost \$4,000,000 a month. This was in business property alone. The dulllest month in the year 1905 was June, with the least record mentioned above, and the highest paid in September, when the sales of business property amounted to \$3,900,000. The total transactions for the year—and this includes only business property—amounted to over \$35,000,000.

The foundation of real estate values, speaking generally, is rents. At 629 South Broadway, a place of property, which has been let at a ground rental of \$100 a year, on which the lease will run out in about two and a half, has been re-leased at \$2400 a year. This does not tell the whole story. Five years ago a firm rented the lot for \$75 a month, and soon afterward let it at \$125 a month, putting up a modest building on the premises. So the owners of the bare lot have been drawing only \$75 a month, whereas at the expiration of the lease their rents will be \$200 a month.

The corner of Broadway and Third street, where the Rindge Building stands, was leased to the City and County Sewer Pipe Company, about eighteen years ago, at a month ground rental, for a term of five years, at the expiration of which the lease was renewed at \$300 a month. That lease expired instantly at \$350 a month, and while after it was again leased on ground rental of \$100 a month, for a long term of years. The lease was renewed to erect the three-story building now covering the lot, and before the term of the lease was half expired F. H. Rindge bought out the lease and the company paying the full cost of the building and now the ground rental for the term of the lease.

As this article is being written for the Midwinter Number, the Inspector of Buildings is preparing an annual report. He has issued 8000 building permits in eleven months of the year. The actual number of the buildings thus provided for would reach a total of thirty-five miles. To give a better impression of this means, it may be stated that these buildings, side by side, would reach from Los Angeles to Santa Ana. They would reach to Pomona and beyond. Or in another direction they would reach to San Diego and have enough left to stretch along the coast way up to Santa Monica.

It would not be proper to conclude this article with a reference to the many schemes that are being hatched by scrupulous real estate speculators to fool the public at a distance, who are unacquainted with local conditions. It should be remembered that there is land within the limits of Los Angeles City that is worth less than one acre, while there is land within the confines of Los Angeles county that is worth less than one dollar an acre. However, to attempt to give advice to any person who is so confiding as to invest money in property several thousand miles away, without having the most reliable information about it, from persons whom he knows to be trustworthy, would be a waste of time.



## Rule Inflated.

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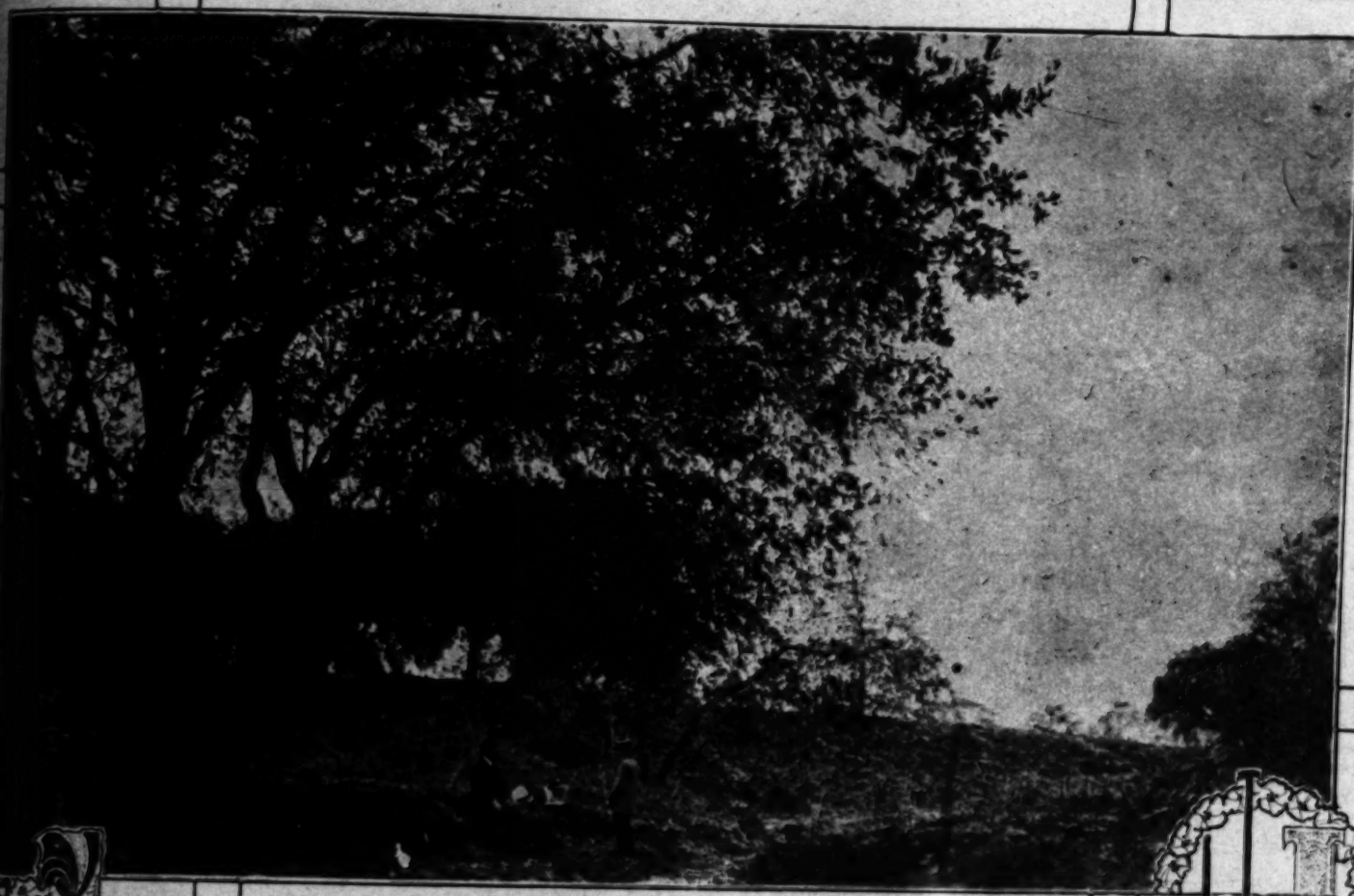
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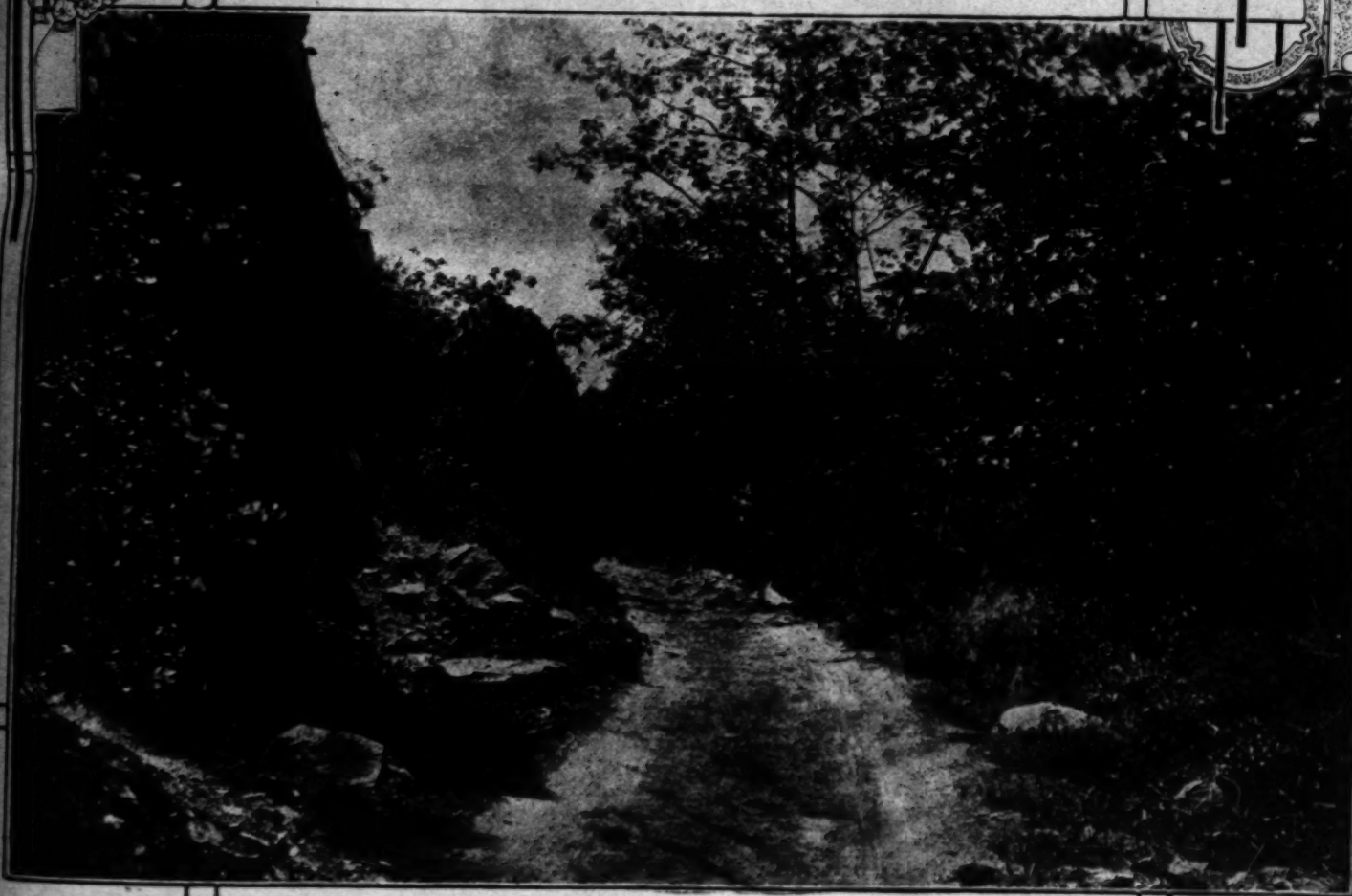
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# RURAL SCENES NEAR THE BIG CITY



Photos by  
Rafert





## Fresh Fruits and Flowers in Profusion All the Year Round.

### LOS ANGELES MARKETS.



berries, raspberries, green peas, tomatoes and other summer luxuries displayed in the balmy air and soft, warm sunshine of the winter of Southern California.

At every corner of busy Broadway are the flower vendors, mostly men and women, who depend upon their

the dainty box of orange blossoms exquisitely put up and offered for sale on the streets for ten cents each—all packed and ready for shipping. Experiment proves that they ship remarkably well, arriving at their destination as fresh and fragrant as when bought on the streets of Los Angeles. And thus it comes to pass that many a January bride in the frigid East has her bridal veil fastened with "real" orange blossoms sent on by tourist friends as a fragrant and friendly greeting.

While the flowers appeal to the eye and the artistic sense, it is the tempting fruit stands and great open stalls spread with rows on rows of good things that tempt the palate. At one of the leading markets this year a Christmas menu was offered patrons and printed thereon was a complete list of the fresh fruits and vegetables, together with their prices, offered for sale. A few quotations from the same will serve to point a moral and adorn this tale. There were casaba melons at a dime apiece; persimmons, 15 cents per pound; limes and lemons, 25 cents a dozen; Navel oranges, 35 cents per dozen; grapefruit, 60 cents per dozen; strawberries, 25 cents a box; raspberries, 35 cents a box; grapes (Muscat, Flaming Tokay or fancy Morocco), 15 cents per pound; bananas, 30 cents per dozen; guavas, 10 cents per box; English walnuts, 20 cents per pound; celery, 10 cents a bunch; lettuce and cabbage, a nickel a head; spinach, two bunches for five cents; radishes, water cress, beets, turnips, carrots and parsnips, 5 cents a bunch; Hubbard or summer squash, 3 cents a pound; tomatoes and young green onions, 5 cents a pound; green peas, 10 cents a

load of merchandise. A large percentage of these are the Chinese gardeners, who work hundreds of acres adjacent to the city. To see the market at its high tide of business it is necessary to be there about 4 o'clock in the morning. It is then that every green grocer or purveyor of a fruit stand in the city goes to market to secure his stock for the day. The smaller dealers frequently propel a go-cart in which to pack their purchases as they make their rounds from wagon to wagon and from stall to stall, selecting their supplies. One can buy at wholesale rates and many a thrifty wife "goes to market" and gets her fruit and vegetables at a much lower rate than at the retail stores. Here casabas and cantaloupes sell for 60 cents each containing a dozen and a half of the melons. Fresh green peas, grown in the foothills of the Cahuenga Valley, sell at 5 1/2 cents per bunch and celery can be had at 45 cents per bunch. Everything is sold by the pound or nothing by the peck or bushel. Lettuce sells at 10 cents per dozen heads, tomatoes at 45 cents per box, eggplant and Irish potatoes at 2 cents per box, beets, three bunches for a dime, each containing a dozen or more beets. There are persimmons and persimmons grown on "Lucky" ranch, which sell at \$1.25 per box for the latter and 75 cents per box for the former. This, by the way, is the only pomegranate and persimmon orchard in Southern California. Two and one-half acres are devoted to

the culture of choice Zengo persimmons. One of the circumference of a wagon wheel, of good size are offered for sale at \$1 a string—1000 dollars a string—enough to last an American family for ten years. The satisfied farmer assures you he clears from \$300 to \$400 per acre off this persimmon tree.

Just opposite the market is the Market Bank, opened especially for the convenience of the poor men. It is the financial pulse of the poor. One of its directors is a Chinaman—a poor man and the only Chinese bank director in Los Angeles. Conspicuously posted on the door is the sign "Banking hours from Nov. 1st to May 1st—10 a.m. to 4 p.m." The daily deposits in this bank by the average \$20,000, which does not mean more than one-half of the daily income from market. Many of the produce merchants have their banks in up-town institutions and make all their



A MIDWINTER MARKET DISPLAY.

daily sales of roses, carnations and violets for a livelihood. And they make a good thing at it, too. Somewhere, out in the country there is growing a little flower garden that daily yields up its treasures to help out the family income. Burdened with great baskets of the fragrant things these street flower vendors offer you clusters of exquisite English violets for a dime, big bunches of brilliant carnations or of beautiful roses for two bits or less—prices that make you gasp when compared with those that rule in New York and other eastern cities in January. From a single carnation garden an average of 6000 and 7000 blossoms is sent to Los Angeles markets daily and the one flower company supplied nearly 30,000 white carnations for the decorations of the carriage of the late President McKinley during his memorable visit here in May, 1901, when the event was celebrated by the great floral parade as a feature of La Fiesta de las Flores.

Within the past two years a custom that is extremely popular with tourists, appealing to them invariably, is

pound; cauliflower, 10 cents a head, and cucumbers, 5 cents apiece.

Compare the above prices, if you please, with the New York rate of \$4 per box for strawberries grown in hothouses, imported oranges at 10 cents apiece, and grapes at half a dollar a pound. As a matter of comment and curiosity there hung, at this market, a single cluster of Morocco grapes that tipped the scales at the 5-pound notch. The obliging salesman weighed the monster again and again to convince skeptical tourists that it was genuine and permitted them to satisfy themselves that the great purple globules actually grew on one and the same stem.

But it is the great public market of Los Angeles, which occupies a block at the intersection of Third street and Central avenue, where one gets the best idea of the immense transactions in "green goods." The market opens at 2 o'clock in the morning when the fruit and vegetable farmers from a radius of 30 miles around Los Angeles begin to arrive with their wagon-

loads of choice Zengo persimmons. One of the circumference of a wagon wheel, of good size are offered for sale at \$1 a string—1000 dollars a string—enough to last an American family for ten years. The satisfied farmer assures you he clears from \$300 to \$400 per acre off this persimmon tree.

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Burdette, the well-known of Temple Baptist, the great Auditorium, of which is also Dr. Frank Talmage, De Witt Talmage, is the Presbyterian Church, Frisco, frequently the gospel of Los Angeles and speaks to large audiences at Bluff, a brilliant speaker of the First Methodist Church is at the head of the Episcopal bishop of

There are more than 100 churches in Los Angeles—190 Protestant, Jewish synagogues, best 30 churches, representing various beliefs, and many of them for fully one-fourth of Los Angeles. The average attendance of the churches is only a few. The one which built the city, is the Methodist Church in Los Angeles. The First Methodist Church, being the second largest in the city. It has a membership of 1200 members. This church has shown a steady growth during the past few years, showing an increase of 1000 members in the conference ending \$500,000, exclusive of other gifts.

Of the 30,000 Presbyterians in Los Angeles county, it is under the able leadership of the largest membership of the city, exceeding 3100 members.

With the completion of the new, at Fifth and Olive streets, the new, the Temple. The mammoth auditorium, with the assistance of the church, and is designed through it, and is designed through it, the immediate sweep of galleries rising from the floor, dedicated last November, the preaching of the gospel, Robert J. Burdette added. During the week, when the auditorium is open, the class drama and opera, and the place of the huge convention in Los Angeles. The main auditorium of 1000 each.

The First Congregational Church, near Eighth, is the best of the city, outside the Auditorium, splendid auditorium, convention hall and all the modern church make it a favorite place for philanthropic conventions.

The Church Federation of Los Angeles, a half ago, is an active force in the city. The united committees has resulted in the formation of practical Christian churches, established the Christian Endeavor Union, and the work and opened a movement of one of the downtown of about \$6000. The public last June, and is a good and young. The church has a number about one hundred of the following denominations: Church Federation; Methodist; Baptist; Episcopal; United South; United Presbyterian; Nazarene and Dunkard.

There are upward of one hundred in the city. They have a Women's Foreign Mission. There are thirty-eight churches in Los Angeles. Ministers to the wants of the city, and wise discrimination. De has done a marvelous work of refugees from San Francisco after the earthquake. It is the all the city, but of the city.



## Year Round.

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## Churches Play an Important Part in Local Development.

### MANY DENOMINATIONS.



GENERALLY speaking, nearly all Occidental—and some Oriental—religious creeds are represented in Los Angeles. The ecclesiastical records of the city form an interesting chapter in its history and the churches have played an important part all through its development, keeping pace with its growth. Many of its charitable, educational and reformatory institutions owe their origin to the labors of the clergy, nobly seconded by zealous laymen. Earnest and eloquent men fill its pulpits, several of wide fame being now actively engaged in the ministry here. Dr. Robert J.

McIntosh, the well-known preacher-humorist, is pastor of Temple Baptist Church, whose home is the great Auditorium, just completed, a description of which is given elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Frank Talmage, son of the late Dr. T. W. Talmage, is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Francis Murphy, who preaches so eloquently the gospel of temperance, is a resident of Los Angeles and speaks each Sunday evening to immense audiences at Blanchard Hall. Dr. Robert McIntosh, a brilliant speaker of national reputation, is pastor of the First Methodist Church. Bishop Thomas J. Conboy is at the head of the Catholic diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey, and Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Johnson is the Episcopal bishop of Los Angeles.

There are more than two hundred churches in Los Angeles—150 Protestant, fifteen Roman Catholic and two Jewish synagogues, besides twenty-six missions. These churches, representing nearly every shade of religious belief, and many styles of architecture, provide scope for fully one-fourth of the entire population of Los Angeles. The approximate membership in the Protestant churches of the city reaches 26,000, with an average attendance of over 20,000. Space permits reference only to a few. The leading denomination, and the one which built the first English-speaking church in the city, is the Methodist, which now supports forty churches in Los Angeles. The Sunday-school of the First Methodist Church enjoys the distinction of being the second largest of its denomination in the world. It has a membership of 2800, and the Boyle Heights Methodist Sunday-school enrolls more than 1000 members. This denomination has had a remarkable growth during the past year throughout Southern California, showing an increase of twenty-seven new churches in the conference, with its total finances exceeding \$300,000, exclusive of endowment funds and other gifts.

Of the 30,000 Presbyterians in the State, 10,000 live in Los Angeles county. Immanuel Presbyterian Church, under the able leadership of Dr. Hugh K. Walker, has the largest membership of any evangelical church in the city, exceeding 2100 members.

With the completion of the great Auditorium building at Fifth and Olive streets, on the site of the old Board's Pavilion, the Temple Baptist Church finds its home. The mammoth structure was built by this church, with the assistance of outside capital interest, through it, and is designed primarily as a church gathering place, the immense auditorium with its circling sweep of galleries rising to the dome, having been dedicated last November, and its stage consecrated to the preaching of the gospel on each Sunday, when Dr. Robert J. McIntosh addresses large congregations. During the week, when not required for church purposes, the auditorium is used as a theater for first-class drama and opera, and will be the future gathering place of the huge conventions which so frequently meet in Los Angeles. Choral and Bazaar halls, adjoining the main auditorium, have a seating capacity of 1000 each.

The First Congregational Church, on Hope street near Eighth, is the best-equipped church building in the city, outside the Auditorium. Its handsome foyer, splendid auditorium, convenient class rooms, parlors, social hall and all the modern equipment of the model church make it a favorite gathering place for religious and philanthropic conventions.

The Church Federation of Los Angeles, organized a year and a half ago, is an active element in the religious life of the city. The united effort of its officers and committees has resulted in the broadening and deepening of practical Christian work. Taking hold of the Y. M. C. A., established three years ago by the City Christian Endeavor Union, the Federation has extended the work and opened a third Coffee Club in the basement of one of the downtown banks, equipping it at a cost of about \$5000. This was thrown open to the public last June, and is a popular gathering place for old and young. The churches belonging to the Federation number about one hundred, including every church of the following denominations, and every member of these churches thereby becomes a member of the Church Federation: Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Christian, Lutheran, Methodist South, United Presbyterian, United Brethren, Nazarene and Dunkards.

There are upward of one hundred missionary societies in the city. They have formed a federation called the Women's Foreign Missionary Society Federation.

There are thirty-eight charitable and benevolent organizations in Los Angeles. The Associated Charities ministers to the wants of the needy with open hand and wise discrimination. During the past six months it has done a marvelous work in assisting the thousands of refugees from San Francisco, who fled to this city after the earthquake. It is the clearinghouse, not only of all the city, but of the county charitable organiza-

tions, many of which disburse their funds through the Associated Charities. During the past year more than \$8000 of its own funds passed through its hands, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars from tributary benevolences. Between five and six hundred cases per month are assisted by this organization.

Bethlehem Institution is unique among philanthropic organizations of the city. Located on the east side of town in the heart of the Eighth Ward, it has become the center of social and civic activities for the betterment of that section, people of all creeds and nationalities making it their headquarters, and all community interests revolving around it, just as general official interests of the city revolve around the City Hall. The institution consists of a church, hotel, coffee club, public baths, free night schools, free dispensary and many other agencies for the uplift of humanity. Under the genius of Dana W. Bartlett, it has stepped in advance of a mere religious organization with a hotel attachment. A recent gift of \$10,000 will be applied to the further extension of the work.

Brownson House, established by the Catholics, is located in the Bethlehem neighborhood and does a splendid settlement work. The College Settlement, on Aliso street, has for years maintained a fine work. By its earnest appeal it induced the City Council, a few years ago, to establish a precedent over all other cities in the United States and appropriate a monthly allowance for a district nurse, whose work so justified the creation of the office that today Los Angeles supports two municipal nurses, whose business it is to visit the tenement homes, direct and administer preventive treatment and look after sanitary condition of the overcrowded wards in such districts. The Settlement owns its house, set in an attractive garden, in that quarter of Los Angeles which is now the Mexican and Italian section.

The Hollenbeck Home for the Aged is one of the noble charitable institutions of Los Angeles, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck, an old-time and honored resident, whose residence adjoins the Home grounds, located on an eminence overlooking the city on one side and facing beautiful Hollenbeck Park on the other. The Little Sisters of the Poor, who have maintained a home for the aged at Twenty-ninth and Main streets for years, are now building a magnificent group of brick structures occupying almost an entire block on Boyle Heights. The French, German, Jewish, Spanish and other nationalities maintain separate benevolent societies, and the Salvation Army Rescue Home, besides numerous other charitable enterprises under this splendid organization, abundantly provide for the needs of the destitute of all nations, creeds and colors.

The Los Angeles branch of the Needlework Guild of America numbers 2000 members. During the year it sent out \$900 entirely new garments, the usual annual offering being doubled by reason of help rendered San Francisco sufferers.

The County Hospital for the care of the destitute sick of Los Angeles county has been thoroughly overhauled and now occupies a group of commodious brick and frame buildings, set in the midst of beautiful grounds, on a commanding height, not far from Eastlake Park.

One of the worthy charities of which Los Angeles is proud is the Barlow Sanitarium for the treatment of poor consumptives, established three years ago by Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow, a wealthy and philanthropic citizen, who purchased a tract of twenty-five acres in the Chaves Ravine Valley, between Elysian Park and Sunset boulevard, where he caused buildings to be erected and where the worthy tuberculous poor of Los Angeles are given a fair chance for recovery. Up to date nearly three hundred patients have received treatment with the most satisfactory results. It is supported by popular subscriptions and a nominal charge of \$5 a week for each patient. The capacity of the institution is only about twenty patients and accommodations are always bespoken in advance. Every year a monster garden fete is given, by means of which large sums are raised for the support of this splendid institution, the last fete netting more than \$13,000. During the past year Dr. Barlow has been the means of putting several thousand dollars' worth of improvements into the main buildings, and the grounds have been beautified at an expenditure of \$4000 by the family of the late president of the board of directors, J. S. Slauson.

Of children's charities there are many. The Catholic Orphan Asylum, located not far from the Hollenbeck Home, is a magnificent building, one of the prominent landmarks of Los Angeles, where several hundred orphans are sheltered. The Protestant Orphans' Home is located near the College Settlement and cares for 150 children. The McKinley Industrial Home has eighty boys in its charge, who are being trained in industrial pursuits. The News and Working Boys' Home is a deserving benevolence, named the "Lark Ellen Home" in compliment to the celebrated singer, Ellen Beach Yaw, who is the special friend and patroness of the institution. The boys pay a sum commensurate with their small earnings, for their board and lodging, and the home is attractive with books, games and music for leisure hours, where these embryo citizens are trained to home habits and kept away from bad influences. The Children's Hospital provides for the care of poor sick little ones and is under the patronage of wealthy and philanthropic women. The King's Daughters support a Day Nursery for the care of the little ones of working mothers, and maintain a cottage at the beach in summer. There are dispensaries and infirmaries for the free treatment of the sick, established in various parts of the city and in connection with the hospitals. The combined contributions of Southern California for San Francisco earthquake sufferers exceeded \$500,000.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Los Angeles enjoys the distinction of being the largest of its kind in the world, with a total membership of 4215, which is constantly increasing, and before the close of the present year will doubtless number 5000. Its headquarters are now in the Conservative Life Building at the corner of Hill and Third streets, where it occupies almost the entire ground floor, besides its gymnasium and cooking school rooms in the basement. Nevertheless, its quarters are so cramped that class

rooms are maintained in half a dozen places outside the main rooms. A couple of years ago the association purchased a lot, opposite the building now occupied, on Hill street and running through to Clay street in the rear. This lot is now valued at \$100,000, as it is located in the choicest section of the downtown business district. Within the coming year a five-story building is to be erected at a cost of not less than \$150,000. It will be of reinforced concrete and one entire floor will be given over to dining-rooms, kitchens and every necessity for the lunch rooms, where more than one thousand business women dine every day. There will be a fine two-story gymnasium, equipped with baths and every convenience, and scores of class rooms to accommodate the more than two thousand students enrolled last September. The new home of this prosperous association will be built around an open court so that plenty of light and air will be obtained. There will be reception rooms, rest rooms, a fine auditorium for the musical and other entertainments and for the regular Sunday afternoon vespers service.

The educational work of the association is far-reaching, the curriculum including practically every line of study in language, music, art, physical training, travel, commercial branches, domestic science and art. The Bible study department offers fourteen classes and an additional secretary has been added to its force this year.

The social life of the association is well maintained by its clubs and its attractive programmes of music, receptions and other entertainments. There is a library and an employment bureau. An advance step in the travelers' aid work is the appointment of a third deaconess. All three of the big overland railway stations now have a deaconess in attendance, whose business it is to guide strangers arriving in the city, especially young women, to reliable boarding and lodging houses. This department also maintains a rest room, adjacent to one of the big stations. The association conducts a boarding house of its own at Twentieth street and Grand avenue, where thirty-five young women find accommodations commensurate with their means.

The extension department organized two years ago has done work in the great business centers where young women are employed, two secretaries giving their undivided time to this work. During the past year a training school for secretaries has been established and successfully maintained. It is the only one in America carried on in connection with a local association.

The Los Angeles Y. W. C. A. employs a staff of seventeen secretaries and a faculty of twenty-three instructors, besides numerous working committees. It is organized in five departments, under the direction of a board of managers composed of thirty women, and so admirably are its finances managed that its work is 95 per cent. self-supporting.

Los Angeles, by reason of its phenomenal growth, and the fact that it is a Mecca for young men from all over the world, offers an unparalleled field for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. The fact that Los Angeles citizens, just on the heels of the San Francisco disaster, raised nearly \$350,000 for the erection of one of the best equipped association buildings in America, is proof that they are keenly alive to their opportunities in this direction and are willing to give the association the necessary backing to accomplish its work. The board of directors, numbering seventeen of the most enterprising business and professional men of the city, are rapidly pushing plans for the new building on Hope street. Less than two years ago the association bought a lot on Hill street near Sixth for \$100,000, where it was intended to locate the new building. Values in that vicinity increased so rapidly, however, that the association decided to sell its lot and go a little farther out. Accordingly, last November the lot was sold for \$300,000, netting the association a clean \$200,000 gain in the transaction. The excavation for the new building is already well under way and when completed will be a mammoth monument to the faith and hope of its builders. There will be a great gymnasium and natatorium, a spacious rotunda, reading rooms, library, game rooms, parlors, a big armory, business men's club rooms, twenty class rooms, laboratories and machine shops, three stories of cosy dormitories, dining-rooms and café, handball and basketball courts, roof garden and scores of other attractive features. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy by January, 1908. Until then the association will continue to occupy its present quarters at No. 621 1/2 South Broadway, with its gymnasium and baths at No. 823 South Spring street.

In spite of the handicap of having different departments in separate buildings, active work is being done in all lines. At the gymnasium, besides athletic sports, afternoon and evening classes for men and special classes for employed boys are carried on. The evening institute for busy men and boys has already enrolled over three hundred and fifty students and will probably reach a total of 600, as new classes will be formed in January and March. The faculty of twenty-seven instructors includes prominent educators from the public schools and colleges and well-known professional men, engineers and specialists. The courses offered cover a wide variety of subjects including stenography, commercial law, steam and electrical engineering, mining and assaying, chemistry, surveying, drafting, plan reading and estimating, mathematics, oratory, Spanish and music. The courses in mechanical and technical lines are proving especially popular, more than one hundred students being enrolled in this department alone. Courses in real estate, plumbing and salesmanship have been called for and will be formed in January. The school for working boys, meeting three evenings a week, is an interesting department of the educational work. Debating clubs and lectures are also features of the curriculum.

It goes without saying that the religious motive is back of all association activity and finds expression in the gospel meetings for men only, held at the building every Sunday afternoon, and in occasional mass meetings in Temple Auditorium, in systematic Bible study by small groups of men, in meetings in shops and factories, and in quiet hand-to-hand work done in an unobtrusive way.





Looking west  
on Fourth Street



On  
Broadway

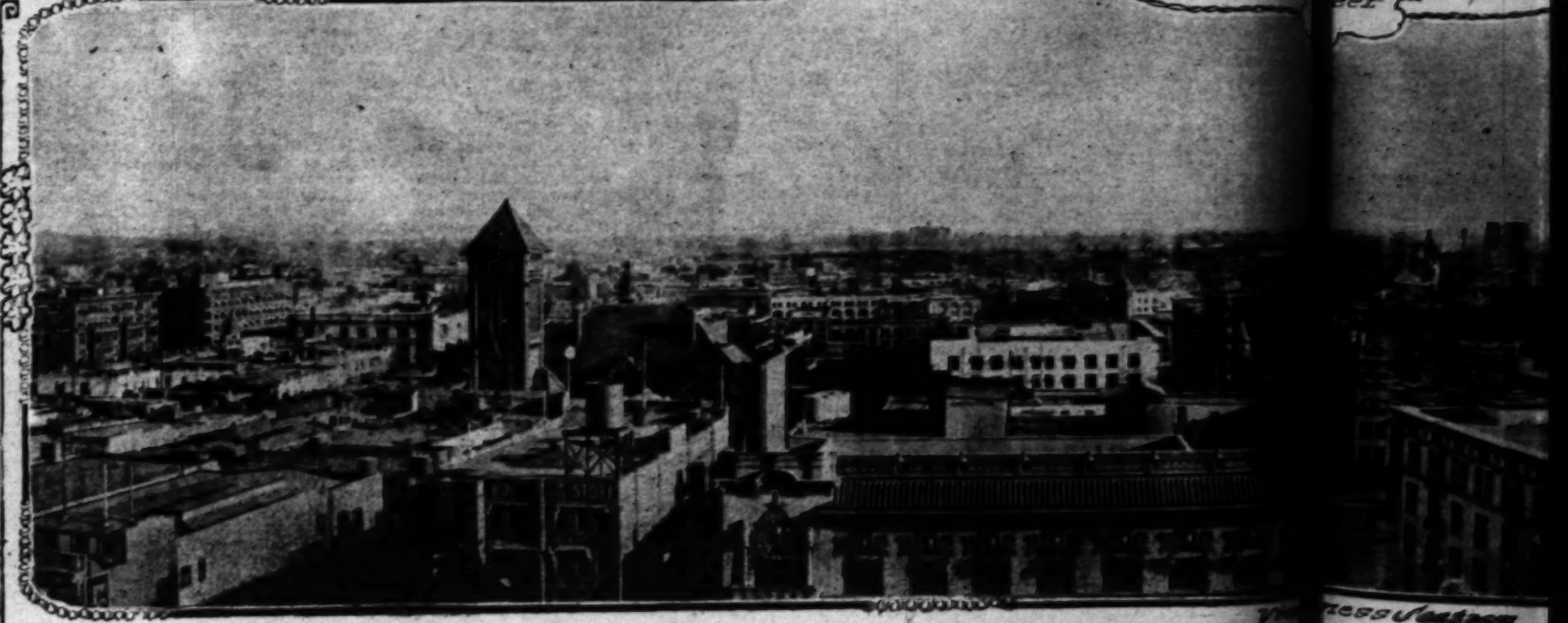


On Main Street

MODERN  
BUILDING  
OF THE  
SOUTHWEST  
METROPOL



Street



View from the Harbor



# MOERY BUILDINGS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN METROPOLIS



*Fifth, looking  
east toward  
Spring*



*SAFER,  
Photo*



*In the  
Wholesale District*



*Sixth Street  
looking east*



*View from Jackson*



## Los Angeles Has the Largest Municipal Park in the World.

### BEAUTIFUL BREATHING SPOTS.



sanatoriums for the people who cannot afford to hire themselves to the country or the seaside. They give sunlight and green fields free of cost, are civilizers and equalizers, for the poor and the rich meet there on the same plane, to breathe fresh air and to enjoy nature to the fullest. In two of our parks may be seen, from the same point, glimpses of snow-capped peaks and the broad expanse of the Pacific.

Not alone in purity of atmosphere do our parks contribute to the health and happiness of our people. Relief from the nervous strain of city life is afforded in no way so agreeably and conveniently as by a ramble amid the natural scenery of a large park and by the leisurely contemplation of the landscape. There are many workers in our city who suffer more or less from nervous strain, though often they are not fully aware of it. Where a large public park with ample provisions of natural scenery has been created, it has never failed to be frequented for much-needed relief, affording untold benefit to those who use it. This is each year becoming more apparent to all who visit Griffith or Elysian parks and watch, season by season, the ever-increasing number of visitors. Not only are the quiet and seclusion obtainable in the middle of large areas necessary in affording opportunities for occasional relief from the nervous stress of our artificial city life, but they promote, in many ways, the well-being and happiness of our people, encourage out-of-door recreations and intimacy with nature, fill the lungs of all frequenters with pure and wholesome air, whenever they will or can afford to spend a day in shady groves, under the spreading trees, or on the inviting grass plots. They are havens of sweetness and rest for tired mothers and wives; they are for the children, for all the people, high and low, rich and poor, without distinction, with equal rights and privileges for all who come; grand levelers of conventionalities.

In the vast stretch of country reaching from the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, parks may be enjoyed but a small portion of the year. For nearly half of the annual cycle the face of nature is mantled with snow. At other times it is drenched with rain—the unexpected shower—the devastating windstorm and the many unpleasant moods with which that part of our country is afflicted by Dame Nature. With us, the inclement weather is confined to a very small portion of the year—the rains fall far more during the night than the day—we are not subject to the many pleasant caprices of the elements that our Eastern friends enjoy. When we walk forth to enjoy the beauties of our parks we do not have to keep a watchful eye on the western sky for fear a gentle zephyr may arise which will playfully waft us into the next township. When we set forth to enjoy the beauties of nature on a clear, still morn, we may rest assured that the day will close as sweetly serene.

The parks of Los Angeles are prized and appreciated. This may easily be seen if one but makes the rounds upon a Sunday and notes the number of people who resort to them for recreation and rest. The children, especially, delight to gather, and they are as happy as the bees among the flowers. It is doubtful if there can now be found any citizen of Los Angeles who does not recognize the great benefit to be derived from our parks, and admit the necessity for their maintenance and improvement. Parks in many cities have cost millions to the taxpayers, but besides the gains to the masses in health and pleasure, their creation has increased the value of the surrounding property, and thus the expenditure of one dollar has, in many instances, brought back tenfold.

Not all our parks are frequented by the same class of people, for tastes differ, but we have suitable accommodations for all. For those who especially seek seclusion there are parts so remote that, even if evidences of civilization are not completely hidden, they become reduced in the distant perspective to inconspicuous proportions as compared with rocks, foliage and other natural objects in the foreground. So remote that the roar of steam or trolley cars is never heard, except occasionally in the far distance, and the only sounds that greet the ear are the rustle of foliage stirred by the breeze, the songs of birds and hum of bees.

The beauty of our parks as a whole is proverbial. Visitors from all parts have bestowed unstinted praise upon the remarkably varied topography to be found in our larger parks and the still more varied plant life to be seen on every hand. In altitude our municipal lands range from the level of our business section in our smaller parks, to more than 2500 feet above this plane, on the higher peaks of Griffith Park. Within this range may be found cañons so deep that the sun never penetrates their solitude. Down them trickle tiny streams skirted about with many a fern and shade-loving wild flower, while above this lowlier vegetation rises the majestic Humboldt lily. There are, too, peaks that catch an occasional snowfall, "rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven."

Aside from the varied beauty of our native vegetation, our parks have drawn upon the entire world for plant supplies. Botanic gardens and our own wanderers have contributed beauties and rarities from the most remote corners of the earth, until the study of our plant life proves to the new arrival most intricate in the attempted unravelling of its nativity and relationship.

Among our larger parks we have two of exceptional natural beauty, Elysian and Griffith. Aside from their value as breathing places, Elysian is worth more for park purposes than all others in the city combined. Following the same line of argument, Griffith is more valuable, solely for use as a park, than all the city contains, Elysian included. To have exceptional worth as a possible park-site, a tract of considerable extent must have a great variety in natural scenery or topography. It must have sun and shade, lofty hills and deep cañons, desert and swamp, level meadow and rugged rock, windswept heights and sheltered nooks, together with an equal range in vegetation, from the shade-loving fern to the sun-loving cactus, from lofty tree to lowly creeper, and the thousand other natural charms that are found in every turn of a path or road.

All these has Griffith Park, and more—the grandest, most diversified park scenery owned by any municipality in the world. Here one may roam over hill and dale, across meadows and through woods, always amid natural surroundings, for hours, without twice following the same route. Indeed, in some parts it is hard, as yet, to find a "route." One may come again and again without becoming familiar with all its interesting localities and natural features. Many thousands of visitors might enjoy the scenery at the same time without crowding each other, and each time go away with a strong desire to "return some day and see the rest." The wisdom of securing and improving that valuable tract of ground—valuable because of its proximity to a great and growing city—no one questions now, but there were many who thought such improvements unwarrantable extravagance at the time. The fact is that no better investment can be made by a city with metropolitan pretensions and prospects than the purchase of ample grounds for park purposes, and their gradual improvement for the enjoyment of its citizens, and for the pleasure of visiting strangers. In this case the park land was donated.

In this vast tract known as Griffith Park we have, approximately, 3015 acres, which is larger than any other municipal park site in the world, and capable of being utilized to the greatest possible advantage as a public breathing place, one that should become world-famous. It is not necessary or desirable that this park should ever be covered with trim parterres of flowers, in geometrical patterns. In fact, such a course should and doubtless will be, studiously avoided. What we need is a natural park, where citizens may drive or walk with their families and picnic under the trees, without in the least marring the natural beauty everywhere present. The first thing to be done is to make the park accessible to the public. A good beginning has been made in this direction, under the present superintendent. Another route should be provided, through the northwestern part of the city and along Western avenue, crossing near the high peak in the park, from which magnificent views may be obtained, and running down to the river road, so that citizens and their families may drive through the park without returning by the same route. It is perfectly feasible to build a road over this hill, by easy grades, and at small expense. When this shall have been completed, those interested will have an opportunity to realize the possibilities of this tract of land, which to a majority of our people is at present unknown, and it will be easy to get them to endorse a reasonable plan for its gradual development on a comprehensive scale, such as has been judiciously followed during the two years just passed.

In landscape beauty, Elysian Park is a good second, though the scenery is not so bold as in the larger tract just described. Nevertheless, a drive or walk along its miles of well-made, well-kept roads is most entrancing, and the view from its highest points most glorious. There is seen a wide and extended panorama of hill and dale and spreading plain—a vast sweep of country, stretching to the sea in one direction and to the mighty Sierra in the other. The city is at its base, with its paved streets and handsome buildings—lying about the park in every direction—its parks and gardens; its great outlying orchards, vineyards and harvest fields, and the river, like a silver ribbon, shining and flashing along its course during the greater part of the year, gleaming between the borders of trees, shrubs and beautiful wild flowers. From the summit all the wide and beautiful country lying between the ocean and mountains is seen, while amid the hills of the park are sunny nooks, warm and sheltered, where are growing successfully ornamental trees and plants; where the banana waves its plume-like foliage, fearless of frost, and its fruit ripens in the mellow sunlight. There are little depressions, suggesting lotus and lily pools, fragrant with bloom and rich with color, a feature which we trust to see in the near future. Beautiful nooks there are, too, for gardens, and hills and vales, where paths might wind amid forest growths, and rocky hillsides, where have been transplanted the numerous varieties of tropical plants whose growth is a marvel to the stranger, and whose blossoms lend a semi-tropic brightness to the picture. It is susceptible of wonderful improvement, and can be made to present nature in all her varied aspects. Nature has furnished almost everything that constitutes and enhances the charm of attractive landscape in this fine park and its surroundings. Few visitors would suspect, from the wealth of scenery on every hand, that the park contained but 550 acres, as the country is so rugged and the views so extensive.

Eastlake Park, located in the junction of Alhambra avenue and Mission road and containing fifty-seven acres, is, next to Elysian, the most picturesque of the inside parks. It contains a fine lake, ample for boating on a considerable scale, but lacking somewhat in intricacy of design, as do all of our park lakes, being merely large ponds, unbroken by sheltered coves and wooded points, as are all the best park lakes of note. This lake, too, lacks suitable planting on the borders, though

the rest of the park is a charming resort, to which hundreds of toll-weary souls repair on Sunday for a rest amidst its sylvan scenery. The lawn spaces in this park are larger in proportion to the whole than in the case with any other of our parks, and much of its attractiveness lies in these broad expanses of green. This park, also, contains a considerable variety of trees, especially of conifers, and among which are some rare species. Here is kept the city's menagerie. It houses of a large and growing collection of wild animals, birds, reptiles, etc., a feature which attracts large crowds at all seasons. Here, too, is kept all that we have of hothouse and greenhouse plants, a fine collection, but developing so rapidly in size and numbers that the space at command is sadly inadequate to the requirements both of the stock on hand and of a growing city of the size of Los Angeles. These houses are in charge of an expert glass-house gardener, under whose efficient care the display has been kept up to a high standard of beauty and healthfulness. During certain seasons of the year, when some of our showiest plants are in bloom, the main range of glass is filled with some extremely brilliant floral displays, ranking (except for size) with collections to be found in any of the large cities of the East.

Westlake Park is also one of our most popular resorts on Sundays and holidays, and by far the favorite for boating, but for the landsman there is rather a restricted area as compared with our other large parks. Westlake contains thirty-five acres, the greater part is water, and is situated in one of the most fashionable and thickly settled portions of our city. Lying in a natural depression, it furnishes a pleasant and restful landscape for the residents on all sides, a factor which had much to do with the building in that section of an unusually fine class of dwellings, of artistic design and finish. While of rather simple design, the lake has a few charming features. Small arms of the water body are spanned by rustic bridges of appropriate design and native material, underneath which are growing aquatic plants which in season reveal to the interested visitor a real taste of tropical splendor. At the south end of the lake, from which the lake gets its water supply, is a charming little waterfall, or series of falls, which tumble down into a pool, below which is the haunt alike of pelican, seal and alligator, while on the bosom of the lake proper graceful swans are at all seasons floating majestically along the placid surface, and in their wake may sometimes be seen a string of tiny white cygnets.

Echo Park, located just north of Temple street, while containing but thirty-three acres, has a long, narrow expanse of water that provides a course fully equal to that of Westlake or Eastlake. It also has charming walks, skirted by flowering trees and shrub, a wooded island, connected with the largest foot bridge in our city parks, and many points and details of interest. This park has recently been added to in area and at the Temple-street end has a children's playground, a much needed improvement in that section.

Down in the southern part of the city we have a considerable breathing spot, in design and planting quite distinct from the other parks, known as South Park. Comparatively few of our people seem to know of the existence of this rather recent acquisition, and all fewer have visited it. Already the vegetation has a growth quite attractive, and only time is needed to make this a popular resort for the South End people.

Hollenbeck Park, on Boyle Heights, is by no means unattractive, though its twenty-six acres are stretched out to the limit, leaving a rather narrow strip of land along either side of a narrow lake. The space at command has, however, been most appropriately planned so that the effect as a whole is of a much greater size.

Sycamore Grove Park, though the latest of all ones to come into our park family circle, has perhaps the appearance of the greatest age, covered as it is with majestic groups of sycamores.

Other parks of lesser note are: Central, St. James, Sunset, Plaza, and Prospect, all bright little spots in the thickly settled sections, where breathing places of exceptional value.

### AUTOMOBILES.

There is not a more ideal spot on the whole west world for automobiling than Southern California. For twelve months in the year, unhindered by snowdrifts or frozen hubs, the rubber-tired monsters glide smoothly over the miles and miles of highways leading out from Los Angeles and the asphalt streets and boulevards of this Queen City of the Southwest. Scarcely a physician in all Los Angeles but owns his touring car, and his little electric runabouts are the hobby of all the idle women in town. Not a city of its size in the States can show so large a percentage of autos owned and run by its citizens. To keep up with the demand, the coming year will see the establishment here of no less than five new automobile factories, thus placing Los Angeles in the field as a rival of Detroit, Cleveland and Indianapolis as an automobile manufacturing center. It is expected that 2000 tourist cars will be built in Los Angeles during 1907 by one factory. The presence of one of these proposed factories intend to give exclusive attention to the manufacturing of desert cars, for which there is a great demand throughout the adjoining country in the Nevada and California gold fields. Such a car is in demand by ranchers as well as mount men.

### HOME OF THE STORK.

California's best crop is her children. Los Angeles boasts the largest but one Sunday-school on the continent—that of the First Methodist Church—whose Christmas festivities last week had to be divided into four separate and distinct celebrations in order to provide for the big family. Fancy 400 kindergartners in a bunch—babies, all of them—not one over 4 years old and a cradle roll of 200. The Christmas tree here was a crop of presents, doing duty at the various schools and branches of the church. No wonder President Roosevelt likes Los Angeles.

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For the whole year  
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## the World.

is a charming resort, to which hundreds repair on Sunday for a rest and recreation. The lawn spaces in this proportion to the whole than in the rest of our parks, and much of its area is a considerable variety of trees, shrubs, and among which are some rare and beautiful plants. It boasts a growing collection of wild animals, a feature which attracts large crowds, and, too, is kept all that we have of house plants, a fine collection, but only in size and numbers that the city is inadequate to the requirements on hand and of a growing city. These houses are in charge of a house gardener, under whose efficient supervision a high standard of healthfulness. During certain seasons some of our showiest plants are a range of glass in filled with some floral displays, ranking (except for the fact that they are found in any of the larger

also one of our most popular resorts on holidays, and by far the favorite of the landman there is rather a comparison with our other large parks. Thirty-five acres, the greater part is in one of the most fashionable portions of our city. Lying in a pleasant and restful situation on all sides, a factor which adds to the building in that section of an artistic design, the lake has a rustic bridge of appropriate design, underneath which are growing in season reveal to the interested on which the lake gets its water supply. A little waterfall, or series of falls, is into a pool, below which is the lake, and alligator, while on the proper graceful swans are at all times along the placid surface, may sometimes be seen a string of

ted just north of Temple street, at thirty-three acres, has a long, narrow that provides a course fully equal to the lake. It also has charming flowering trees and shrub, a wooded with the largest foot bridge in our city, and details of interest. It has been added to in area and at the end has a children's playground, a prominent in that section.

There part of the city we have a compact spot, in design and planting quite other parks, known as South Park. It is of our people seem to know of the rather recent acquisition, and still it is already the vegetation has a active, and only time is needed to it as a resort for the South End people. on Boyle Heights, in by no means its twenty-six acres are stretched along a narrow strip of land and a narrow lake. The space at corner, been most appropriately planted so whole is of a much greater area.

Park, though the latest of all areas park family circle, has perhaps the greatest age, covered as it is with aymore.

Other note are: Central, St. James, Prospect, all bright little spots in sections, where breathing places are

## AUTOMOBILES.

are ideal spot on the whole round than Southern California. For the year, unhindered by snowbanks rubber-tired monsters glide smoothly miles of highways leading out from the asphalt streets and boulevards of the Southwest. Scarcely a physician but owns his touring car, and the cars are the hobby of all the society. Not a city of its size in the Union a percentage of autos owned and run keep up with the demand, the establishment here of no less than factories, thus placing Los Angeles rival of Detroit, Cleveland and Indianapolis automobile manufacturing center. It is a tourist cars will be built in Los of by one factory. The promoters opposed factories intend to give their to the manufacturing of desert cars, a great demand throughout the Nevada and California gold fields, and by ranchers as well as mining

## ONE OF THE STORK.

evop in her children. Los Angeles but one Sunday-school on the one First Methodist Church—where last week had to be divided into distinct celebrations in order to properly. Fancy 400 kindergartners in a of them—not one over 6 years old—200. The Christmas tree bore seven duty at the various missions the church. No wonder President is Angeles.

## Los Angeles Ranks Nineteenth in Amount of Postal Revenue.

## CHOKED WITH BUSINESS.



LOS ANGELES shows a remarkable growth in postoffice business during the past year. Never before in the history of the city has its postal department increased in volume so rapidly as within the past twelve months. There is no surer index of a city's growth, nor more reliable barometer, than its postoffice statistics. Again and again have the temporary headquarters at Grand avenue and Seventh street been expanded to meet the growing demand, pending the time when the big building now about to be constructed at Temple and Spring streets shall be completed for permanent occupancy. To persons unacquainted with the conditions, it may seem like a bold declaration to state that the Los Angeles postoffice has a larger general delivery department than any other postoffice in the world. Statistics prove this to be an indisputable fact. The reason is easily accounted for, when one stops to consider that Los Angeles has a larger floating population than any other city in the United States of twice its size and population, and is therefore the most extensively patronized by the calling public. The next largest general delivery department is that of the postoffice at Washington, which is very busy during the winter, or until Congress adjourns. In Los Angeles, however, the people come and go the year round.

During last September, comparatively the driest month in the year, about 4000 people called daily at the general delivery windows and sixteen clerks and four supernumeraries were kept busy handing out letters and answering all sorts of questions from all sorts of people from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night on week days and from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening on Sundays. About 10,000 letters were received daily at these windows during last September, while the sum total of all letters received in the postoffice for that month was 500,000, which, with the same number sent out daily, made 1,000,000 letters handled each day by the clerks. Los Angeles led in the percentage of increase in postal receipts over any other city in the United States for September also, showing an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the previous September and reaching a total of almost \$70,000.

For the year ending September 30, 1906, the Los Angeles postoffice showed an increase in postal receipts of \$195,029 over the year 1905, while Seattle was more than \$100,000 behind her southern sister city, showing an increase of but \$91,000, and Portland, Or., \$61,500. Of course, owing to the earthquake and fire disaster, San Francisco can claim no increase, but rather a sharp decrease over last year's business, dropping \$37,000 behind her receipts of the previous September.



## SIXTH IN RANK.

HE best data in relation to the building up of a great city are found in the amount of money being put into construction. In these modern times, comparisons with periods long past are inadequate and misleading. There is little use going back beyond the beginning of the present century. In 1902 there was spent in building in the city of Los Angeles \$3,991,944; in 1903, \$13,046,335; in 1904, \$13,409,062; in 1905, \$15,331,607; in ten months of 1906, \$16,318,541. With the building running at not less than a million dollars for any month in the current year and up to as high as \$2,371,620, it seems fair to assume that the record for the whole of the current year will lie somewhere between \$19,000,000 and \$20,000,000, making an increase for the year of somewhere near \$5,000,000, or from 30 to 32 per cent. over the former year. The record for 1905 showed an increase of 14 per cent. over 1904. That was substantially the same ratio over 1903, which showed an increase of about \$4,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent., over 1902. These percentages are almost as misleading as comparisons with far back years. In a city growing so rapidly as Los Angeles, to keep continually reaching high percentages over the year before would mean a building activity never heard of in the world.

For the whole year 1905 the total number of buildings erected was 9543. For the first six months of the current year the number of new structures was 4938, and for the four succeeding months 2581, making for the ten months 7519 new buildings of all kinds.

Taking the six months of the current year for which the record is complete, in March there was a permit issued for a reinforced concrete structure at \$185,000, and in April one for a steel frame building at \$550,000, the largest permit ever issued in the city up to that time. In March of the current year permits for two

The receipts from the sale of stamps in the Los Angeles postoffice are immense. The increase in revenue from this source for the year ending November 30, 1906, was over \$202,000, the total sales amounting to \$983,988, as against \$701,598 in 1905. Over \$80,000 worth of stamps were sold at the Los Angeles postoffice during last November and the receipts from sale of stamps last September were \$82,000.

The following statement shows the gross receipts of the principal postoffices (over \$200,000) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, compared with the gross receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

OFFICE.	JUNE 30, 1905.	OFFICE.	JUNE 30, 1906.
1. New York	\$9,871,709	New York	\$14,984,453
2. Chicago	5,681,149	Chicago	12,878,136
3. Philadelphia	3,386,416	Philadelphia	5,487,454
4. Boston	3,185,572	Boston	4,898,605
5. St. Louis	2,854,451	St. Louis	3,929,582
6. Brooklyn	1,430,297	Brooklyn	2,399,571
7. Cincinnati	1,220,596	Cincinnati	2,024,450
8. Baltimore	1,145,253	Pittsburgh	1,831,900
9. San Francisco	1,098,122	Cleveland	1,799,879
10. Pittsburgh	924,811	San Francisco	1,678,114
11. Cleveland	919,294	Kansas City	1,508,644
12. Buffalo	857,069	Minneapolis	1,479,732
13. Detroit	743,412	Detroit	1,472,134
14. Kansas City	694,029	Buffalo	1,472,134
15. Washington	689,684	Washington	1,373,334
16. Minneapolis	683,296	St. Paul	1,324,644
17. Milwaukee	628,594	St. Paul	1,284,644
18. St. Paul	586,723	Indianapolis	1,284,644
19. Louisville	578,081	Los Angeles	1,284,644
20. New Orleans	473,319	St. Paul	1,284,644
21. Indianapolis	437,171	Denver	1,284,644
22. Rochester	427,727	Los Angeles	1,284,644
23. Denver	425,750	New Orleans	1,284,644
24. Newark	416,514	Newark	1,284,644
25. Omaha	390,607	Rochester	1,284,644
26. Providence	377,585	Atlanta	1,284,644
27. Columbus	368,029	Omaha	1,284,644
28. Toledo	358,256	Providence	1,284,644
29. Atlanta	319,315	Columbus	1,284,644
30. Des Moines	294,508	Des Moines	1,284,644
31. Seattle	281,565	Toledo	1,284,644
32. Albany	274,044	Portland	1,284,644
33. Hartford	268,014	Seattle	1,284,644
34. New Haven	264,713	Memphis	1,284,644
35. Jersey City	262,009	Richmond	1,284,644
36. Richmond	260,864	Dayton	1,284,644
37. Los Angeles	245,054	Syracuse	1,284,644
38. Dayton	241,000	Dallas	1,284,644
39. Worcester	237,906	Nashville	1,284,644
40. Grand Rapids	235,735	Hartford	1,284,644
41. Memphis	229,500	Albany	1,284,644
42. Nashville	228,650	New Haven	1,284,644
43. Racine	215,689	Grand Rapids	1,284,644
44. Portland	214,028	Jersey City	1,284,644
45. Springfield	208,129	Worcester	1,284,644
46. Dallas	198,177	Springfield	1,284,644
47. Scranton	187,412	Scranton	1,284,644
48. Seattle	187,136	Albany	1,284,644
49. Portland	187,136	Portland	1,284,644
50. Chattanooga	187,136	Chattanooga	1,284,644
51. Birmingham	187,136	Birmingham	1,284,644
52. Salt Lake City	187,136	Salt Lake City	1,284,644
53. Lincoln	187,136	Lincoln	1,284,644
54. St. Joseph	187,136	St. Joseph	1,284,644
55. Houston	187,136	Houston	1,284,644
56. Harrisburg	187,136	Harrisburg	1,284,644
57. Port Warren	187,136	Port Warren	1,284,644
58. Racine	187,136	Racine	1,284,644

Commenting upon the above interesting table—which The Times publishes by courtesy of M. H. Flint, postmaster of Los Angeles—Mr. Flint writes:

"Please note that at the time the census was taken, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, Los Angeles sold postage stamps for that fiscal year to the amount of \$245,034, and was the thirty-seventh city in the United States in point of postal revenue. Now note the change in six years. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, our sales of postage stamps for said fiscal

year aggregated \$826,602, and we became the nineteenth largest city in the United States in point of postal revenue, passing in the six years such cities as Richmond, Jersey City, New Haven, Hartford, Albany, Syracuse, Des Moines, Atlanta, Toledo, Columbus, Providence, Omaha, Newark, Denver, Rochester, New Orleans, Louisville and St. Paul.

"For the calendar year, ending December 31, 1906, our receipts will be, probably, \$925,000, and we will then have passed Indianapolis.

"This information, no doubt, will be of great surprise to many of the citizens of this great country."

Owing to the large transient population and consequent frequent changes of address, the number of pieces of misdirected mail or that not addressed to street or number is great. During the month of November, 1906, no less than 266,569 pieces of mail reaching the Los Angeles postoffice were either misdirected by senders, or bore no street and number address, thus necessitating the searching through telephone, city and postoffice directories for the proper deliveries. This big batch of misdirected mail was disposed of as follows: Forwarded to points outside Los Angeles, 36,461; delivered by carrier, 149,862; sent to general delivery to await call, 180,246. The total number of pieces of misdirected mail given directory service during the year ending November 30, 1906, reached a total of 1,448,888. The number of changes of address entered was 201,918; of patrons served at the general delivery not including Sundays and holidays was 1,328,576.

The Los Angeles postoffice employs 251 clerks and 180 carriers, this force being largely augmented during the holiday season, which is just closing as the Midwinter Times appears. For the Christmas season just past, all quarters were expanded to their utmost and \$2000 was spent in furnishing a large section of the basement of the postoffice at Seventh street and Grand avenue for the transaction of extra business, while a force of 100 men was employed here and in the registry department to handle the holiday business.

Although Los Angeles is thirty-sixth in point of population according to the last government census, she is tenth in point of the amount of registered postal business, and eighteenth in the amount of general postal business transacted. More registered mail is handled in and out of Los Angeles in one month than in Baltimore or New Orleans in an entire year. Owing to the fact that thousands of tourists spend their winters here, it naturally follows that the number of Christmas parcels sent and received is away out of proportion to that of ordinary cities of twice its size.

To insure absolute accuracy and guard against impostors, Postmaster Flint has evolved a card system which is not in vogue anywhere else in the world. It provides a card for every caller at the general delivery. On this card the caller's name is written, and the day and hour of his receiving the letter is also noted. This serves as a tracer. If a person takes out a letter that does not belong to him, and the rightful owner, who has a similar name, calls for the letter, the man who took it is traced to this card and questioned when he calls again, or looked up and brought in if he does not call. There are 40,000 of these cards on file at the general delivery on an average. Each card is changed as a person changes his address or leaves the city. The cards are kept on file for two years, so as to give ample time for tracing missing letters.

## Los Angeles Leads Many Big Cities in Building Activity.

## SIXTH IN RANK.

HE best data in relation to the building up of a great city are found in the amount of money being put into construction. In these modern times, comparisons with periods long past are inadequate and misleading. There is little use going back beyond the beginning of the present century. In 1902 there was spent in building in the city of Los Angeles \$3,991,944; in 1903, \$13,046,335; in 1904, \$13,409,062; in 1905, \$15,331,607; in ten months of 1906, \$16,318,541. With the building running at not less than a million dollars for any month in the current year and up to as high as \$2,371,620, it seems fair to assume that the record for the whole of the current year will lie somewhere between \$19,000,000 and \$20,000,000, making an increase for the year of somewhere near \$5,000,000, or from 30 to 32 per cent. over the former year. The record for 1905 showed an increase of 14 per cent. over 1904. That was substantially the same ratio over 1903, which showed an increase of about \$4,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent., over 1902. These percentages are almost as misleading as comparisons with far back years. In a city growing so rapidly as Los Angeles, to keep continually reaching high percentages over the year before would mean a building activity never heard of in the world.

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Taking the six months of the current year for which the record is complete, in March there was a permit issued for a reinforced concrete structure at \$185,000, and in April one for a steel frame building at \$550,000, the largest permit ever issued in the city up to that time. In March of the current year permits for two

asylums were issued, to cost \$262,414, one for a seven-story brick building at \$250,000, and one for a six-story building of the same construction at \$100,000. In April there was a permit for one six-story brick structure at \$150,000, one for a five-story brick at \$40,000, and three for three-story bricks at \$107,200. In May one permit for a six-story brick was at \$100,000, the largest one for the month. June was the record month for very large buildings. There was a permit for a reinforced concrete structure at \$150,000 and one for a six-story brick at \$1,000,000. This last expenditure is a record for all time in the cost of a single building in the city of Los Angeles. In July there was one permit for a four-story reinforced concrete building at \$60,000, one for a seven-story steel at \$80,000, and one for a five-story structure of the same class at \$75,000. In August there was one permit for a reinforced concrete of eight stories at \$170,000. In September there was no permit issued calling for as much as \$100,000. In October two Class A steel-frame buildings called for the expenditure of \$425,000 and five for Class A reinforced concrete, \$356,040.

The building of one-story business structures of brick is extending very rapidly in the subsidiary business centers. In the month of October alone there were permits issued for 16 Class C buildings, at a cost of \$142,710; 335 permits for one-story Class D buildings, at a cost of \$366,699; 18 for one-and-a-half-story Class D structures, at \$38,625; 61 for two-story Class D structures, at \$250,654, and 2 for three-story Class D buildings, at \$29,000. These Class D structures are dwellings.

The building of residences, of course, in numbers eclipses all other classes. In August there were 400 permits issued for buildings for residence purposes. In July there were as many as 450 such permits issued. The number of residences erected month by month will average about 400 and the cost, month by month, will run close to \$500,000. The last item referred to, the building of homes, answers in the most absolute manner a criticism often heard with regard to Los Angeles. It is referred to as a boom town, with an undercurrent of adverse criticism in the use of the word. Los Angeles is a boom town that booms every day in the year. Moreover, this boom has been going on at an accelerated pace for the last ten years. If the boom consisted entirely in selling real estate and raising the price upon real property, year by year, there would be ample justification for criticizing this as a boom city. But the business men of Los Angeles, who are no more fools than the average in other cities, have not been putting from \$1,000,000 to nearly \$2,500,000 a month or from \$2,

\$00,000 to nearly \$20,000,000 a year into new buildings all inside the city limits of Los Angeles, on any other than one foundation. This supply of new homes, of office buildings and business premises, is created because there is a demand for the premises quite as rapidly as they can be built. There are fewer vacant residences in Los Angeles of any and all classes than in any other city in the United States. As to business premises, they are filled as fast as they can be provided. The boom rests upon the solid foundation of everlasting and ever-increasing growth in population. Into the city of Los Angeles have been coming for the last five years from 20,000 to 30,000 home seekers each year. They come to buy and rent residences, and to open up business enterprises, and even in our glorious climate for each of these purposes a roof over one's head at least is necessary. In the census year the population was a little over 100,000 souls. By the school census, taken a few months ago, a population of 220,000 was found, and at the end of the current year the quarter-of-a-million mark will be quite closely approximated.

Besides these home seekers, Los Angeles is the Mecca of 50,000 to 75,000 tourists who come here year by year, some remaining only over night or perhaps not even sleeping in the town (but they are few,) and others remaining all the way from a week to half a year. For the accommodation of these chasers of winter sunbeams and sightseers, hotels of great magnificence have been erected and furnished year by year. It is estimated that in the past months of the spring and summer there were put into hotels and apartment houses of various sizes and pretensions, counting the ground, the structures and the furnishings, a gross sum of about \$10,000,000.

That is all there is about the Los Angeles boom. It rests upon the most solid of all foundations, a growth in population calling for the construction of new buildings and an increasing volume of tourist travel calling for more numerous and more sumptuous accommodations year by year. In the three months of the past autumn, while the railroads had a \$20 rate in existence between the Central West and the Pacific Coast, the transcontinental lines are authority for the statement that they carried 75,000 persons from the West to the Far West. A very large proportion of those were destined for Los Angeles and Southern California.

Not only this city, but all the cities in Southern California are experiencing in due proportion the same boom in the building of homes and business premises that characterizes Los Angeles. The new buildings in Pasadena for the year will cost \$500,000, and in San Diego over \$2,000,000.



## Hotel Accommodations for the Stranger Within Our Gates.

### PLENTY OF ROOM.



HERE is no city on the American continent that attracts so many all-the-year-round tourists as does Los Angeles. Its population is cosmopolitan in the extreme. In the winter its normal population is swelled by an enormous influx of tourists who seek a mild climate, and in summer there is a regular exodus from Arizona and Mexico and the interior cities, to Los Angeles, where the temperature never rises above a comfortable degree, and where sun-strokes are unknown. The sea breezes fan its streets every afternoon and the nights are de-

lightfully cool and comfortable.

Ample accommodations have been provided for this large floating population, in the way of splendid hotels, cafés, restaurants, boarding and lodging-houses. There is no end to the variety and style of living that may be indulged in by visitors in Southern California. The expense may be regulated to suit the taste and purse of each individual. One can live comfortably for \$10 a week, or even less, or may spend ten times as much. During the past year, fabulous sums of money have been expended in the erection of great, palace-like hotels. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lavished in refitting the caravansaries already in existence. In fact, never before, since Los Angeles became a world-famous winter resort, has there been such an outlay of money in building and fitting up elegant hotels as during the past twelve months, and more especially since the disaster in San Francisco, which means that for several years to come at least, Los Angeles must be depended upon as the representative city of the California coast. With characteristic push, her citizens went to work to meet and satisfy the demand, and as a result no less than \$10,000,000, on a conservative estimate, has been expended on her hotels alone. A standard of luxury has been established that is entirely beyond anything ever attempted here before. The magnificent new Alexandria Hotel, at Fifth and Spring streets, representing an investment of over \$2,000,000, set the pace, not only by its fine architecture, but by its elegant furnishings. On the marble floors of

the main foyer are spread \$10,000 worth of rich oriental rugs; from the inlaid walls a \$3000 mahogany clock ticks off the minutes; its dining-rooms are fitted out with a service of silver and cut glass worth \$70,000. Not to be outdistanced, other hotels have followed suit. Old hostilities have cast aside their furnishings and been entirely refitted. The Angelus, jealous to retain its place as foremost among swell hotels, has expended \$20,000 in alterations and renovations, although it is a practically new hotel, having been open less than five years. The Lankershim, but two years old, has also expanded, and built a beautiful Japanese tea garden, besides spending several thousand dollars in renovating.

In consequence of all this building and renovating, there is not a city in the United States today that can offer more superb accommodations to its guests than Los Angeles. No less than nine great hotels have been opened during the past year, among them the handsome Hayward, at the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, representing an investment of \$750,000, the King Edward, at Fifth and Los Angeles streets, built at a cost of \$375,000, the New Holmes, in process of erection at Sixth street and Westlake avenue, which will consume over \$300,000 before its completion. There are ten first-class hotels within a radius of seven blocks in the heart of the business section of Los Angeles, while scattered all over the city, in the residence and semi-business districts, are scores of elegant family hotels, the cost of most of them exceeding \$100,000. During the past year upwards of \$2,000,000 has been expended in the construction of these family hotels and apartment-houses. For tourists who come to remain several months these are extremely popular. Here they can secure a suite of apartments with the most elegant appointments, with or without meals served. Then there are scores of smaller boarding and lodging-houses, where accommodations can be secured at rates as reasonable as in any city on the continent. There are also hundreds of cottages, bungalows and flats, furnished or unfurnished, to be had at reasonable rents, running from \$15 per month up, where the tourist can set up his household gods and abide under his own vine and fig tree, as it were, during his sojourn in the Land of Sunshine. If he chooses to dwell in a tent, he can rent a cozy California cottage of canvas, set in the suburbs, surrounded by pepper trees, with morning glory vines clambering up its canvas walls, where he may live high and dry, happy and homelike, throughout the Southern California winter of his content.

No city of its size can offer so varied and cosmopolitan a collection of cafés and restaurants as Los Angeles. It is a wonder and a delight to the tourist to visit these places. There are queer "chop suey" cafés, where everything is served in the most approved oriental fashion. There are Italian restaurants, where the menu provides all the spaghetti combinations conceivable.

There are Spanish cafés, where dark-eyed señoritas serve the characteristic tortillas, tamales and other peppery dishes, dear to the heart of Spain. There are French restaurants, where the most dainty cookery is served, and then there are the delicacy shops, where one can buy anything in the line of cooked foods, from a nickel's worth of hot soup or hominy to a platter of baked beans, a dime's worth of Boston brown bread or a ten-cent squash pie. The delicatessen stores flourish here with the same degree of thrift as do the olive and orange groves, and hundreds of tourists, who prefer to spend their surplus cash in sightseeing, secure rooms and depend entirely upon these cooked-food establishments for their daily menu. In this way their living expenses are reduced to a minimum. Several of the large department and dry good stores maintain restaurants on the top floors, and do a large business, chiefly for the convenience of shoppers, especially out-of-town customers.

A prominent eastern hotel man, who has been in the business for a quarter of a century, and has visited practically every corner of the continent, says: "For 25 cents you can get a better meal in Los Angeles than in any city I have ever visited."

The hotel men of Los Angeles make it their business to visit the leading cities of the country, or send representatives every summer. With scarcely an exception the proprietors of the big hotels here spent at least a month in the East last summer, making careful estimates of what might be looked for in the line of travel this winter. They planned accordingly, and judging from the enormous influx of tourists this winter in the season, they did not miscalculate. It is estimated that 60,000 guests can be taken care of in the hotels of Los Angeles. When the tourist arrives he can be whisked from the railway station to his hotel in a big automobile touring car, fitted up to carry a dozen or more passengers, and employed especially as a station wagon, by one of the big hotels, or he may bowl along in a carriage to his destination, or he may ride in the plebeian street car. He "pays his money and takes his choice," both in the matter of locomotion and accommodation. Nowhere can he find a city which caters so completely to the wants of its guests, rich and poor, high and low, as does Los Angeles.

There are a number of offices in the city maintained for the express purpose of giving free information to tourists and strangers, who are unacquainted with conditions here, or who have no definite plan mapped out in advance of their arrival. At the Chamber of Commerce there is such a bureau, with accommodating attendants ready to give out information and literature galore. Peck's Tourist Bureau is another source of knowledge on this subject, and The Times maintains a free information bureau, on the fourth floor of the Times building, where visitors are always welcome.

## Clubs and Other Social Organizations of Los Angeles.

### PLEASANT SOCIAL LIFE.



THE clubs of Los Angeles form a prominent and interesting factor in the social life of the city. Several large clubs are housed in handsome quarters of their own. The largest is the Jonathan Club, which numbers 900 resident and 150 non-resident members. The club's rooms are located in the magnificent new Huntington Building, at Sixth and Main streets, occupying the entire eighth and ninth floors—a space covering nearly three and one-half acres—besides a fine roof-garden. This is the largest club west of New York and its headquarters are pronounced

by globe-trotters to be the finest and most spacious they have ever visited.

The California Club, located in its own handsome building facing Central Park at Sixth and Hill streets, has a membership of 750 and a long waiting list. Its rooms are finished and furnished with an elegance unsurpassed in the realm of clubdom and its property, valued at \$550,000, with its magnificent clubhouse, is pronounced the finest west of Chicago.

The University Club limits its membership to graduates of universities, or first-class colleges. It has 350 members, representing practically all the best institutions of learning in America, and many foreign universities. Once a month a dinner is given, followed by a lecture or address from some specialist, on an interesting topic. The club has entertained many distinguished men of letters.

The Concordia Club is the representative Jewish social organization of the city, with a select membership limited to 125 members. The club owns its fine property, valued at \$75,000, at the corner of Sixteenth and Figueroa streets. The basement and two floors of the spacious building are handsomely fitted up for club purposes, and an attractive itinerary of social events runs through the winter season, for members and their families.

The leading political club of Los Angeles is the Union League, with a membership of 600 prominent Republicans. It occupies a handsome white granite building of its own, on West Second street, near Broadway. It was organized in 1889 and stands for the same principles as that of the Union League clubs of New York and San Francisco—"to discountenance disloyalty to the United States, and for the promotion of good government and the elevation of American citizenship."

The Bar Association has a large and growing mem-

bership, which includes the leading members of the bench and bar in Los Angeles. It holds monthly meetings, and its semi-annual banquets are prominent features socially of the year in the legal life of the city.

The Gamut Club is made up chiefly of musicians and artists, with a membership of 150. It maintains club headquarters at its handsome home, on Hope street, near Tenth, where frequent musical entertainments are given in its fine auditorium. Monthly dinners are a social feature of the club.

There are fifty single clubs, with a combined membership of over 4000, in the Los Angeles district of women's clubs. There are half a dozen or more leading organizations, of which the oldest and the largest is the Friday Morning Club, with a membership of 1000, including the most prominent women of the city. Its aims are social and literary. Next to this in point of membership is the Ethel Club, with 850 members, whose object is study in sections after the plan of Dr. Adrian Ethel. This club has within the past year moved into a handsome new clubhouse on Figueroa street.

The Ruskin Art Club has a limited membership of 100, and devotes itself wholly to the study of art, holding weekly meetings in its rooms in the Blanchard Building, whose upper floors are devoted solely to art and music studios and halls. The Cosmos Club is another flourishing organization, which also meets in the Blanchard Building. Its aims are literary and scientific. The Wednesday Morning Club is made up of ladies residing on the East Side of the city. Its aims are practically identical with those of the Friday Morning Club.

The Philomath Club, though small in numbers, has a reputation for "doing things" and has accomplished several important municipal reforms by the energy and persistence of its members.

The Woman's Parliament is composed of representatives of all the women's clubs and societies, and meets twice a year, when a hearing is accorded to every woman's organization, or to any branch of woman's work. The Civic Association and Consumers' League have done great work in outdoor art, instituting an Arbor Day, organizing garden contests among children in the tenement districts, and encouraging every form of outdoor art.

The Los Angeles W.C.T.U. has the largest membership of any single union in the world, and the largest number and most active child study circles of any city of its size in America. It has also an aggressive Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with a membership of over 500, each one of whom makes it his individual business to see to it that no dumb animal suffers needlessly. Of the more than 100 arrests made during the past year, 97 resulted in conviction, the record clearly indicating careful judgment in making arrests.

The Woman's Press Club, the Equal Suffrage Club and scores of other women's organizations give abundant proof that the women of Los Angeles have kept fully abreast of the times in the matter of clubs and clubdom.

A large percentage of the population of Los Angeles is made up of people who formerly resided "back in the

States" beyond the Rockies. Hence among the social organizations, the State societies play an important part. People who are loyal to their native State are to be loyal to that of their adoption. Last October two of these State societies—the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Massachusetts—leased a large hall for a permanent home, where they hold their weekly meetings, each day in its turn, and once in three months have a joint meeting. All the members are former residents of the State they represent, and these four societies alone have a membership of about 3000. The Iowa, New England, Maine, Illinois, New York and other State societies are also powerful organizations. All are formed purely for social purposes, and as a common meeting place for friends and acquaintances who knew each other "back East" they are ideal. Last winter, in the height of the tourist season, 15,000 former Iowans assembled at Eastlake Park, on the occasion of the annual picnic of the Iowa Society. As they sat on the grassward, under the spreading boughs of the great pepper trees, on the sunny, golden February day, reminiscences of Iowa's clones and blizzards, then at their height, made the contrast between that wind-swept region and the sun-land of God's country so striking that one old farmer remarked, with emphasis, as he meditatively chewed a spear of grass: "Blamed if ye ever ketch me back low agin. Froze my ears there two years ago this day."

Lodges and fraternal organizations are well represented in Los Angeles. The national Masonic convention to be held here next May, is scheduled to be the "biggest ever," and preparations for the entertainment of the expected hosts of Sir Knights are already well under way. Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles has just awarded the contract for a splendid new auditorium to be built on Jefferson street, near Figueroa, at a cost of \$100,000 and work has already begun. The contractors have promised to have it completed before the convention of the Imperial Council of the Shriners next spring. The Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, military organizations, and all the principal societies and fraternal brotherhoods are well represented here. The musical and art clubs of the city play an important part in professional life. The Ellis Club, composed of men, and the Treble Clef Club, composed of women singers, have been the two representative clubs for many years. There are several yacht clubs made up of leading business and professional men, with headquarters at Naples, Terminal Island, or other resorts, and yacht racing is one of the favorite sports and can be indulged in the year round.

### MILES OF MINIATURES.

For a period of ten days preceding Christmas, it is estimated that about ten miles of poinsettias, and orchards, scenes in and about Los Angeles, were set out daily in the shape of souvenir postcards. The cards that run through the automatic carding machine at the main postoffice was a miniature picture of Southern California and all its wonders and beauties.



## Our Gates.

ish caffè, where dark-eyed señoritas  
characteristic tortillas, tamales and other  
dear to the heart of Spain. There are  
ants, where the most dainty cookery is  
on there are the delicacy shops, where  
anything in the line of cooked foods, from  
of hot soup or hominy to a plateful  
a dime's worth of Boston brown bread  
squash pie. The delicatessen stores flour-  
the same degree of thrift as do the olive  
res, and hundreds of tourists, who prefer  
surplus cash in sightseeing, secure rooms  
freely upon these cooked-food establish-  
daily menu. In this way their living  
duced to a minimum. Several of the  
et and dry good stores maintain restau-  
floors, and do a large business, chiefly  
ance of shoppers, especially out-of-town

eastern hotel man, who has been in the  
quarter of a century, and has visited prac-  
tically every corner of the continent, says: "For 25  
years I have not had a better meal in Los Angeles than in  
any other place I have ever visited."

men of Los Angeles make it their business  
to visit the cities of the country, or send rep-  
resentatives. With scarcely an excep-  
tion the big hotels here spent at  
least last summer, making careful  
plans that might be looked for in the line of  
travel. They planned accordingly and  
the enormous influx of tourists thus early  
did not miscalculate. It is estimated  
that can be taken care of in the hotels of  
the city. When the tourist arrives he can be  
met at the railway station by a hotel in a big  
limousine car, fitted up to carry a dozen or  
more, and employed especially as a station  
car of the big hotels, or he may bowl along  
in his destination, or he may ride in the  
car. He "pays his money and takes his  
chance" in the matter of locomotion and accom-  
modation. Here can be found a city which caters so  
well to the wants of its guests, rich and poor,  
as does Los Angeles.

A number of offices in the city maintained  
the purpose of giving free information to  
strangers, who are unacquainted with con-  
ditions, who have no definite plan mapped out  
for their arrival. At the Chamber of Com-  
merce a bureau, with accommodating at-  
tendants, to give out information and literature.  
Tourist Bureau is another fount of  
information on this subject, and The Times maintains a  
bureau, on the fourth floor of The  
Hotel, where visitors are always welcome.

## Los Angeles.

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piece of bread: "Blamed if ye ever ketch me back in  
my ears there two years ago this way."

fraternal organizations are well repre-  
sented. The national Masonic conference,  
next May, is scheduled to be the "great  
preparation" for the entertainment of the  
visit of Sir Knight. The Knights are already well under  
the alkali Temple of Los Angeles has just  
contracted for a splendid new auditorium in  
Person street, near Figueroa, at a cost of  
\$100,000. The contractor has already begun. The contractor  
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## FILES OF MINIATURES.

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California and all its wonders and beauties.

# FOR OUR BIG BUSINESS BLOCKS





## A Public Commercial Organization That Does Things.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.



**OREMOST** among the "rooters" for Los Angeles is the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Ask any intelligent resident of Los Angeles, who has been here long enough to lose the designation of "tenderfoot," what, in his opinion, are the chief factors that have contributed to the marvelous increase in the population of Los Angeles and Southern California during the past decade. In all probability he will answer: "The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Midwinter Number of The Times." As the Midwinter Number of The Times appears only once a year,

while the Chamber of Commerce is at work every day in the year except Sundays, their relative share in the good work of promoting immigration to the Land of Sunshine should perhaps be in the order as they stand above.

It is only a little over eighteen years since the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce was organized. Its growth is therefore coeval with that of modern Los Angeles, for nine-tenths of the city, as we see it around us today, has been created during the past twenty years. The modest object set forth by the original promoters of the Chamber of Commerce was "to canvass the resources of Los Angeles county, to take steps toward their development, and to establish manufactures." This programme has since been greatly extended, not only in the subject matter covered by the activity of the Chamber, but also in the extent of territory over which it extends its benign influence. While the principal activity of the Chamber of Commerce is still devoted to the city and county of Los Angeles, it works tirelessly for the seven southern counties that heretofore have been referred to as "Southern California," while an increasing number of the counties immediately north of the Tehachapi have recently been asking and receiving the aid of the Chamber in making their resources known to the outer barbarians.

It was at a little gathering of Los Angeles business men, held on October 15, 1888, that Gen. (then Col.) H. G. Otis, editor of The Los Angeles Times, made the motion which called the Chamber into existence. The initiation fee was fixed at \$5, with a monthly subscription of \$1. So it has remained ever since, and this, with exception of small sums paid by outside counties for space in the exhibit hall, and a little help from the Board of Supervisors in getting out special descriptive matter, forms the entire source of income with

which the Chamber of Commerce does such an immense amount of valuable work, the influence of which extends all over the habitable globe.

One of the main features of the organization is to supply information and answer correspondence relative to the resources and productive features of the southern portion of the State. It also maintains a free exhibit of natural and manufactured products. This exhibit, which occupies the second and third floors, covering 21,000 square feet of space, in its own seven-story building, Nos. 122 to 134 South Broadway, is visited by thousands of people yearly, from all parts of the world. The average yearly registration is 165,000. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce exhibit hall is indeed one of the show places of the city. Here may be seen gathered together samples of most of the principal products of Southern California. There are the immense pumpkins, which Easterners scarcely believe to be true, even when they see them; fresh fruits of all kinds in season, and in great quantity preserved in liquid, in great glass jars, by a process originated by an employee of the Chamber of Commerce, which preserves the fresh bloom of the fruit indefinitely. There are specimens of dried fruit—prunes and figs and raisins and peaches and apples and pears and apricots—and crystallized fruit that makes the mouth water. There are remarkable specimens of grain, sugar beets and other agricultural products. There is an exceptionally fine display of minerals, from the mines of the Southwest. An immense elephant built up of walnuts, typifies one of the leading horticultural industries of Southern California.

In addition to these products, there is, upstairs, a marvelous exhibit of relics of California Indian tribes, the finest exhibit of its kind in the world. A separate room is devoted to the Coronel exhibit of interesting relics of the Spanish era in Southern California, before the "Gringo" came. In connection with the exhibit hall of the Chamber of Commerce, daily stereopticon lectures are given, free, every afternoon, in the lecture hall of the building, depicting interesting features of various counties of Southern California, and occasionally of some county in the northern part of the State, for there is nothing small about the Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to maintaining this exhibit, the Chamber has taken charge of the Southern California exhibits at the World's Fairs in Chicago and St. Louis, the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, the Cotton States International Exposition, Atlanta, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, and supplied two displays for the World's Fair at Paris. It has also assisted in supplying the exhibits for Hamburg, Germany, and Guatemala, and had a fine exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, also at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Or.

Most effective of all the outside displays made by the Chamber of Commerce was the exhibit of California products installed last spring in the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, on the Board Walk at Atlantic City, now being maintained as a permanent exhibit, covering an

area of 1800 square feet with a frontage on the walk of twenty feet and on the main arcade of the hotel of eighty-three feet, giving a total frontage of 183 feet, all incased in glass. This display attracted during the 110 days of its open season over 250,000 people. The total attendance up to date has been nearly 500,000. The exhibit, while maintained by the Chamber, advertises the whole State as no other exhibit has ever done. The products contained therein, the majority of which were grown in Los Angeles county, represent the products of most of the other counties. The attendants in charge are authorized to give correct and unbiased information relative to every other district within the State. The amount of literature distributed from this exhibit is in keeping with the attendance. One week from the opening of the exhibit the Chamber began to receive inquiries from visitors who desired further information on local matters. The mere fact of placing an exhibit of this kind on the Atlantic Coast has brought forth more comment than any other feature connected with the effort. Representatives from many of the chief organizations throughout the East were sent to take notes and get information as to the manner of its maintenance and the workings of an institution that is backing it. The exhibit is kept open every day in the week from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12:30 in the evening. The present lease has been renewed for another year, and it is the intention to keep up the standard of the exhibit as originally installed.

The Chamber is now figuring on taking part in the Jamestown Exposition to be held in Norfolk, Va., which opens April 25, 1907. It has also been asked to take part in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held in Seattle in 1909.

A vast amount of handsome literature, containing thoroughly trustworthy information in regard to the resources and attractions of this section, has been distributed by the Chamber of Commerce during the past ten years, the only charge made being for postage when the pamphlets have to be mailed. The most important pamphlet issued by the Chamber of Commerce is "Los Angeles City and County," a handsomely illustrated booklet of nearly a hundred pages, containing condensed information regarding subjects about which Easterners are interested. The eighteenth revised edition of this publication is now in the press. Literature relating to other counties in Southern California is kept for distribution in the exhibit room.

One of the chief secrets of the remarkable success of the Chamber of Commerce is that it has, from its beginning, steadfastly refrained from taking any part in politics. Another is that it refuses to give its endorsement to any kind of a semi-public or semi-business scheme that may be brought forward. Yet another is that the busy men who form the directorate of the Chamber of Commerce make it a point of honor to be on hand at the weekly meetings, every Wednesday afternoon.

The present membership of the Chamber of Commerce is 2400, making it the largest body of the kind in the United States, or the world.

## Superb City and Suburban Electric Railroad Systems.

### LOS ANGELES THE HUB.



**S RECENTLY** as twenty-five years ago there were in Los Angeles a couple of horse-car lines, the little cars making infrequent trips. A few years later, at the time of the real estate boom, two short lines of cable road were operating on the western hills—one on Temple street and the other on Second street, and a rickety sort of an electric line—said to have been the second in the United States—was being built on Pico street by a real estate speculator who had subdivided a tract at the end of the line. A few years later a cable system—called complete for

that time—was built at large expense. It involved heavy financial loss to Chicago capitalists, upon whom the bonds were unloaded.

In 1895 the railroad passed into the hands of the Huntington syndicate, the motive power was changed to electricity, followed by other radical improvements, and today Los Angeles has undoubtedly the most complete street railroad system of any city in the United States. The Los Angeles Railway Company now operates over 300 cars, employs more than 1500 men, and has 115 miles of double track within the city, while the Pacific Electric Railroad, which is the name adopted for the corporation managing the suburban electric lines of the Huntington system, has 500 miles of electric lines, with the largest and best equipped car station in the United States, from which arrive and depart 400 cars a day. Five years ago this system had not a mile of track. The first suburban road was the Long Beach branch, built in 1902, the second was the Pasadena Short Line, now being transformed into a four-track road over which more cars pass daily than any other interurban line in the State. This was also built in 1902. Newport Beach line is the longest stretch of trolley road operated out of Los Angeles, with a total of forty miles from the station at Sixth and Main streets.

The development and expansion of the Huntington system has been marvelous. During the past year there have been completed the Sierra Madre line, Oak Knoll branch, Newport Beach extension to Balboa, Pasadena city extension on East Orange and Los Robles streets,

the Covina branch, and work is under way for the construction of the Monrovia-Glendora line. In the city, the West Sixth street line has been built, running out to Westlake Park through a fine residential section, over a route not hitherto traversed by street cars. The huge bridge, crossing the San Gabriel River near Azusa, now in process of construction, will be one of the wonders of the Huntington system. It will be the largest bridge west of the Mississippi River—1000 feet long, consisting of eighteen 50-foot arch spans of reinforced concrete, and traversed by a double-track railroad.

The Huntington Building at Sixth and Main streets in Los Angeles, from which all the inter-urban cars start, is the largest structure of the kind west of Chicago. Its floor area is eleven acres and it is nine stories high. Although completed only two years ago, it already has proved inadequate to the needs of the company, cars for two suburban lines being started from the street instead of entering the station and departing from there.

Mr. Huntington, who is known as the "trolley king" of Southern California, has during the past eight years been the means of investing hereabouts \$40,000,000, and the outlook indicates that he will invest as much more within the next five years. There is every reason to believe that within that time lines will be built eastward as far as Riverside and San Bernardino, south as far as San Diego and north to Santa Barbara.

The Pacific Electric lines now reach Mt. Lowe, Monrovia, Covina, Pasadena (by two routes), Alhambra, San Gabriel Mission, Santa Ana, San Pedro (by two routes), Baldwin's Ranch, Sierra Madre, Long Beach, Alamitos Bay, Bay City and Naples, Huntington Beach, Newport and Balboa, Whittier, Glendale and Verdugo. Its city lines are the West Adams street, University, West Sixth street, Jefferson street, Westlake and Boyle Heights, Edendale, Belt Line, West Temple street, Brooklyn avenue, Angeleno Heights, Slauson avenue, Ostrich Farm and South Pasadena. It has for charter several luxuriously equipped parlor observation cars which are available for excursions, picnic parties, etc.

The Redondo line is also owned by Mr. Huntington and has eighty miles of track on two branches, one via Inglewood, the other by way of Gardena. The rolling stock of this road is sufficient to run twenty-eight cars daily over the Gardena division and twenty-nine over the Inglewood branch.

Extensive improvements are under way on the Huntington system. A portion of the road is being double-tracked and new lines are contemplated. This company has its own car shops and was the first to turn out new electric cars in the city. All the cars in

use on the road are made in Los Angeles, the steel and iron work all being done in the company plant.

The Los Angeles-Pacific Railway Company deals with the Huntington companies the suburban street railroad business of Los Angeles. Messrs. Clark and Sherman, until recently the sole owners of this company, both came to Los Angeles from Arizona. They came in a small way, with comparatively little means, as a "one-horse" line to Santa Monica. This steadily expanded, until now the Los Angeles-Pacific Railway Company comprehends 175 miles of single track. The company owns 307 cars, and a hundred more are to have been ordered, in the East. Employment is up to 1300 men. The Los Angeles-Pacific system extends from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, by several lines also running along the coast from Santa Monica to Redondo, tapping on the way Ocean Park, Venice, Del Rey, Manhattan Beach and Hermosa Beach. On its way to Santa Monica, one of the lines runs through Hollywood and passes the Soldiers' Home.

A short time ago E. H. Harriman secured a half interest in the Los Angeles-Pacific system. Mr. Harriman has become an enthusiastic believer in the future of Los Angeles. He declares that he sees in this city the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. Moreover, he is willing to show his faith by his works, for he has authorized the immediate expenditure of betterment in the Los Angeles-Pacific railroad system that will cost at least \$5,000,000. These include a subway to the downtown city limits, by means of which it is expected the beach will be reached, by express trains, in ten minutes from Fourth and Hill streets. Here a new million-dollar building will be constructed, the largest of its kind in the West, the plans comprising 1100 rooms and a floor space of nearly sixteen acres. This building will also serve as the terminus for various car lines embraced in the system. A new line is also to be constructed between Temple street and Sunset boulevard, which will materially reduce the running time of the cars that run over that route to Hollywood and the beaches. Several new broad-gauge urban lines are also planned, to be constructed in the immediate future.

When these improvements are made, the Los Angeles-Pacific Railway will take its place among the leading electric railroad systems of the United States. Los Angeles may consider itself fortunate in having attracted the activity of two such bold and successful railroad builders as Huntington and Harriman. It is true that the local cars do kill a good many people, but then, they get there, all the same. And what the average American appears to want, is anything else.

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lot, Prof. Ch the more th left founded its name said by its founders, ty-seven years has been soberly lished and ma schools in Althe more than any classical art to the deepest and prehistoric Amer the explorations corner-stone of

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Pat Connolly, a fan Littlefield as Librarian Foy, a girl-graduate geles High School, to time, gave a scholarly After several other ganized in 1893, under then numbering 6354. then new, and Miss T The time was propitio people who get things Librarian, she promote to 42,000; the member circulation from 12,000 Librarian's term has growth.



## es Things.

are feet with a frontage on the walk and on the main arcade of the hotel of 103 feet, giving a total frontage of 103 feet. This display attracted during the open season over 250,000 people. The up to date has been nearly 500,000. The exhibit maintained by the Chamber, advertised as no other exhibit has ever done. It is the intention to keep up the stand as originally installed.

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## Systems.

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## Los Angeles Leads the Country in Archaeological Research.

### THE SOUTHWEST SOCIETY.



N LOS ANGELES we have got over being surprised at anything we do. It has become an old story to us to "lead the procession," in almost everything. Perhaps nothing has more surprised thoughtful and prominent people in the East than the educational advancement of this city. That we have built up here within three years the largest archaeological society in America, if not in the world, is a standing wonderment to Eastern scholars. They frequently write to ask: "How in the world do you do it?"

In 1879 President Eliot, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and other of the more thoughtful spirits of Harvard College founded the Archeological Institute of America. Its name said "archeology," but its purpose, as stated by its founders, was general culture. For nearly twenty-seven years this dean of American scientific bodies has been soberly and steadily at work. It has established and maintained the world-famous classical schools in Athens, Rome and Jerusalem; it has done more than any other organization to make known classical art to the American public; it has also laid the deepest and broadest foundations for the study of prehistoric America, and the reports of Handell on the explorations made by him for the institute are the corner-stone of our knowledge of the Southwest.

Three years ago the fifteenth affiliated society of the Archeological Institute of America was founded, with headquarters in this city, under the title of the "Southwest Society, A.L.A." At that time the national organization, nearly a century old, had about twelve hundred members. They included most of the leading educators of the United States and many wealthy patrons of art and science. In its first year the Southwest Society took sixth rank numerically in the sisterhood of fifteen; in its second year it surpassed them all in members; at the end of its third year it has 60 per cent. more members than any other society in the institute, including those which have been working for a quarter of a century under direction of the foremost scholars of Eastern universities and museums.

For many years the affiliated societies of the institute were merely contributory. None of them had any scientific activities beyond welcoming the lecturers sent by the institute, and beyond their contribution to the scientific work prosecuted by the institute. It was made a condition in the foundation of the Southwest Society that it should be a working organization, directly for the benefit of the community which supports it; that its investigations and reports should be for the enlightenment of the scientific world, but that

the fruits of its explorations should belong to this community, even when financed by the institute.

Under this charter the Southwest Society has made a record literally without parallel in the scientific history of this country. It has done far more work for science than any other local scientific organization ever did in America, and it has done that work in such a way that the credit of the research and the visible results are to the permanent benefit of this community. The society has not only built up a membership of 400, it has raised special funds, purchased several collections of value beyond price, and conducted three scientific explorations, each of which gave large results in museum material of the greatest interest and value.

The society has purchased the thirty-four oil paintings which hung in the old Missions of Southern California until the disestablishment of 1834. It has secured (by gift of the Ruskin Art Club) seven sketches in oil of the Franciscan Missions, made in 1832 by William Keith, the first great artist to portray these historic monuments. Bishop Conaty, by consent of his council, has pledged a permanent loan of all the relics of the Franciscan Mission epoch now in the possession of the church (including the original books in the autograph of Junipero Serra, and other priceless articles.) The personal relics of John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder" who secured California to the United States, have been given to the Society by Fremont's daughter. They include the original flag which he raised on the crest of the Rocky Mountains, August 16, 1842, on his first expedition. A large number of other historical collections and articles have been given or pledged to the society. Two archeological collections—the "Palmer-Campbell" and the "Rutter"—have been purchased.

Beginning even before its formal organization, the Southwest Society has conducted a collection of the old folk songs of the Southwest, not only in Spanish but in thirty different Indian languages, and has now over six hundred phonographic records, the largest collection of this sort ever made. The Spanish songs have been transcribed by experts, and are now awaiting transcription and annotation. They will be published under the auspices of the national institute.

The Southwest Society has for two years been working quietly but steadily on its original plan to build in this city, for the whole Southwest, a museum which is intended to be the most beautiful in America, and in the most beautiful location. Henry E. Huntington, who is deeply interested in the Southwest Society, has offered a free gift of a location worth \$200,000. Other proffers are under advisement. It is the intention to have the best location, even if it has to be paid for. A sketch plan of the proposed elevation of this museum was printed by The Times last winter.

The Southwest Museum will have several unique features. It will be the only museum in America in which every article is scientifically identified. Its collection of the Mission era would in itself make a splendid museum. In archeology, it will have the best collection of its locality that any region in the United States has. Historically, it expects to do as well. As California has also the romance that belongs to no other State in the Union, the museum will record not only the documents but the visual reproduction of the old California life. One of its most important departments will be the exhibit of the patriarchal time—the ranch

period, "before the Gringo came"—with tableau groups showing the old costumes, the old industries, the old amusements and the old facial types.

The Southwest Society believes in the future of Los Angeles. It will install its museum on a plan which will be adequate to the progressive development of a great city. The site will include from thirty to one hundred acres, which will give abundant room for growth. The buildings will be on a plan which will admit of the development, hall by hall, of a great institution which shall be, when complete, a harmonious and magnificent whole.

For a year the society has maintained an office and workroom, in which the weekly meetings of the executive committee are held, and the collections handled and catalogued. For a year and a half it has maintained, as curator, Dr. F. M. Palmer, the foremost archeologist of the Far West. In December, 1906, a permanent exhibit was installed in rooms 371-383 Pacific Electric Building (a modern fireproof structure.) Here are displayed such portions of the society's collections as can be accommodated in the cases now available. The exhibit is in charge of Dr. F. M. Palmer, curator, and is open from 2 to 4 p.m. daily except Sundays. It is free to the public.

Following up its extraordinary victory last fall in securing for science the right to explore and excavate in the Indian and forest reservations of the Southwest (a privilege denied for a decade to all scientific bodies, and won only by the single-handed campaign of the Southwest Society,) an expedition of reconnaissance was sent, December 11 to 22, 1905, Dr. F. M. Palmer in charge, to determine upon a spot in Arizona or New Mexico worthy the sustained investigation.

A number of important donations have been received during the year. The society has already printed two bulletins, with a great number of mimeograph supplements. The third bulletin is expected to be issued by January 1, 1907, as a campaign document, it being the intention to have at least six hundred members before March 1, 1907.

The extraordinary growth of the Southwest Society is due partly to the character of the community it serves, in which the average of intelligence and public spirit is higher than in any other American community, and partly to the modern business methods pursued. Its legal and financial advisers are of the foremost men. Its book-keeping is strictly up to date. It uses a permanent stenographer, the mimeograph, the card-catalogue, the "follow up" system which is the secret of modern advertising. It spends more money for postage than the total annual expenses of almost any other society, and the same is true of its expenditures for printing. In spite of this (or, more likely, as a result of this,) it builds up its membership at about one-tenth as much cost per member as the average of the institute. When officially requested by the national organization, last winter, to "explain its success," it set forth these facts under its creed that science and "business" should go together.

At the third-annual meeting, November 14, 1906, the elective officers were unanimously reflected. Following is the official roster: President, J. O. Koepff; vice-presidents, Gen. H. G. Otis, H. W. O'Melveny, George F. Bovard, D.D., Dr. Norman Bridge; treasurer, W. C. Patterson; recorder and curator, Dr. F. M. Palmer; secretary, Charles F. Lummlis, Ltd.D.

## Our Public Library Leads All Others in the Country.

### WITH A ROOF GARDEN.



T WAS ON December 7, 1872, that the Los Angeles Public Library was founded as the "Los Angeles Library Association," by a mass meeting of leading citizens, including such potent names in the early history of the city as Gov. John G. Downey, Gov. Stoneman, Harris Newmark, Thomas Temple, W. J. Brodrick, Judge Sepulveda, and so on. This mass meeting was held in the old Mercantile Theater, corner of Arcadia and Main streets, then the chief auditorium of Los Angeles. The library was given books by subscription; rooms—four dingy little ones—were secured in the Downey Block, on the northwest corner of Spring, Main and Temple, where the new Federal building is to stand, and J. C. Littlefield was made Librarian. Funds to support the library were raised, for years, by subscription, by benefit balls and entertainments, and by a charge of \$5 per year for membership. For nineteen years it was a subscription library, being made free in 1891.

Pat Connolly, a famous old-time character, succeeded Littlefield as Librarian in 1879. In 1880, Miss Mary Foy, a girl-graduate from the first class of the Los Angeles High School, took the position, and for the first time, gave a scholarly character to the institution. After several other changes, the library was reorganized in 1889, under a new city charter. The books, then numbering 6356, were removed to the City Hall, then new, and Miss Tessa S. Kelso was made Librarian. The time was propitious and Miss Kelso was one of the people who get things done. In the six years she was Librarian, she promoted the library from 6000 volumes to 42,000; the membership from 133 to almost 20,000; the circulation from 12,000 a year to 325,000. No other Librarian's term has ever rivaled this proportionate growth.

Miss Kelso's successors were Mrs. C. B. Fowler, for two years, Mrs. H. C. Wadleigh, for three years, Miss Mary L. Jones, for five years. In June, 1905, Charles F. Lummlis was appointed Librarian.

In 1889 the City Hall was looked upon as a pretty fair building, for a town of 50,000 people; but the first annual report of the Public Library prophesied its inadequacy for library uses. Indeed, every year of the sixteen years since the library got into the City Hall, it has been crying to get out. Every annual report has paid its left-handed respects to the ill-lighted, ill-ventilated, unsanitary and insufficient quarters. But annual reports move no drays.

In November, 1905, the City Council called upon the library to give up its quarters or pay \$600 a month rent. The library did both—in the reverse order. Luckily, the Homer Laughlin Annex was nearing completion. The Board of Library Directors secured a three years' lease of this modern fireproof building, with four times the floor space of the old quarters, and ten times the conveniences of light, air, safety and service, for \$900 per month. In March and April, 1906, the 124,000 volumes were moved to the new quarters, the library being open all the time, except the one department in transit.

The new quarters are held to be the handsomest reading-rooms in the United States—plain, but light, bright and sweet. The quarters are, practically, four great rooms, 120x40, nearly all windows on both long sides. A roof garden with still larger floor space—double the total seating capacity of the City Hall quarters—was planted in May with semi-tropical trees, 300 feet of rose hedges, fountain, goldfish, water lilies, etc., and is a very popular feature. It is the first of its sort in America, if not in the world. A section of it is open to smokers.

The growth of the usefulness of the institution is progressive and great. Since the removal, the number of chairs and tables has been more than doubled, and they are as crowded as ever.

Many innovations have been made, in the business, as well as the technical administration of the library. Internally, the most interesting change is the library senate, founded in September, 1904. This is the first application of the democratic principle in an American public library, so far as known. Every principal of a department and every permanent assistant is ex-officio a member; and to this body of the nineteen responsible chiefs is added a delegation of three attendants, chosen by

ballot, of the forty general attendants. The senate has its president, clerk, recorder and twelve standing committees. Its function is to discuss formally twice a month, with the Librarian, the needs of the library service; to make and to discuss suggestions for its betterment. In its three months the Library Senate has already made more and better suggestions for the betterment of the library than were received in as many years before. It has presented its recommendations with effect, not only to the Librarian, but the Board of Directors and the Civil Service Commission.

The San Francisco catastrophe leaves this the only important reference library within 2000 miles. A strong effort is being made by the board, the Librarian and the staff, to meet this serious responsibility. The "duplicate," or "Rental Fiction List," has been adopted to relieve the disproportionate demand for the novel of a day; the reference department is being rapidly built up; public documents have been rescued from the cellar and made into a department in the light of day; the Board of Education has been induced to remove and administer the collection of nearly 19,000 volumes (largely school readers,) which had burdened the library for fifteen years, and now the library can build up its school department to some serious usefulness. The branches have been, for the first time, reduced to system; a senate committee has temporary charge of them and they have been made a department which will have its permanent head as soon as the Civil Service examinations permit.

If the Public Library could stand still in any city—or even advance, at a snail's pace—it cannot in Los Angeles. The demands of schools, colleges, clubs, professional men and women, scholars, readers—these are exigent and of geometrical progression. No other library in the country is so "put to it" in proportion to its resources. None, in the same proportion, meets its obligations better. This library has more volumes per capita of population than any other in the United States; circulates more than twice as many, per capita, as any other; circulates more, per volume, than any other, except Cleveland, O.; circulates more volumes, per attendant, than any other; circulates its books at an average annual salary cost of less than 3 1/4 mills per volume—which is more than 25 per cent. below the average cost in American public libraries. Even in gross circulation it is ninth in the United States.

A decision of the Supreme Court of California in October, 1906, authorized the erection of the Public Library in Central Park.



## A COSMOPOLITAN CITY.

## FEW COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD UNREPRESENTED IN LOS ANGELES.

As mentioned in the article on Los Angeles, this city has a cosmopolitan population. This fact was well illustrated at the Christmas holiday affairs held at Bethlehem Institution last week.

Bethlehem is the rallying point of all nations under the sun represented here. During Christmas week the festivities occupied the entire week, different nationalities having an evening set apart for themselves. The strangest of all was the Russian celebration, on the Friday evening after Christmas, when hundreds of Molokanes assembled to see what they had never seen before, as no such anniversary as Christmas is known to them in Russia. On the evening before the Japanese had their celebration, the little brown people managing their own programme. Christmas Eve was given over to Spanish, and the day after Christmas the Russians, Japanese, Spanish, Greeks and Chinese had a joint celebration.

A plan has just been evolved which, it is believed, will solve the Molokane problem, which has confronted Los Angeles for two years, on account of the hundreds of these peasant people who have flocked here. A pastoral people, unused to city life, and unable to adapt themselves to it, as their numbers increased to thousands, the situation became serious. A large land syndicate, composed of Los Angeles capitalists, has purchased a tract of 500,000 acres in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, where the Molokanes will be offered inducements to settle with their families. Already more than 2000 have accepted the offer, and it is believed that more than 50,000 subjects of the White Czar will eventually go to Sinaloa, where land will be sold them on terms within their reach.

In passing down the streets of Los Angeles, at any hour of any day in the week, one may come in contact with representatives of almost every race and nation on the face of the earth. There are the Russians, the women in their picturesque costumes of gaily-colored cross-stitched and embroidered regalia; the men, big-able-bodied and be-whiskered. There are the chattering Chinamen, clad in either American or native garb—some with shaved heads and "Melican" mustaches—others in the wide pantaloons, shod in sandals and with long queues dangling. There are the stately senoras, with black rebosas over their heads, slipping silently through the crowded avenues of what was once their sleepy pueblo. In the street cars, one hears the soft and sibilant Spanish tongue, the rapid, nervous French, the guttural German, the "London" English, and the matter-of-fact Anglo Saxon, all mingling in a delightful and cosmopolitan confusion of language.

An indication of the cosmopolitan character of Los Angeles is presented in the results of the work done by one of the fifty deputies appointed by County Clerk C. E. Keyes to register the voters of this county. Voters from twenty-five different countries, including separate British colonies, were registered. These include Malta, Ionian Isles, Newfoundland, South Africa, Poland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Prince Edward's Islands, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Northwest Territory, Canada; France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Bavaria, Nicaragua and Great Britain. One registration was of a man on the high seas, of American parents, and a citizen of the United States by birth.

Other States which have contributed to the population of Los Angeles, based on these results, in the order named, are Ohio, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Maryland, Delaware, Vermont, Washington, Oregon, North Carolina, South Carolina, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Arkansas, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Rhode Island and Minnesota. From Georgia came the greatest part of the colored population of the city, nearly 90 per cent. The proportion of native Californians in the county showed less than 10 per cent.

Besides the nationalities, there are several other represented among the registered voters of the city. A number of native-born Chinamen are among them. There are Greeks, Armenians, and men from other Asiatic and European countries, besides many from the republics of South America.

## FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

Free text-books for the schools of California is the rally cry, and the coming Legislature will be presented with a strong resolution in favor of this from the Southern California teachers. The last census in California reported 71,000 children of school age, who are not in school. A system of free text-books, it is believed, would bring thousands of these children under the influence of education.



## BAKER IRON WORKS

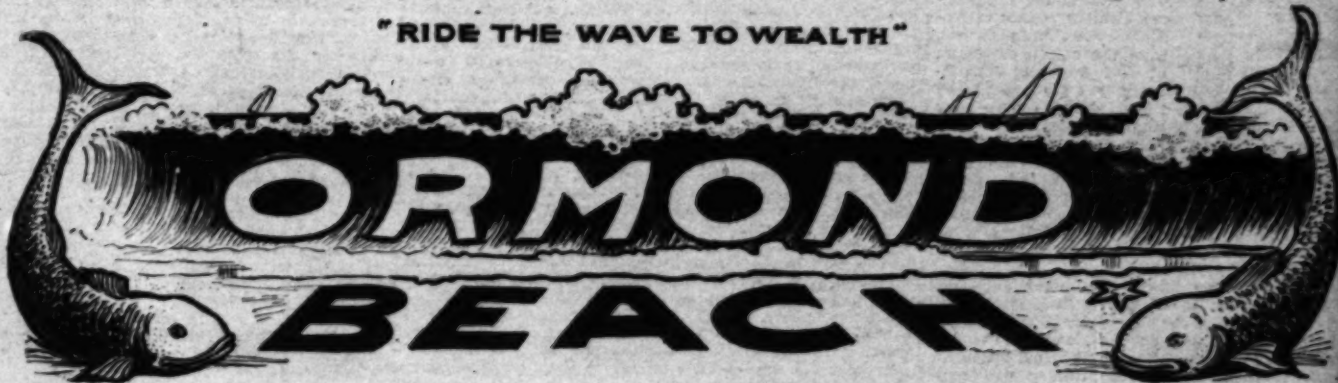
LOS ANGELES

ENGINEERS  
FOUNDERS  
MACHINISTSMining  
Machinery  
Pumping  
and Power  
PlantsStructural  
Steel WorkFreight  
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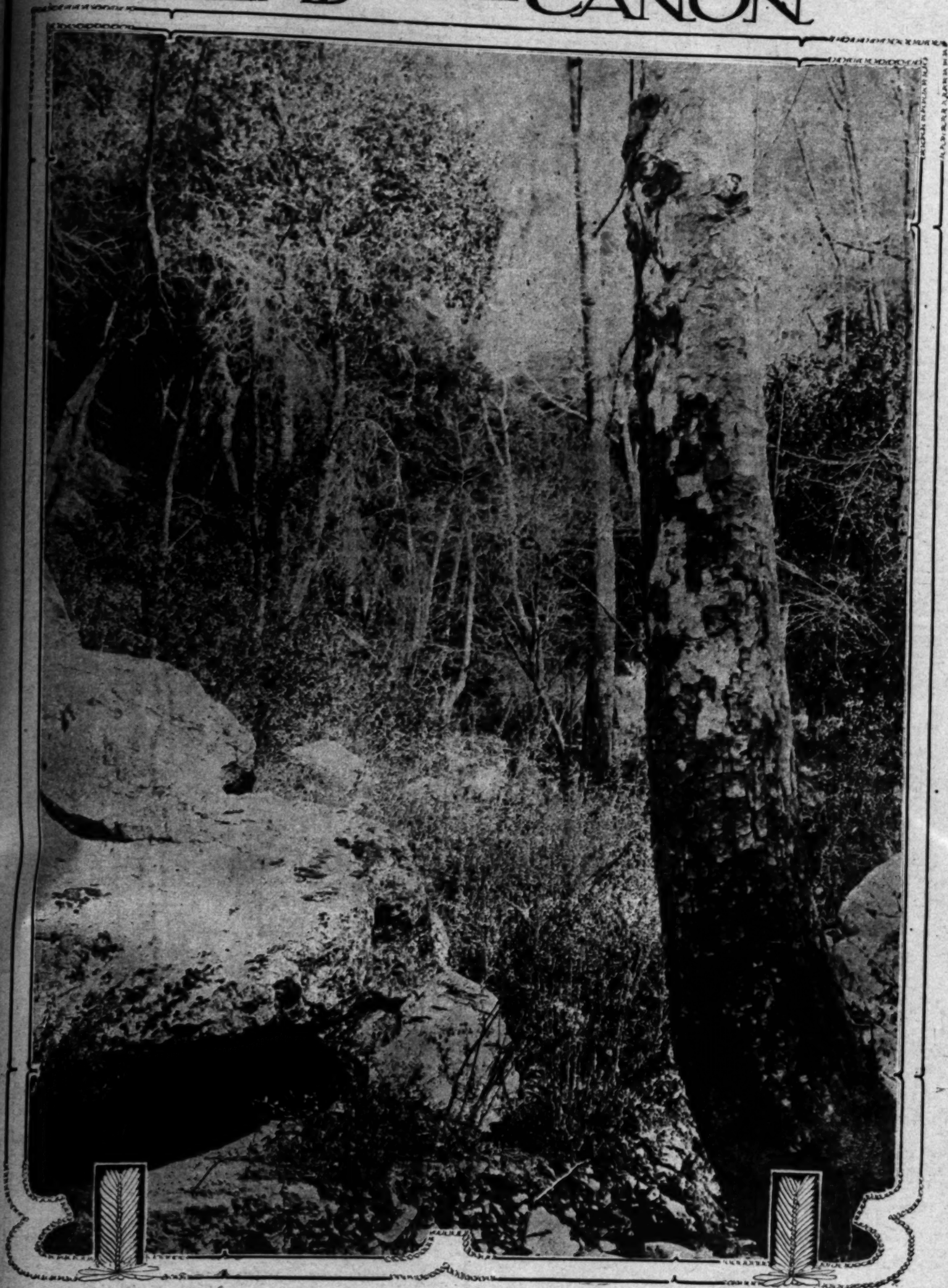
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[JANUARY 1, 1907.]

# NEAR THE HEAD OF THE CANON



## WORKS

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Boilers  
Hoists  
Compressors  
Pumps  
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Machinery  
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APORT. NEW ELECTRIC SCENIC  
AND VENTURA RAILWAY. THE  
TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM  
ING BEACH, SAN PEDRO, OCEAN  
IT IS JUST LIKE PLANTING  
OF ORMOND BEACH AND ITS  
STED OR UNDER WAY.

BROADWAY AND HILL STREETS  
MAIN 3543. LOS ANGELES, CAL.



## OPENINGS FOR CAPITAL.

## THERE ARE MANY PROMISING OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Following is from a pamphlet entitled "Los Angeles City and County," issued by the Chamber of Commerce: "There are many openings for the profitable use of money in this 4000 square miles of territory embraced in Los Angeles county, with a present population of less than 500,000. Good interest is paid for money, on real estate loans, from 5 to 8 per cent, net being obtained, the former on inside business property and the latter on country land.

"The development of water for irrigation affords good inducements to capital. During the past ten years several hundred thousand acres of land have been made available for the cultivation of crops in this manner; such land having increased in value through the development of water from three to tenfold. The cost of boring wells is not large, although it is often beyond the means of settlers.

The openings for manufacturing enterprises in Los Angeles are many and varied. The market for the Los Angeles manufacturers is a large one and is constantly being extended. Our merchants ship their manufactured products to Alaska on the north, and eastward as far as New Mexico and Sonora, also to Lower California and to Southern Nevada. With the completion of the Salt Lake Railroad a large and important new field has been opened up in Southern Utah and Nevada.

"Among the openings for manufacturing in Los Angeles are more fruit and vegetable drying and canning establishments and preserving works, jelly and jam factories. An establishment for the manufacture of first-class marmalade, utilizing the cheaper grade of oranges which cannot be shipped at a profit, should pay well, as we have here, besides cheap sugar, an abundance of kaolin for the manufacture of jars. In place of the bitter orange, used in the European product, the pomelo might be utilized to mix with the orange.

"There is an excellent opening here for mineral reduction works. There has been a great development of the mineral fields of Southern California during the past few years. At present the nearest smelters are at San Francisco and Salt Lake City. Wilmington is regarded as a good site for such an enterprise. A promising field for manufacturing enterprise in Los Angeles is the refining of crude petroleum.

"There is a fish cannery at San Pedro which puts up a fine brand of sardines, for which a ready market is found throughout the country. Crawfish are canned there on a small scale. The Pacific Ocean abounds with fine fish, and there is room for a great extension of this industry.

"Twenty-five years ago there was a factory in Los Angeles that turned out blankets. There should certainly be a good opening for such a factory here today. At present, our wool is shipped east 3000 miles, with 70 per cent. of dirt, to come back the same distance in the shape of manufactured goods. This extra freight should be a good profit, of itself. There is a felt factory at Dolgeville, near Los Angeles.

"There is room for several more beet-sugar factories in Southern California. At present there are four fac-

ories—at Chino, Los Alamitos and Santa Maria. The business is profitable. California beets have shown astonishingly high percentages of sugar contents, some raised in Ventura going as high as 35 per cent.

"There should be a good opening here for a piano factory. A factory for the manufacture of piano sounding-boards was recently opened here. The lumber here is seasoned in the sun, whereas in the East it is necessary to steam the wood artificially. This takes the gummy matter out of the cells of the timber, decreasing its resonance. The difference between the sound of an Eastern board and one made here is immediately manifest on striking it. It is believed that this is the secret of the superiority of the celebrated Cremona viol-

lins, which are made in Northern Italy, in a climate very similar to this."

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has a bureau for the purpose of bringing capital and opportunity together.

## CHRISTMAS TOMATOES.

The daily local produce report of December 30 announced that the vegetable market was glutted with tomatoes and prices dropped to 25 and 35 cents per box on account of the over-supply. One dealer stated that he received 500 boxes on that day. What's the price of tomatoes in New York a week before Christmas?



## "ANITA" TOILET PREPARATIONS

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Anita Cream (Blotch)	50c jar
Hyaline Massage Cream (small)	25c "
" " (large)	50c "
Anita Blackhead Cure (Guaranteed)	25c box
" Poudre de Riz. (5 shades)	50c "
" Hair Grower (Liq.)	1.00 bot.
" Toilet Soap (3 in box)	50c box
"La Cigale" Face Powder (5 shades)	40c "
" " Cream (Liq.)	50c bot.
"Moda" Hair Dye (Liq.)	75c "
"Pon-Setta" Face Enamel (Fl. or Wh.)	50c jar
"Pon-Setta" Skin Soap (3 in box)	25c box
"Rose Tint" Cosmetic	25c jar
Anita Sachet Powder (Eps)	25c pot.

We prefer to have you order from your druggist, but if he does not keep Anita products you may order direct, at prices above quoted, and they will be sent by return Mail, PREPAID. Liquids must be sent by Express, CHARGES COLLECT.



## [Under Descriptions]

## CALI

A paramount of the citrus fruit soil conditions have been men from the very angles and leme matters was to recognize this fo a great extent a that of marketi

The California in the fields of citrus fruit crop beginning four y had long been managements, th wide experience familiar with co they had evolved to the orchardist doing admirably

The California laws of California erations are most all citrus fruit a work of packing carried on in the a large and increa factor in carrying this section to the five packing plant Butte county to turity of the cent the immense amou portion of the Sta 6000 to 8000 caros average of 254 box thing like three America means a growing sections o

In the conduct Citrus Union emplo houses during the of money put in prosperity. These most modern appli feet condition and in the best of shap ten. Besides the 200 employees on the some idea of the organization.

In the large succ Citrus Union much who are giving the These are F. B. E president; H. J. S treasurer. The offi Pacific Electric Bu

## GRAHAM STEA

One of the big en Los Angeles is the Company, which is a career that is dea of its kind on the E undertaking may be B. F. Graham, a pr to British Columbia of timber and lumbe couver Island, fifty was organized and organization, known Company, is now ere Recognizing the la the Pacific Coast for needs of a large and later returned and p timber on Queen Cha tion on Graham Isla mated to have 5,000 with some portion in yellow cedar. The tr edge, extending for gives the opportunity mill at less than half ing at other places, south of the terminu Railroad now being b terminus at Prince R splendid shipments of splendid resources of Island.

Tracts of coal have part of Graham Island have been held by local developing of these co except of a very super cation of better coal ready under lease and the island to be one so from 200 to 600 feet. T oil wealth and the possi are also fine opportu industries.

The question of timbe and the first large deve lines. With an average the trees running from there are millions of fee best of spar timber, tim telephone and trolley p spruce and timber is ver surpass the quality of States of Oregon and V trees are growing on t from one to twenty fee nish clear logs from 50 branch.

Masset Inlet is a land-ships afloat can lie at ping point one of the the shortest route to miles. A transpacific li in conjunction to the gre it will skirt the north within a few miles of 2 be able to be carried at or Oregon.

All of the valuable b chased by the British-A been transferred to the Lumber Company, and place their stock upon under the laws of Calif 900,000. It is organized turing business, for ope transportation. It will a

## Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Co.

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**L**ONG DISTANCE connections with all points in California and on the Pacific Coast. From your Sunset Telephone you can talk with over 255,000 subscribers, located between the Canadian line and Old Mexico. Owing to the large increase in the Company's business during the past year, it has necessitated the erection of additional buildings and our architects are now working on the plans for same. These buildings will be thoroughly equipped in every detail, with modern switching apparatus and a complete plant providing service for our patrons.

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# Business Announcements—Enterprises, Opportunities and Investments.

[Under this general heading appear in this sheet of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial enterprises, the nature of and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

## CALIFORNIA CITRUS UNION.

A paramount enterprise of Southern California is that of the citrus fruit growing industry. All climatic and soil conditions here are favorable, while the orchardists have been men of intelligence. California has known from the very inception that it could raise the best oranges and lemons in the world, but one of the first matters was to educate the people in other sections to recognize this fact. This has now been accomplished to a great extent and the most prominent question now is that of marketing.

The California Citrus Union is at a pre-eminent position in the fields of packing, shipping and marketing the citrus fruit crop of California. This organization had its beginning four years ago, but, as the men at the head had long been identified with similar work in other managements, they brought to bear upon its work a wide experience from the very beginning. They were familiar with conditions, markets and producers, while they had evolved a method that has proved its value to the orchardist. It has a large clientele and as it is doing admirably for it, this list is constantly growing.

The California Citrus Union is organized under the laws of California and is capitalized at \$500,000. Its operations are most extensive both in territory and amount, all citrus fruit growing sections being covered in its work of packing and shipping, while the marketing is carried on in the United States and Canada. It is doing a large and increasing business and is a most important factor in carrying the good story of the fine products of this section to the various sections. Maintaining eighty-five packing plants, it takes care of the product from Santa county to San Diego, the early growth and maturity of the central portions being handled as well as the immense amount of fine fruit in the more southerly portion of the State. During a season it puts out from 100 to 2000 carloads, and, as each car contains on an average of 234 boxes standard sizes, the total of something like three million boxes going to all parts of America means a vast advertisement for the citrus growing sections of the Pacific Coast.

In the conduct of its vast activities, the California Citrus Union employs thousands in the various packing-houses during the season, this meaning a large amount of money put in circulation, and adding to the general prosperity. These packing-houses are equipped with the most modern appliances for getting the fruit out in perfect condition and on time so as to reach the consumer in the best of shape, while attractiveness is not forgotten. Besides the packing-houses additions, there are 20 employees on the regular pay roll, which will give some idea of the extent of business going through this organization.

In the large success that has come to the California Citrus Union much credit is due the men at the head, who are giving their time and talents to its success. These are P. B. Fay, president; F. C. Winthrope, vice-president; H. J. Spruance, secretary; Thomas O'Neill, treasurer. The offices are located in this city in the Pacific Electric Building.

## GRAHAM STEAMSHIP, COAL & LUMBER COMPANY.

One of the big enterprises having its headquarters in Los Angeles is the Graham Steamship, Coal and Lumber Company, which is just now practically entering upon a career that is destined to make it one of the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The inception of this undertaking may be dated from last March, when Mr. B. F. Graham, a prominent capitalist of Arizona, went to British Columbia and purchased outright 25,000 acres of timber and lumber land at Port Renfrew, on Vancouver Island, fifty miles from Victoria. A company was organized and work was at once started, and the organization, known as the British-American Lumber Company, is now erecting a sawmill.

Recognizing the large possibilities in that section of the Pacific Coast for providing for the fuel and lumber needs of a large and extensive territory, Mr. Graham later returned and purchased 120,000 acres of standing timber on Queen Charlotte Island in the northeast portion of Graham Island in Masset Inlet. This is estimated to have 5,000,000 feet, principally of spruce, but with some portion in hemlock or Alaskan pine, red and yellow cedar. The tract is located right at the water's edge, extending for a distance of 150 miles, and this gives the opportunity of delivering the logging to the mill at less than half the usual rate of logging and milling at other places. Graham Island is but sixty miles south of the terminus of the Grand Trunk and Pacific Railroad now being built across Canada and to have its terminus at Prince Rupert, this providing for transcontinental shipments of both lumber and coal, there being splendid resources of the latter nature also on Graham Island.

Tracts of coal have been discovered in nearly every part of Graham Island, and, although some 20,000 acres have been held by local men for years, no prospecting or developing of these coal beds have ever taken place, except of a very superficial kind. There is every indication of better coal beds lying apart from these already under lease and celebrated geologists consider the island to be one solid mass of coal ranging in depth from 200 to 600 feet. There are also indications of rich oil wealth and the possibilities seem to be immense. There are also fine opportunities for fishing and agricultural industries.

The question of timber riches is paramount at present and the first large development work will be along these lines. With an average rate of 40,000 feet to the acre, the trees running from one to twenty feet in diameter, there are millions of feet of timber that would make the best of spar timber, timber for railroad ties, telegraph, telephone and trolley poles and piling. The grain of the spruce and timber is very fine and it equals if it does not surpass the quality of similar timber growing in the States of Oregon and Washington. Many thousands of trees are growing on the property with a diameter of from one to twenty feet at the base, which would furnish clear logs from 50 to 200 feet in height without a branch.

Masset Inlet is a land-locked harbor where the largest ships afloat can lie at anchor. This makes it as a shipping point one of the finest on the Pacific Coast, being the shortest route to the Orient by several hundred miles. A transpacific line of vessels will be established in conjunction to the great transcontinental highway and it will skirt the northern shore of Graham, passing within a few miles of Masset Inlet, and shipment will be able to be carried at less cost than from Washington or Oregon.

All of the valuable holdings on Graham Island purchased by the British-American Lumber Company have been transferred to the Graham Steamship, Coal and Lumber Company, and the company is now in shape to place their stock upon the market. It is incorporated under the laws of California and is capitalized at \$5,000,000. It is organized to do a general lumber manufacturing business, for operations in coal and steam vessel transportation. It will also operate a box factory for

the Coast, this to be tributary to Los Angeles. It is now about to erect a large sawmill on Graham Island, which will have a capacity of from 300,000 to 400,000 feet a day. The capital stock is divided into 500,000 shares, which is offered at \$10 a share par value.

At the head of the Graham Steamship, Coal and Lumber Company are men prominently identified with the highest development of the Pacific Coast and their personal interest in it assures its success. The directors are Col. Epes Randolph of Tucson, Charles Shannon of 521 Broadway Building, W. J. Doran of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, W. P. Letts of Riverside, J. E. Suits of Douglas, Ariz.; Harry H. Stein of San Diego, and B. F. Graham, a large capitalist of Arizona, and well identified with mining and other developments in that section for the past ten or fifteen years. All are men of wide experience, the highest reputation and as leaders in one of the great commercial developments of the Pacific Coast in the twentieth century, those who follow will not regret enlisting under their banner.

## WESTERN MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY

A branch of commercialism that is calling for the highest executive talents in its operations in Southern California is that of the lumber dealer. The demand for building materials of all sorts is unprecedented, making it a constant effort to keep up with it, and in this lumber takes first place as it is most suitable for dwelling construction in this section and is easily manipulated. In the second place, the question of having an adequate supply is one that the dealer must cope with, and those who can do this are captains of industry indeed. This work is carried on both wholesale and retail.

At the head of the retail lumber companies stands the Western Mill and Lumber Company, which has its main office and one of its yards at the corner of Main and Eighth streets. This concern came into existence on July 1, 1906, but the men at the head of the enterprise have so long been identified with the lumber business in Los Angeles that it seems like an old established enterprise. In fact, it is virtually the successor to the retail department of the Consolidated company, buying out that organization in this part of its operations at that time. Headed by men who are expert lumber dealers, and who are thoroughly familiar both with the sales features in this territory and the buying features at the sources of supply, it gives an exceptional service, being always in close touch with the great lumber camps of Northern California and Oregon, as well as getting some of its stock from Washington.

The Western Mill and Lumber Company deals exclusively in Oregon pine and redwood, and of these they handle an immense amount. Their trade so far has been mostly in Los Angeles and the adjacent country, but it is gradually extending its districts and has made shipments farther away, a splendid trade being built up in the Searchlight country, considerable lumber having gone to Rhyolite, Searchlight and Good Springs, Nev. Every effort is made by the company to buy at a price to give the consumer a reasonable amount, and a careful attention is paid to the market. The goods are bought in cargo lots and when the demand is heavy or the supply is short, the company often secures its goods in the northern market, chartering vessels to bring it through without delay. It treats customers fairly and squarely, forwarding orders promptly and exactly as called for. They have been found to be most liberal by house owners, who are doing their own building, as well as by contractors, and the Western Mill people are attracting their full share of the trade.

Their facilities for accommodation are of the very best, they having two large yards; the one at Main and Eighth streets and another at 1276 East Sixth. About nine acres are comprised in the two and a large stock of lumber is always immediately available, this concern being in a position to provide for immediate demand at short notice. Employing a large and competent force, customers do not suffer inconvenience by delays, while the delivery department is at the same standard of excellence as the rest, there being in commission six one-horse wagons and twelve two-horse vehicles to supply Los Angeles and the adjacent points within driving distance. These are able at present to take care of the trade in the way that it should be, but with the prospects for the future promising so brightly, this, as in all other departments will have to be extended considerably. In every way the enterprise is doing a remarkable business for its start, for even in its succession there were many changes to be made that virtually brought it into being as a new business.

The Western Mill and Lumber Company is composed of a number of men thoroughly acquainted with the business and prepared to do everything possible to further the work. The president is F. U. Nofziger, one of the most experienced lumber dealers on the Pacific Coast. Entering the work when a very young man, he has learned every phase and condition, fifteen years activity along this line on the Pacific slope giving a breadth to his work that enables him to handle it successfully no matter what the difficulties. During the past seven years he has been engaged in the business at Los Angeles, and there is no lumber dealer or contractor in Southern California but what knows Mr. Nofziger and esteems him for his executive talents, his courtesy, progressive business attainments and the effectiveness with which he conducts his enterprise. One of the busiest men in Los Angeles, he takes an interest in civic affairs, having served one term as City Councilman. In social circles he is a favorite, belonging to both the Jonathan and Union League clubs, although he is prouder of his pleasant home life, where his wife, two sons and two daughters bring pleasure and relief after the tension of a strenuous day devoted to his large business affairs.

D. R. Crowell, the secretary, has also had splendid practical training in the lumber business and adds his quota to the success of the organization. Mr. Crowell may be said to have inherited an aptitude for this work, as his father is the owner of large forest reserves in the North, and the son is familiar with every point from the cutting of the trees to the delivery of the dressed supplies to the customer. He makes a good field marshal, looking personally after possible sources of supply.

## THOMAS J. BARKLEY CO.

A concern that has attained a fine reputation as a business house of Los Angeles is that of Thos. J. Barkley Co., operating here for a number of years as importers of coffees, teas and spices, coffee roasters and manufacturers of baking powder, they have always offered goods of the highest quality and at moderate prices. It draws its source of supplies from headquarters, they having their own buyer who spends six months of the year in the Orient, visiting the main tea growing sections of China and Japan, buying their teas directly from the producer.

The raw materials are brought here in the bulk and placed in the manufactured state by a competent force of chemists, etc., who thoroughly understand the manufacture of these goods. They roast their own coffees, grind their own spices, and manufacture their own

baking powder, and their packed goods under the Ben Hur brand have reached the consuming trade to the extent of at least 75,000.

Their goods are put up attractively which aids the retailer to sell them to the housekeeper, and where once used they find the products of the Barkley concern to be of such grade that they want them again, and the trade is thus retained indefinitely.

Besides being the largest manufacturers in Southern California of baking powder and extracts, their goods will stand the scrutiny of the national pure food experts, and taking the line as a whole they appeal to those who want the best.

The goods under the Ben Hur brand are packed in air seal packages and retain their best features until opened up.

This concern is just moving into their new plant at Nos. 319-321 East First street, occupying a space of 50 by 27 feet, having railroad facilities for loading and unloading cars in the rear.

This concern centering as it does all of its interest in this city with its clerical, shipping and factory force, gives employment to a great number and adds to the general prosperity of the community. It has on the road twelve to fifteen traveling salesmen who are kept busy in California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and Texas.

## F. W. KRINGEL.

One of the recently-established retail business enterprises of Los Angeles is the piano store of F. W. Kringle, which has handsome and well-lighted rooms at 845 South Spring street. Here the owner has placed a most attractive stock, and the many who know him personally will realize that if Mr. Kringle has had the selection that it is a good instrument. An expert piano maker himself, having entered the work twenty-five years ago, at the age of 15, and been in it continually ever since, he is not only a judge of tone, but can tell if the instrument is well constructed and of the proper material in all its parts to stand the test of time. There is no piano in his store, but what carries both his own and the manufacturer's guarantee. He has all grades of pianos, with a varied range of prices suiting all means, the instrument being sold either for cash or terms. Among the makers represented are the Strick & Zeldler, H. P. Nelson, F. W. Kringle and others. Messrs. Strick & Zeldler are graduates of one of our oldest piano makers and have manufactured their own piano for fifteen years. Mr. H. P. Nelson worked with Mr. Kringle twenty years ago in Chicago. In the same factory, and he, knowing the man, knew his pianos would be first class, and so accepted the agency for the whole of Southern California. Mr. Kringle's name on his own pianos is sufficient guarantee of their musical worth. He also has on sale the Regal Player Piano.

Besides the sales department, Mr. Kringle has the very finest facilities for repair work and in the short time has business has been in operation he has had a number of orders for remaking instruments, this being accomplished most satisfactorily to the owner.

## WOODWARD, BENNETT CO.

The firm of Woodward, Bennett Co., with offices at 522-24 South Broadway, are native Californians. Mr. John A. Woodward, president, was born at Marysville, educated in Oakland, and for years was in business at Red Bluff, Marysville, San Jose, and still has interests in San Francisco. He is well and favorably known all through California, Nevada and Arizona. Mr. E. J. Bennett, secretary of the company, was born and raised in Santa Clara Valley. He has a host of friends all over the State. Mr. J. L. de Haven, an old Californian, and large sheep man for years in California, Idaho and New Mexico, is well known and liked all over the Coast. Victor Mergenthaler and James E. Tomb, the latter a cousin of Mr. Woodward, are also well known all through California. These men are thorough in all the details of the meat and live stock business. They have just bought a large tract of land at the corner of Vernon avenue and Santa Fe railroad, and are building a large fine abattoir and stock yards. The new market at 522-24 South Broadway is one of a chain of high grade meat markets that they propose opening in Los Angeles and the surrounding towns. They own considerable real estate in Los Angeles, and have great confidence in its future. Mr. Woodward says Los Angeles is destined to be the greatest city in the West, the playground for the United States.

## RICHARD ARENZ.

In the great prosperity that has come to Los Angeles in the past few years, a noticeable beautification of homes and office buildings has taken place. In the proper attention to decorative effects both the practical and artistic must be considered, and the man who can give this harmonious result is the one receiving the largest number of orders. It is for this reason that the business of Richard Arenz is one of the most prominent in this city. He is prepared to undertake contracts, either large or small, and has been entrusted with many important pieces of decorating in the past, while at present, among other work, he is engaged in fulfilling his contracts with the Wentworth Hotel, Pasadena, and the Auditorium, in this city, for decorating, while upon the Bullock building he is doing both the painting and the finish of the fixtures. Mr. Arenz makes a specialty of hardwood finish, in which he is an expert. This is an old-established business, having been in operation for thirteen years, during which time it has built up a splendid patronage. The very best of materials only are used, the very best of skilled painters and decorators are employed, and no pains are spared in pleasing the customer. All work is guaranteed, and estimates are freely furnished, so that the customer has an idea of the expense before beginning. Mr. Arenz's office is at No. 846 Maple avenue; telephone A2615. Residence, No. 1115 West Eighteenth street; telephone B2122.

## M. P. THYE CO., ELECTRICIANS, 239-243 EAST SECOND STREET.

M. P. Thye & Co., the electrical and mechanical engineers and contractors, whose extensive plant is located at 239-243 East Second street, are leaders in the electrical field, and being a pioneer firm, have been identified with the installation of scores of big electrical plants, doing a high class of work that has never failed to stand successfully the closest inspection.

Mr. Thye, the head of the company, formerly held the responsible position of city electrician for Los Angeles. Thye & Co. furnish and install electrical and hydraulic elevators, engines and boilers of all descriptions, also lighting and power plants, ice making machinery, and steam plants for heat or power are installed and repaired.

made in Northern Italy, in a climate  
Chamber of Commerce has a bureau  
bringing capital and opportunity to

## CHRISTMAS TOMATOES.

produce report of December 20 an-  
vegetable market was glutted with to-  
dropped to 25 and 35 cents per box  
over-supply. One dealer stated that  
boxes on that day. What's the price  
New York a week before Christmas?



## PRODUCTIONS

READERS AND

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2 South Hill Street.



### THE AUDITORIUM BUILDING.

There is no better expression of the stand that Los Angeles is taking as one of the great metropolitan centers of the world than the Auditorium building, recently completed and opened to the public on November 9, 1906. This is located on the site of the old Hazard's Pavilion, but is removed many degrees in comfort, safety and elegance from that old gathering place. This is the largest and most complete auditorium west of Chicago, and is leading the entire Pacific Coast in its magnitude and perfection of details. The largest reinforced concrete building in the world, it provides for gatherings of various sorts and kinds, besides giving due recognition to the commercial and professional needs of the twentieth century. Its accommodations include arrangements for every feature of church work, for dramatic, operatic, musical and literary performances and entertainments, besides which there are business offices and storerooms. As a place of architecture it is not only unique, but is unassailable both from artistic and utilitarian points of view. Instructed to consider every question of safety from fire or the elements and with due regard to the building's being the center of all public social life in Los Angeles, Charles F. Whittlesby, the architect, has given the plans for an immense structure perfectly adaptable to the purposes for which it was primarily constructed; but he has also made it an object of beauty and dignity that adds much to the prestige of the city in which it stands. Heretofore the Chicago auditorium has been the criterion for temples this side of the Alleghenies, but this fine piece of architecture must now yield precedence to the Auditorium of Los Angeles.

The interior arrangements include the three auditoriums, having a combined seating capacity of 7000, a banquet hall seating 1000 people, 150 business offices and six store rooms. The main auditorium is the largest and most magnificent on the Pacific Coast, and contains one of the largest pipe organs in the world. This room has been exquisitely decorated, and when the myriads of lights in the proscenium are turned on, the scene is one of brilliancy and perfect artistic effect. Soft tones of green and cream predominate, with suggestions of bolder tints to bring out the central idea. The seating arrangements provide a perfect view of the stage from each one, the galleries being high-pitched without having any of the "toppling" feeling even in the very highest tiers. Choral hall and Bazaar hall are smaller, but have been well arranged to serve for gatherings either with or without seats, and are available for everything from a bazaar to a lecture. The Auditorium came into existence because of the need for a sufficiently large gathering place for the Temple Baptist church, of which Robert Burdette is the pastor. Mr. Harris has stayed nobly by the proposition from the first, and has watched every steel truss and sack of cement into place. A man of fine executive ability and superior business training, he has cheerfully handled details, trying in their minuteness and persistence in going wrong, but each one has been patiently placed properly and the result is one that must indeed be personally gratifying to every stockholder.

In its activities, the auditorium at once showed its perfect adaptability. Opened but a few short weeks, it has become the center of many interests, while as a substantial and imposing edifice it has added to the reputation that Los Angeles has attained as a beautiful city of the best modern type.

### CALIFORNIA GRAPE JUICE COMPANY.

A Southern California enterprise that has entered upon a broad career of adding to the fame of this section and without a peer either in agricultural or industrial development, is the California Grape Juice Company that has just closed its first season, and that very successfully, having pressed between 40,000 and 50,000 gallons of pure grape juice. The product has come from their own extensive vineyard at Rochester about forty miles east of Los Angeles on the Santa Fe Railroad, where they have about 1500 acres of land, and now have 500 acres planted in vines, and expect to set out several hundred more.

The grape juice turned out here by the California Juice Company excels any in other sections, the fine varieties of grape raised on the Rochester ranch giving a finer flavor and heavier juice, with nutritive qualities of the highest. The brand now manufactured is called the "Angelus," this carrying a guarantee of absolute purity. The concern is now going ahead with an enlargement of its plant several times and will begin to manufacture orange and lemon juice in about sixty days. It will thus further advertise the products of this section, both by the uniqueness and variety, while the extensiveness of its operations places it in the front ranks of Pacific Coast industrialism. The company is incorporated for \$300,000, and has its offices in this city at 527-528 Citizens National Bank Building.

### YUCCA MANUFACTURING CO.

Among the many industrial enterprises that have been established in Los Angeles, one of the most unique and exclusive is that of the Yucca Manufacturing Company, whose plant is located at 1230 Willow street. The company is engaged in the manufacture of surgeons' splints and every description of splint material from the yucca plant, and has established a business that has extended throughout all parts of the State and into many of the Eastern States. Yucca Brevifolia is a plant that grows on the desert at Hesperia, Cal., and also on the Mojave desert. The product is of great value and is quite difficult to secure at times, but the company has exceptional advantages through long years of experience and usually keeps well supplied with yucca plants for constant use in the industry.

The Los Angeles enterprise was established in 1893 and is the only manufacturing plant of the kind known to be in existence. In the use of the yucca plant for the making of splints for surgeons in all of the big hospitals of the city and State, and also in the cities of other States, the city of Los Angeles has gained added fame and renown. The yucca splints are the favorites with all modern surgeons. The plant is also used by the company for the manufacture of all classes of art work, and many beautiful results may be seen by calling at the plant, 1230 Willow street.

### PIERCE BROS. & CO.

Comparatively one of the newer firms of funeral directors in Los Angeles, the firm of Pierce Bros. & Co., has carried on its work with much individuality, adding to the highest standards of the business the best and latest features, until this firm has become one of the most satisfactory in its line. Established about five years ago, it has softened the sorrow of many by its careful and unobtrusive services.

It is located on Flower street, near Eighth, in handsome quarters, in what appears to be a private house of attractive yet dignified proportions. Having a broad entrance at the front to the chapel, and a side door more retired, it is possible to provide for the more quiet features when desired. This was the first firm of funeral directors removing from the bustle and traffic of the city's center, and its advisability was soon seen, as there is much less disturbance during the gatherings for services, while in departure for the cemetery there is no blocking of traffic by the cortege, nor separation of the latter by passing vehicles and cars.

The facilities of the firm comprise every department needed, such as embalming, preparations for the services, and the final interment. One of the accommodations of this concern is a cozy funeral chapel, which is

fitted up appropriately in a dignified yet cheerful style. There are also attractive waiting-rooms and a ladies' parlor at the disposal of patrons.

The firm is comprised in Fred E. Pierce, president; Everett L. Blanchard, vice-president, and H. W. Pierce, secretary. F. E. and W. H. Pierce give their personal attention to the conduct of affairs. Experienced, tactful, and possessed of executive talents, they have carried on the business in the most satisfactory way.

### PUENTE OIL CO.

As a Pacific Coast enterprise, utilizing the natural product of this section and bringing into the home territory a vast amount of money through its operations, the Puente Oil Company is entitled to the patronage of all who believe in patronizing home industries.

It is but within the past ten years, that the great oil fields of California have been exploited.

With the advent of fuel oils, right on the ground at a reasonable price, manufactures of all sorts may be carried on economically. How much this has had to do with the wonderful progress of Southern California in the past few years it is difficult to estimate.

The Puente Oil Company has the first claim for patronage by local consumers, as it is independent of trust methods, and has been largely instrumental in keeping the price of oil down to a reasonable basis. It owns its own refinery at China. They put out the road oils that are being laid on the California roads, making them the finest in the world. Then, besides the fuel oils, they make the Eureka illuminating oil and the Great Seal illuminating oil.

Offices are maintained at 339 Douglas Block. The officers looking directly after the management of this great enterprise are William R. Rowland, president, and Trevitt W. Okey, secretary and manager, both of whom are known as men of fine executive talents, of rare personal honor and of exceptional abilities in every way.

### D. S. WILSON.

The manufactures of D. S. Wilson of No. 252 1/2 North Main street will appeal to all who admire high-grade saddles and other horse trappings. The proprietor is an expert artisan in such wares, and in the years of his establishment he has built up a splendid trade among those who will have nothing but of the very best. Both he and his assistants made a specialty of having every point absolutely perfect, so that both the appearance and wearing qualities carry the finest guarantee. Mr. Wilson also makes and repairs fine bags as well as saddles, in all of which goes the choicest stock. The business is one of the best known in the city, while its customers come both from Los Angeles and the adjacent points.

### E. J. DELOREY, HORSESHOER, 238 EAST SECOND STREET.

Mr. E. J. Delorey, the well-known shoer of horses, who for several years had a shop on North Broadway, facing Court street, is one of the most expert workmen in his line to be found in Los Angeles. He is now permanently located at 238 East Second street, and has two entrances, one off Second street, and the other off Ainsa street.

Mr. Delorey has given his best energy and thought to all the details of his business. He was located at San Diego for a period of eighteen years, and came to Los Angeles in 1899.

Mr. Delorey makes a specialty of treating lame and faulty horses, shoeing them so that they soon overcome lameness and act as they should.

Patrons are served promptly. Horses are sent for when desired and are returned at once.

### JULIUS KOEBIG, PH. D.

In his profession as chemist and engineer, Julius Koebig, Ph.D., has furnished valuable service to various industries of the Southwest, providing the technical knowledge that is so necessary for the business man and capitalist exploiting some of the great natural resources of the rich surrounding territory. Maintaining a finely equipped laboratory at 127 West First street, he is prepared to give expert opinion upon mines, mineral resources and chemical action of material, either vegetable or mineral. The appointments of his shop include everything necessary for either chemical or metallurgical work in both analyzing and assaying, mill tests and manufacturing tests. Of thorough experience and splendid technical training, his opinions are considered as authoritative, and his word is accepted as final as to the value or non-value of a proposition as to the availability of mineral and chemical products for practical purposes.

Mr. Koebig acts as consulting chemist for manufacturing and mining plants, while special reports on mining and industrial enterprises will be furnished on short notice.

### Physicians.

#### S. D. SALISBURY, M. D.

There have been makers of a Los Angeles greater than that of mere size. These have given breadth to her accomplishments and made it a sane and healthful place in which to live. In the foremost ranks of such has been Dr. S. D. Salisbury, whose professional experience has been at the call of the city's best interest, while his culture, intelligence and high character have been factors in adding to the prestige of the board with which he has been prominently identified for many years.

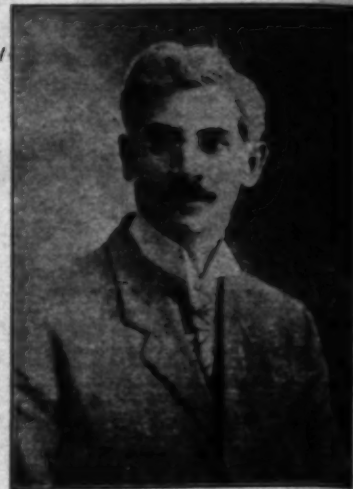
A resident of this city for twenty years, twelve of these have been connected with the Los Angeles Board of Health and in this position he has always been careful of every point that would tend to the prevention of disease and raise the general standard of sanitary conditions. He was also connected with the Whittier Reform School, for three years, these duties being performed while he attended to a large private practice, his office being in the Bradbury Building.

#### C. W. PIERCE, M. D.

A graduate of the University of Southern California who is making a splendid record for himself is C. W. Pierce, M.D., who was a member of the class of 1898. Coming to this city from the East, where he had three years' preparation at Colgate University, he entered the medical school here, continuing the admirable impression he had made previously, as a close student, a keen observer and with the executive ability to make of his theories a good actuality in practice.

Following his collegiate life, Dr. Pierce was resident physician at the California Hospital for one year, gaining further insight into his profession and showing himself to be possessed of those qualities which make a first-class practitioner. He followed this experience with two years' connection with the city of Los Angeles, where he served as police surgeon. During this period he was

brought into contact with all classes and conditions of men and women, and here the very valuable study of humanity was pursued under the most enlightening circumstances, giving him experiences that showed him the lights and shades of life. This, with his year of hospital, gave remarkable breadth to his requirements and fitted him at an earlier age than usual for the responsibilities and duties of professional life.



DR. PIERCE.

Since leaving his work as city surgeon, Dr. Pierce has been in active practice of his profession. One year ago he was chosen medical director of the Fraternal Brotherhood, the large and flourishing fraternal society that has a home organization of which Los Angeles is proud. Dr. Pierce finds his time well occupied in passing upon the physical condition of applicants. He has proved a splendid judge, and both society and person deriving benefit from his services. In this work he has proven so successful that others have sought his services and at the present time he is also acting as examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Society. The office of Dr. Pierce is located at 307 Collins Building, 313 West Third street.

#### R. S. LANTERMAN, M. D.

The choice of the people of Los Angeles county, R. S. Lanterman, the new incumbent of the County office, enters upon his duties prepared to give the best service to those who have shown their appreciation of both his high qualities as a man and a medical practitioner. A resident of this city since 1874, he is fully acquainted with conditions, and his wide experience and good sense will fit him to make all affairs in connection with his official responsibilities run effectively and smoothly. Both from the standpoint of civic duty and professional ability, no better man could be found to fill the place, and there is no doubt that his selection has been made. A large, lucrative and honorable practice of fourteen years stands to his credit, while as a citizen, he has always shown an active interest in the progress of this section. He is a Republican, and has always taken a prominent part



DR. R. S. LANTERMAN, CORONER.

local political circles, but has not sought an office, choice at this time was the result of a large desire in his favor, while the stand that he has taken for good, clean administration.

A man who says what he means and does what he says, he enters the Coroner's office prepared to do his power for the best interests of the people. He offers a public morgue and says that there will be no picked juries—that individuals and corporations and poor shall fare alike. There will be no shown certain undertakers, and the autopsy will be divided among the young practitioners, instead of going to one source. Earnestly determined to do a very best, and one who has the decision to carry out determination, the future in the Coroner's office will be managed under the most advantageous conditions possible. Dr. Lanterman has been asked by the people to represent them, and he will surely act for the conscientious delegate in a thoroughly business-like manner. His office is in the Grosse Building.

**W. B. MERWIN & CO.**  
REAL ESTATE  
INSURANCE

622 H. W. HELLMAN

### SAN PEDRO

San Pedro is a traffic development of steel, richest agricultural while over the goods that the progressive points to San what was once assuming the America, with to the limitless nesia. It lies in ain region, the wheat belts of only safe point San Francisco

The fitting of been a colossal ment has recog gateway to the in the world her five years the w against southea now nearing o been expended 000,000 has been ing the port fo nearing complet earth. It is a 70 feet high, an constructed at th that are coming cal port of entry as a result there calm, offering a twelve to five f ample space for The inner har like three miles twenty-four feet to 2500 tons may space is being rap able for the pu dredge is constan four-foot water, cubic yards of what is known twenty-four feet point, thus perul the harbor direct necessary.

While the gover dro one of the gral has also unde four great piece backed by the m are prepared to expended chiefly 400 acres havin will provide for 16 moles are to be the mainland and while a fourth gre the outer extremi ing for wharves at has already begun ington interests ha Department and a to construct vast inner harbor, this will create 1000 feet age, with 3500 feet, giving ample shipp coastwise points. cludes two lines fr already has been ocean front as far San Pedro.

A second vast ac syndicate, which is ill in 120 acres of of frontage on the north and separated 500 feet. Now north is a tract of forty government, while next, being located plan of the last-na the Imperial Investe aided tract of 122 ac feet on a slip and additional project le side the great break

The fourth great Wharf and Storage large interests, presu part of a vast plan handling of the grea brought by the new is the filling in of in the ocean east of out toward Dead M feet long and 1000 slips, providing wharf steamers.

With this great wa land has kept pace America, with Europe on this point and imp other fast and furio merce has more than prises. Bonded wareh minal Island to take the city of San Pedro The population has no in three years. Over wharves and daily the During the past twelv ing improvements ha have leaped anywhere are now two transon terminal, while two of the city for commu Both the lumber and main sources of wealt felt the remarkable in and each has shown a past year. In fact, all broken, customs record 20, 1906, showing 454,512 port, against 289,259 in 1,000,000 pounds being the San Pedro sailing has steadily increased Inception. Coal, grain, have shown a still gr the outlook in every future for San Pedro.

The total collections of Los Angeles during 1906, 477, and as the ave actual value, there was of shipments, not includ net. The duty collectio month, and the present great increase is prob not only will the new but other navigation lin of call are the Cosmo



contact with all classes and conditions of life, and here the very valuable study of the most enlightening character of his experiences that showed him all shades of life. This, with his year at the law, gave remarkable breadth to his education. He was at an earlier age than usual in his duties of professional life.



DR. PIERCE.

his work as city surgeon, Dr. Pierce has practiced his profession. One year ago he was medical director of the Fraternal Brotherhood and flourishing fraternal society that is now of which Los Angeles is proud. This membership in the Southwest, and Dr. Pierce has time well occupied in passing upon the application of applicants. He has proved a splendid both society and person desiring membership. In this work he has proven so successful that he shows justice and carefulness. He has acted as examiner for the Pacific Insurance Society. The office of Dr. Pierce is Collins Building, 315 West Third Street.

#### R. S. LANTERMAN, M. D.

of the people of Los Angeles county, Dr. R. S. Lanterman, the new incumbent of the coroner's office, upon his duties prepared to give the very best of his services to the people. Dr. Lanterman, who has shown their appreciation of his qualities as a man and a medical practitioner of this city since 1874, he is fully acquainted with the conditions, and his wide experience and his ability to make all affairs in connection with his responsibilities run effectively and smoothly from the standpoint of civic development. He is a man of no better man could be placed, and there is no doubt that a wise man made. A large, lucrative and honorable position of fourteen years stands to his credit. He has always shown an active interest in the progress of this section. He is a staunch and has always taken a prominent place in



R. S. LANTERMAN, CORONER.

circles, but has not sought an office. The time was the result of a large decision to the stand that he has taken previous administration. He says what he means and does what he says. The coroner's office prepared to do all for the best interests of the people. He is a man of no better man could be placed, and there is no doubt that a wise man made. A large, lucrative and honorable position of fourteen years stands to his credit. He has always shown an active interest in the progress of this section. He is a staunch and has always taken a prominent place in

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#### SAN PEDRO—WILMINGTON HARBOR.

San Pedro is the coming center of one of the greatest traffic developments of the twentieth century. Shining bands of steel already connect it with some of the richest agricultural and mining sections of the West, while over the sea from the Orient comes the cry for the goods that can be furnished in such abundance by the progressive people of this section. Every factor points to San Pedro as the gateway to the Orient and what was once but a little coastwise trading port is fast assuming the position as being the joining point of America, with its vast industries and natural interests, to the limitless East—Asia, the Pacific Isles and Polynesia. It lies nearest to the mines of the Rocky Mountain region, the cotton fields of the South and the great wheat belts of the Dakotas and Minnesota, and is the only safe point of refuge on the Pacific Coast between San Francisco and San Diego.

The fitting of San Pedro for this great traffic has been a colossal undertaking. The United States government has recognized that San Pedro is to be the great gateway to the Orient and has built the greatest seawall in the world here. It has been a stupendous work. For five years the work of building the breakwater, to guard against southeast storms, has been progressing and is now nearing completion. Over \$5,000,000 has already been expended in transforming San Pedro and over \$10,000,000 has been set aside altogether for further perfecting the port for handling commerce. The work just nearing completion is the largest ocean breakwater on earth. It is a miniature mountain range, 9000 feet long, 75 feet high, and 200 feet wide at its base, and has been constructed at the bottom of the sea to protect the whips that are coming and will come for centuries as the logical port of entry for the great central west section, and, as a result there are now 1000 acres of harbor, perfectly calm, offering an unsurpassed haven of refuge, from twelve to five fathoms deep in the outer harbor, leaving ample space for docking along two miles of water front.

The inner harbor at the present time has something like three miles of water front, about half of which has twenty-four feet of water alongside, where vessels up to 2000 tons may lie at low tide in perfect safety. This space is being rapidly increased, \$300,000 now being available for the purpose. The great \$100,000 government dredge is constantly at work in the area of twenty-four-foot water, and with the further removal of 100,000 cubic yards of silt at the mouth of the harbor from what is known as the bar, a corresponding depth of twenty-four feet at low tide will be provided at this point, thus permitting of vessels making the mouth of the harbor directly instead of the tortuous passage now necessary.

While the government is engaged in making San Pedro one of the greatest ports of the world, private capital has also undertaken its share of the enterprise and four great pieces of engineering are under way, each backed by the millions of powerful corporations. These are prepared to spend \$10,000,000, this vast sum to be expended chiefly in building new land into the ocean, 400 acres having been already provided for and this will provide for 16,500 feet of additional dockage. Three miles are to be extended into the outer harbor from the mainland adjoining the government breakwater, while a fourth great block of land is to be filled in at the outer extremity of Terminal Island, this scheme being for wharves and slips into the inner harbor. Work has already begun on the Huntington mole, the Huntington interests having secured permission from the War Department and a franchise from the city of San Pedro to construct vast works north of the channel to the inner harbor, this mole to cost about \$1,500,000. This will create 1000 feet of ocean and 2000 feet of mole frontage, with 2500 feet additional wharfage on its dies, this giving ample shipping facilities for Catalina Island and coastwise points. Already the Huntington system includes two lines from Los Angeles and the electric line already has been extended and is running along the ocean front as far as Point Firmin, three miles beyond San Pedro.

A second vast scheme is that of the Randolph Miner syndicate, which is capitalized at \$3,000,000, and plans to fill in 150 acres of the ocean, creating nearly 1500 feet of frontage on the outer harbor. This site is immediately north and separated from the Huntington enterprise by 200 feet. Now north 500 feet from the Miner's property is a tract of forty acres reserved by the United States government, while the Southern Pacific enterprise comes next, being located just inside the breakwater. The plan of the last-named corporation, operating through the Imperial Investment Company, is to fill in a three-sided tract of 123 acres, providing for a frontage of 2500 feet on a slip and of 1700 feet on the outer harbor. An additional project is to extend a 2000-foot wharf alongside the great breakwater.

The fourth great enterprise is that of the Pacific Wharf and Storage Company, which is backed by other large interests, presumably that of the Salt Lake, and is part of a vast plan laid out on Terminal Island for the handling of the great bulk of Oriental commerce to be brought by the new trans-Pacific line. Included in this is the filling in of eighty-seven acres of shallow water in the ocean east of San Pedro, in a long strip extending out toward Dead Man's Island, this strip to be 3700 feet long and 1000 feet wide, containing three or more slips, providing wharfage for eight of the largest ocean steamers.

With this great waterway development, the work on land has kept pace. The greatest financial interests of America, with Europe indirectly interested, are centered on this point and improvements are crowding upon each other fast and furious. Building for the greater commerce has more than kept abreast of the marine enterprises. Bonded warehouses have been begun on Terminal Island to take care of the foreign trade and in the city of San Pedro the progress has been phenomenal. The population has now passed 6000, having tripled within three years. Over 2000 men are employed on the wharves and daily the commercial life sees extension. During the past twelve months \$250,000 worth of building improvements has gone on, while property values have leaped anywhere from 33 1/3 to 75 per cent. There are now two transcontinental railroads making this a terminal, while two electric roads add to the facilities of the city for communication by land with other points. Both the lumber and fishing interests that were the main sources of wealth for years at San Pedro, have felt the remarkable impetus to business at this point and each has shown a substantial increase during the past year. In fact, all former lumber records have been broken, customs records for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, showing 454,612,000 feet of lumber handled at the port, against 389,259 in 1905. Fishing also increased, over 1,000,000 pounds being shipped during the past year, while the San Pedro sardine cannery, the largest in the world has steadily increased its output since the day of its inception. Coal, grain, cattle and general merchandise have shown a still greater proportion of increase and the outlook in every particular presages a wonderful future for San Pedro.

The total collections on foreign goods for the district of Los Angeles during the end of 1906, fiscal year, were \$87,477, and as the average duty is about one-third the actual value, there was something over \$1,000,000 worth of shipments, not including goods brought in on the free list. The duty collections are steadily advancing every month, and the present record would far exceed that. A great increase is probable within the near future for not only will the new Oriental line begin running soon but other navigation lines expected to use this as a port of call are the Cosmo line running between Germany,

Mexican ports, San Francisco and Puget Sound; the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and the Pacific Navigation Company.

In addition to this San Pedro is daily adding to her reputation as a city of thrift and enterprise with a fine class of residences and business houses, a handsome Carnegie library, churches, schools and a body of citizens prepared to put their shoulders to the wheel for the great seaport city of San Pedro.

#### Contractors.

##### CHARLES STANSBURY.

Charles Stansbury, the well-known contractor on street work, is very modest about his accomplishments and says he done a "few" pieces in the twenty-two years of business. When asked as to the few, he enumerates such attractive and well-finished pieces as the grading and street work on Rampart Heights, Adams Heights, Harvard Heights, the Avon tract, etc., with an interminable list of some of the prettiest and most important improvements in the city.

In fact, Mr. Stansbury is one of the men who is making the greater Los Angeles, his very practical and effective accomplishments attracting a large number of new residents to this city, while as a development factor his labors are to be classed with the foremost. He is a man of large affairs, employing from 400 to 500 hands all the time, while he maintains an average of 200 teams, the home camp at Bunker Hill, being a lively little city in itself.

Besides being a man of fine business talents, possessed of both practical and executive ability, he is well known socially, being a member of the Elks, Masons, K. P., and is a Shriner, Knights Templar and Native Son. In private life, he has an ideal home with a charming wife and two beautiful children. He is a good citizen and a successful business man.

##### JOHN T. LONG.

To have added to the development of one section is an achievement of which any man might well be proud; to have added to the development of many sections is an honor that comes to but few, but one that attained is well worth having. Among the men residing in Los Angeles, who has given of his executive talents and practical abilities to many parts of the United States is John T. Long, the well-known contractor. Devoting himself to construction work of various kinds, he has built from East to West, structures of all sorts, but all of substantial proportions, and these now stand as an enduring monument to his mechanical knowledge, wide practical experience and to his energy. Both in the South and the East he made a reputation of the finest kind before settling here permanently and there are many large buildings and other pieces of construction work, some of them costing as high as \$650,000. These were in the main of fireproof material and embodying the most modern and approved ideas, showing that Mr. Long in his carrying out of the architectural ideas fully and completely continually aims toward perfection.

It is now eighteen years since Mr. Long entered the business as contractor, in which time he has devoted his attention to the erection of many public buildings, besides smaller edifices; and the reputation he has attained is that of a man filling his contract both in the letter and the spirit and eventually presenting a piece of work marked by high character and excellence in every way.

Mr. Long is a builder. It is as natural for him to construct as it is for him to breathe. He is accustomed to handle large bodies of men, to manipulate vast amounts of materials, both of which have called for executive talents of no mean order. A large portion of his time has been devoted to railroad construction work, he part of the time being associated with John H. Norton. He was closely identified with the actual building of the Salt Lake Railroad and it is to his energy and ability in goodly part that this important enterprise reached a practical point in so short a time after its inception. For several years he remained in San Francisco, where the same lines were carried forward, adding to his record as a man who built not better than he knew, but as well as he knew how and as well as possibly could be done.

A visitor to this city off and on for a number of years, he has now elected to reside here permanently and is now engaged upon a number of substantial contracts. He is nearing the completion of the John H. Norton Building at the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, in which is embodied the very latest ideas in fireproofing, while unique features are shown in its decorative effects. Mr. Long has done some splendid work on this handsome building. Straightforward, reliable and forceful, he is highly thought of in the community. In private life his tastes are simple and domestic, while as a citizen he is a factor for good in the community.

#### Schools.

##### LOS ANGELES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Admirably located, and conducted on principles embodying modern ideals of character-building, the Los Angeles Military Academy ranks high in the list of educational institutions of the Southwest. That its fame is far-reaching is shown in the roster of students, who come from all quarters of the globe, attracted by its superior advantages.

In its system this school is quite unique, planned as it is along the lines of a distinctly residential school conducted on the military principle, strict discipline being adapted to the youthful charges who are so carefully trained while here. West Point methods are utilized to some extent, and, as every boy is at heart a soldier, when this is carried on appealing to his manliness, it effects a pride in personal achievements that is one of the greatest factors in a purposeful success in later life. Text-books are not all; but with it goes the physical development making for a strong and robust body and the training of the latent talents providing for the individuality of each pupil. The results achieved have been wonderful and its students are proving themselves good men and worthy citizens.

Situated on Commonwealth avenue, a few blocks beyond Westlake Park, this school is in a delightful suburban section, where the lads may have plenty of fresh air and sport, while in their studies there are not the city sounds and sights to distract them. It is immediately on the Bimlani car line, however, and but twenty minutes ride from the center of the city, so that it is accessible from all sections. The school is housed in a large brick structure, which contains the accommodations for the older pupils, the class rooms and public apartments, while in the near-by "home" reside the younger pupils, the principal, matron and physician. To accommodate the small boys, a new dormitory has been built and furnished; a large new gymnasium, equipped with the latest and most approved style of apparatus, has been added to the plant affording unsurpassed advantages for physical training.

There are ample grounds connected with the school, not only providing a large campus and good military practice ground, but affording sunlight and fresh air in abundance. Handsomely laid out, it has a homelike ap-

pearance that will appeal to the parent or guardian who, through some reason, is compelled to take the pupil from the home life for a time. In line with this is the principal, Walter J. Bailey, A.M., and his assistants, all of whom take a personal interest in their charges, bringing out in fullest measure all of the possibilities for good in each one committed to their care.

In its curriculum it provides for the twentieth-century requirements, its course preparing for college or technical school, and preparing the younger boys for this High School department. There is also an excellent commercial department, including book-keeping, penmanship, typewriting and shorthand. Spanish, music, both singing and instruments, are taught, as well as elocution, each study being supervised by specialists. The results have always proved satisfactory to those placing boys here for training, and the Los Angeles Military Academy has eleven years of successful achievements to its credit.

This is the pioneer military academy in Southern California and since the time of its establishment it has stood for the highest educational ideals. Under the present management it has made a fine record and is one of the most efficient schools in the West.

##### FILLMORE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The Fillmore School of Music has attained a wide reputation of the highest kind in the two years of its activities in this city. It has over 200 pupils in Los Angeles taking advantage of its exceptional offers. The pupils of the several branch schools and those from out of town, coming to the main establishment in this city, give it a large number of additional. The head of the school is widely known, being Thomas Hill Fillmore, son of the late John C. Fillmore, the well-known writer, critic and musician, graduate of the Milwaukee School of Music, and with sixteen years' experience, teaching. Dr. William Mason's system. He is not bound down to any one method, however, and embodies in his teaching the foundations so successfully established in his own "Fillmore's modern graded course for the pianoforte." His wide knowledge of piano literature is shown in his teacher's hand book, "Fillmore's selected and graded works for the pianoforte." The faculty embraces a number of names that stand at the top of their profession here. The subjects taught are piano, theory of music, voice, violin, violoncello, oboe, orchestration, composition, flute, clarinet, cornet, saxophone, French horn, mandolin and guitar, to which Mr. Fillmore has recently added elocution, dramatic art, fencing and physical culture. Specialists on each instrument or subject only are in this group, and the results are correspondingly satisfactory.

Both the private and class systems are used, but in both cases the special results aimed at are a solid, well-grounded technique, musical intelligence and artistic interpretation. The instruction is all individual, and is adapted to the needs of each particular pupil. A specialty is made of the class system, as Mr. Fillmore wishes to encourage pupils of moderate means to accept every advantage possible.

In the piano, violin and vocal departments there are regular academic and collegiate courses, at the conclusion of the former the pupil receiving a certificate of study and at the completion of the latter a diploma is conferred upon the successful students. There are also special courses, subjected to no examinations, nor do they receive certificates or diplomas and a kindergarten department in which the tiniest ones build up a musical knowledge and gain practice by an easy and delightful method. A normal training course is provided for those wishing to make the teaching of music their profession.

Although in its regular work, the Fillmore School offers exceptional opportunities, it adds further to its services by including in the price of instruction free attendance at faculty recitals, pupil recitals, elementary harmony, consisting of the first year's course, lectures, and lecture recitals. Pupils of the school are given the chance to hear most of the season's best concerts at a liberal discount.

The Fillmore School of Music occupies a fine suite in Blanchard Hall, where it has the use of symphony hall for its recitals. There are branches at Pasadena, Alhambra, Redlands, Long Beach and Boyle Heights.

#### Annandale View Terrace La Prada Park

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## A Stirring Man in Stirring Times.

Westward the star of empire takes its way, but it keeps pace with the twentieth century, it must be way of a shining steel and swiftest power. It is a generation of action and nothing stands still, while the greatest factor in the extension of developments has been that of transportation. In no part of the world have more rapid changes taken place than in Southern California, with Los Angeles as the focal point. A place marked by nature for the abode of a favored people, it needed to have a path blazed to its beauties and opportunities. This has not all been done at once, and each step forward may be traced directly to improved transportation facilities.

A modest Mexican pueblo until the last quarter of a century, Southern California entered first into the thoughts of the American people when Charles Nordhoff wrote in 1872 of its perfect climate, rich virgin soil and its adaptability to the culture of citrus fruits. Nearly forty years earlier Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" had added romance to fact and drawn the attention of the English-speaking world to the shipping trade with this section in wool and hides. Groups of hardy pioneers and venturesome individuals were called by its charm and by chance. In 1874 there was sufficient business in sight with the Southwest to bring the Southern Pacific road into Los Angeles.

Now came the first active demand for land, and prices went to points quite beyond the former valuations, when the city fathers had been glad to get less than one dollar for an acre within the town. The word "boom" was not then coined in its present sense, but that is what the little sleepy pueblo was waking up to when a drouth, a bank failure and an epidemic of smallpox gave its aspirations such a quietus that it took another siesta until the year 1885, when the Atlantic and Pacific Railway was completed and trains began to run in over what is now known as the Santa Fé railroad. Those were the days when competition was considered the life of business and railroad competition to this point made it about the liveliest spot in America for a while. The historical boom of 1886-7 was the result. This finally reached its limit. The city began to recover from its fever and to slowly but steadily advance.

Several factors contributed to keeping interest alive in Southern California. Among these was the extension of its agricultural interests, due to intelligent farming, the beginning of the citrus fruit industry on a large scale, large irrigation enterprises and a wider appreciation of the climate. Then came the discovery of petroleum in the State and with cheap fuel manufactures began to be exploited.

There is a time in the affairs of cities as well as men, when the upward or downward move means success or failure. The time had come for Los Angeles and the cities tributary to it to strike out on the flood tide. It needed courage and inspiration. These came with the man of the hour—Henry E. Huntington. A man whose civic pride is most highly developed, he is bound to further the interests of the section in which he resides. When he came to Los Angeles for permanent interests in the latter years of the nineteenth century a new and mighty era of development was begun for this section.

A railroad man by training and instinct, Mr. Huntington at once set to work making the transportation facilities of the city, the precursor of the proper transit lines for the metropolis of the Southwest. The best was none too good, for the people whom he would serve. With civic helpfulness and commercialism combined, a great transformation took place. Electric lines in all directions opened up new sections within the city limits, these being reached by the Los Angeles electric road, while the suburban lines terminating at mountain, foothill town and seaside, in opposite directions, have opened in the intervening sections many suburban tracts and towns that provide homes for thousands. Of great executive ability, Mr. Huntington has shown good judgment in selecting lieutenants, each of whom seems particularly fitted for the work to which he is assigned. As each feature of the great Huntington interests is thoroughly developed, its management is vested in the hands of a person well qualified to carry it on, while Mr. Huntington is free to open up other fields. This he is constantly doing. There is no section, from Santa Barbara east to the Kern River country, and as far south as San Diego, in which he is not doing his share to fit it for service to the mighty population that is gradually gathering on the Pacific Slope of the Southwest. Millions of dollars are spent annually and thousands of men are employed, while all necessary materials and forces are called into requisition to help along the good work. Far distant mountain streams have been harnessed to give power and light. Shops have been built in which to construct the necessary rolling stock, while a central station has been erected which has the largest floor space of any building west of Chicago and embodies the most modern ideas in fireproof construction. All this demonstrates the faith of Mr. Huntington in Los Angeles and the people, for such mammoth investments would not be made without a clear appreciation of conditions.

Transit facilities have not been furnished without some legitimate reason, for besides giving accommodation to the cities and towns established, the Huntington Land and Improvement Company has made available many points with the best of modern facilities. The railway systems help to accentuate possibilities to the investor, whether he be large or small, who desires to secure a portion of these valuable holdings that have been opened up. Tracts, suburban subdivisions, seaside cities and mountain peaks have become accessible, attractive as visiting or residential points, while the judgment that has marked Mr. Huntington's various acquisitions gives confidence to investors. With great foresight he has acquired some of the most charmingly located sites. These he is placing on the market as first class residence subdivisions.

The Huntington lines include the Los Angeles Railway Company, the Pacific Electric, the Interurban and the Los Angeles and Redondo railways. The first of these is the hub of the great transportation wheel, each spoke being composed of rails radiating in every direction. The city line has its active management in the hands of Howard E. Huntington, who is proving of the same mettle of which the father is made. The possibilities of a great fortune do not mean to him unlimited personal

enjoyment, but management as a trustee for the public. There are few in the West carrying the burdens that does this young man. His work is one of vast import, in which every resident of and visitor to Los Angeles participates. Acting entirely in harmony with Henry E. Huntington, added efficiency is given to one of the finest electric systems in the world.

The Los Angeles Railway has over one hundred and twenty miles of track within the city limits. These lead in every direction and connect in many instances with outside roads, giving almost unlimited opportunities for reaching any needed place. There are considerably over three hundred cars in operation and the service is unequalled. Easterners who have become accustomed to the continual sound of "step lively, please," perhaps appreciate the invariable courtesy required of employees, of which there are over 1500 in the various departments of the city railway alone. Speed is made in the less congested districts as far as safety will permit, and the public reach their destination in as quick time, quicker in fact, than in the cities of the East where a state of railroad rush is the order of the day. The traveler enjoys comfort, for the cars are roomy and well cleaned, while the entire system, city and suburban is laid with heavy rails, so as to make traveling comfortable and easy. Cars run at frequent intervals. An innovation that has been of great advantage the past year has been the installation of owl cars for those whose duties keep them out into the early morning hours. The great space over which the city extends gives an unusually



HENRY E. HUNTINGTON.

long city ride. One may travel from Sixtieth street on the south to South Pasadena in the opposite direction for five cents, this being a distance of about eight miles, while east and west and in cross-town transfers, almost an equal distance may be traversed for the same amount.

The miles operated by the suburban companies now number in the neighborhood of 300. To Pasadena there are two lines, the long line passing through the Ostrich Farm and South Pasadena, the short line opening up a new section and providing various short cuts beyond the Crown City. Branching off at Sierra Vista, one travels to Dolgeville by a spur, or on direct to Alhambra, San Gabriel and East San Gabriel. From Oneonta Park, the Monrovia line extends, this soon to be finished to Glendora, while in other directions travel is possible on one line to Sierra Madre and to Altadena and Rubio Cañon, from where the picturesque Mt. Lowe incline and mountain electric road carry the traveler thousands of feet up the mountain side.

Orange county garden spots have also been opened up by this magnificent system of trolley lines. The Whittier and Santa Ana terminals are reached after passing through broad, fertile valleys, in which have sprung up attractive and well-improved villages, that tell not only of the foresight of the small investor, but of the many developments going forward under the same force that has made the electric lines possible. Other branches have been extended to Glendale by the Interurban and to Eagle Rock on the city line. The logical growth of the Glendale line is to Burbank and San Fernando, this being in all a distance of twenty miles.

As for the great seaside resorts that now entertain hundreds of thousands every season, until the Huntington lines gave the quickening touch, they lay almost entirely unnoticed in the California sunlight. The greatest results have been noted in the city of Long Beach, twenty-four miles distant. Three years ago, this place could boast of several thousand permanent population, whose life was bounded by fishing interests, a farming back country, and the summer visitors, tent houses, a predominance of small shacks and infrequent trips to the distant Los Angeles being notable. What it is to-

day all know, for the quick time, forty minutes between Los Angeles and Long Beach, and the frequent cars tempt all to make the trip at least once. The Pacific Electric has made this one of the most important resorts near the metropolis and an immense transportation business is done, Sunday, holidays and other special occasions being provided with a schedule in which the cars run only five minutes apart. Experiments have been in progress with the unit multiple system and should this be adopted a still greater travel many times over will be possible.

The Long Beach line serves as a feeder for the Santa Ana and Whittier lines, while further, near the coast is an extension in a westerly direction to Wilmington and San Pedro, this opening up the way both to the deep water port of Los Angeles. A direct line of the Interurban gives access to San Pedro also. In the easterly direction the extension leads to Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, the former being a new coast resort that has come under the wand of the transportation magician and has not only proved a valuable investment point, but has stimulated activity to other resort points in that neighborhood, practically opening up a beautiful and attractive section of sea and bay, beach and bath that is fast becoming one of the fine summer districts.

With the taking over of the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway by the Huntington interests stimulation was put into Redondo, one of the newer port towns of the Southwest. So great a confidence has the public in Mr. Huntington's foresight and judgment that as soon as it was announced that he would be responsible for many developments at this point, investors flocked to Redondo and prices soared. The policy of which he is the inspirer does not encourage the mere transfer of dirt. It means a permanent securing of property and then its development to the highest point of excellence. Not only has the electric road and its rolling stock been developed, but the land operations have involved improvements that not only give a distinctive character to Redondo, but provide for a residential district of the highest class, but add to the value of individual holdings. It is the land development, in connection with the transportation features, that has made the Huntington forces so successful for good. With millions with which to operate, the building has meant a substantiality to reality. "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well" is the spirit of this vast enterprise. Whether it be a factory town or a millionaire's suburb, the latest and best line of civic exploitation are embodied. This controlling motive of having everything of the very best has made an impress upon all parts of the Southwest adjacent to Los Angeles. It is indeed a wonderful section, having a basis that would do credit to cities many times larger. In the material wealth that Mr. Huntington has unearthed for the people here, he cannot be too highly appreciated. Still higher appreciation belongs to the fact that he has shown a respect for the population, his improvements being of a kind that presuppose an intelligent and well-to-do class who will be glad of the opportunity to participate. Faith produces faith and all are beginning to realize more and more that a unity of purpose can remove mountains of difficulties.

As for the work within the city proper, this has involved upon Howard E. Huntington, who has proved a worthy son of a remarkable father. As the general manager of the Los Angeles Railway, he has given the best possible service, resulting in Los Angeles having splendid transit facilities. Mr. Huntington, Jr., was born in St. Albans, W. Va., the State from which many noted railroad men have come. In 1884, at the age of 13, he began work with an engineering party on the coast line of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in California, preferring this to college study at that time. These duties kept him busy during 1884. The following two years found him in Arizona and Mexico, engaged in the same line of work. He was appointed assistant engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Coast division, in 1889, with headquarters in San Francisco. By the following year, he felt that he had gone through the preliminaries of practical experience that showed him exactly what he wished to take up as the way of study (a course that might be followed with good results by others), and he entered the engineering course at Harvard College. His wide experience of railroads and affairs had given to him unusual maturity of mind for such a young man, and his student life at the university for three years was of exceptional value. In February, 1900, he returned to this city as assistant to the general manager of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, and upon the death of General Manager Russell he was appointed to that position. He entered upon these duties equipped both by technical and practical knowledge, while his personal opportunities for observation makes him a valuable chief for an important position. During his administration, the lines of the company have been extended while the service of equipment has been carried to a point of efficiency commensurate with the general progress not only of the section, but of the transportation demands all over the world during the opening years of the twentieth century. Personally, his many qualities have appealed to all who know him, while his industry and devotion to his work have been an inspiration to others.

In enumerating the various features that have marked the Huntington interests one of the greatest factors in the development of this section, there still remain the large car shops of the company, located at Seventh and Central avenue, on a twenty-eight-acre tract, the Los Angeles Railway Company develops electric power and the Pacific Electric generates its own power. A large brick car house is also a part of the equipment, this being located at South Park in the southern part of the city. As for the number of men employed by the Huntington people, these are not less than 5000, and would form by themselves a great town colony. This means an immense amount of money circulated at home, adding directly to the general prosperity of Los Angeles and the surrounding towns.

As a tangible expression of executive exploitation, the great Huntington Building at Main and Sixth streets is most effective. It is eleven stories in height, almost fireproof. Nine of these are given over to general offices for the public, and ample accommodation for the Huntington administration. This also serves as a central station for the suburban systems. On the top floors are located the rooms of the Jonathan Club.

Mr. Huntington's work here has been of incalculable value. He has built railroads; he has built towns; he has given employment directly to thousands of those who have benefited indirectly cannot be counted. This wonderful work, he has been ably assisted by a number of men who have been chosen for important positions on account of their abilities, and who are content to do their share in one of the greatest enterprises of the Pacific Slope. It has been a happy combination of executive talents and high purpose, and the result which Henry E. Huntington is the head and soul of, is classed as one of the first magnitude.

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MAJ. H. M. RUSSELL.

MAJ. H. M. Russell may well be called a maker of Southern California, for, in the twenty-two years of his residence here, he has been continually exploiting some new possibility, and then going the further step, developing it to its highest efficiency. Basing his faith on this section by what he sees and knows, he has been the inspiration for the opening of many new resources, while his loyalty to the Southwest, and Los Angeles in particular, gives impetus not only to his own activities but stimulates others to go and do likewise.

He is interested in every feature that will further open up the wonderful riches of this part of America, realizing that none has more natural wealth and that a only needs development to give opportunity for millions of people. He is identified with a large number of the corporations, these depending upon his fine judgment and keen business acumen to a large extent. Especially does he devote himself to railroad, mining and oil matters; the latter because it is one of the most important natural assets of the State; the former because by its means various industries can be pushed to a successful conclusion if the means of transportation and shipment are available.

As president and general manager of the Bakersfield and Ventura Railroad, he has opened up a territory that holds untold riches. Minerals and grain, oil and fruit can all be developed in this section, and with the facilities for getting the various products to the markets, the resources of Southern California will be vastly added to. This means the opening of a hidden interior region that will have a free march to the sea and the ports of Huameme and Ventura for shipping by water. This road is now in operation for a distance of nineteen miles between Huameme and Oxnard, and will be open as far as Bupe Cañon very shortly.

In Kern county he has been exploiting mines, being interested in the splendid property known as the Haslemore group. This is situated close to the electric power line of the Pacific Light and Power Company, and here he expects to repeat the success that has come from his other mining property, the Alamo, in Mexico. It is now eighteen years since he went into this latter venture, and he is convinced that it is the best gold mine in the world.

But, as it is the every-day things that interest the general public because they affect their prosperity and comfort, the most important enterprise in which Maj. Russell is interested is the Union Consolidated Oil Refining Company, of which he is the general manager. This corporation has a fine and well-equipped plant at Avenue 12, where it produces pure kerosene oil from the same product. This is the only refinery on the Coast making the high test goods. He has been engaged in this work for the past four years, and, although one of the busiest men in this city, this is one of his most foremost cares, as he feels that this is a very important matter to the people as citizens. Operated by an independent concern and with a large backing, it is a prominent industrial movement.

Maj. Russell's picture would not be complete without a suggestion as to his popularity in private circles. A gentleman and a scholar, he belongs to the California Club, was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, and, in fact, so delights in affiliation with congenial people that he is a member of nearly every prominent club or organization in Los Angeles. He is a notable figure in commercial, financial and industrial circles, and has a long record of well-done deeds.

NORMAN FOOTE MARSH.

As designer in part of the City of Venice, near Los Angeles, would alone entitle Norman Foote Marsh, the well-known architect, to a high place in the ranks of those who give form to a structural idea. He had, however, a long line of architectural successes leading up to this unique conception and the Pacific Coast has come to expect the worthy and original from his creative mind. He has been practicing his profession in this city since 1900, and his designs for houses and public buildings have proved not only acceptable to clients but have added to the attractiveness of the communities in which they have been erected. A man of thorough technical attainments, supplemented by natural ability, his substantial achievements have proven a splendid basis upon which to rear a superstructure in which originality and versatility have been prominent. Good taste has always characterized his work although it is never fresh.

Mr. Marsh, who is the seventh son of a family of nine children, was born at Upper Alton, Ill., July 18, 1871. His father was a highly-educated man and formerly professor of geology and chemistry at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. The son received a liberal education, although he may be called a self-made man, for upon his graduating from the High School in his native town, he desired to obtain the means with which to attend the college that followed at Shurtleff College and the University of Illinois. Restricted funds did not prevent him from attaining distinction in his classes and among other honors he was known as the champion debater at the university. At one time he led a team in a successful debate against the University of Chicago, at which William Jennings Bryan was the presiding judge and Peter Grosscup one of the arbiters. At the university he studied for his chosen vocation as architect, graduating with the degree of B.S. Hard times prevented him at once securing an opening at first at this work, so he accepted a position as engineer with the American Luxfer Prism Company, successfully representing that enterprise at Chicago, Philadelphia and New York.

Later he entered upon his professional career as architect at Chicago, but was soon attracted by the opportunities offered in the Southwest. Since coming to this city seven years ago, he has gone steadily ahead and he has had no cause to regret the move. In a period of seven years he has designed numerous churches, school buildings and private residences, while the construction of the City of Venice was one of the boldest and most unique enterprises ever undertaken. At the present time more churches are being erected by the firm of which he is the senior member than any other or all of the architects of Southern California, their buildings at present extending from Canada to Mexico. The magnificent white temple for the Long Beach Methodists and the massive and impressive granite structure for the First Baptist church at Seattle are well worthy the ambition of any architect.

Mr. Marsh seems to know almost by instinct what is the correct proportions, design and material for a certain environment. Much of his success may be said to be due to this grasp of the situation immediately, so that the architectural expression is purposeful, direct and thoroughly harmonious. His buildings have stood well the test of time, the ideas being more those of good form for all generations and for the tastes of all time. They have the enduring quality of always appearing the latest thing, their artistic value being true and pleasing. His versatility is quite beyond the ordinary and he is prepared to go ahead on any conception desired, having the knowledge on which to base it. The beautiful results of Venice can never be forgotten and today it is one of the show sections of Southern California and having no peer as a town in any part of the world. Here are beautiful lagoons, lined with artistic structures, these carry-

ing out the old thought of the days when the Adriatic merchantmen ruled the seas, while their substantiality marked a new era for resort building on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Marsh has attained a foremost position in the architectural ranks of the West and has a future of great promise. Mr. Marsh is a member of the Baptist church and a thirty-second-degree Mason. His home life is one of charm and culture, while as a citizen he is always prepared to do his duty.

MRS. EMMA A. SUMMERS.

One of the most interesting personalities in California is Mrs. Emma A. Summers, the "Oil Queen." This name has been bestowed upon her primarily because of her vast operations in one of the greatest mineral resources of this State, but it most aptly describes one who, by virtue of most superior mental powers, rules. There is no brute force in her away, but nevertheless it has been most effective, and, could the story be told, this modest, refined and truly feminine woman has gained victories over combinations of masculine training and abilities that have been backed by capital and influence so power-



MRS. EMMA A. SUMMERS.

ful that strong captains of industry have gone down under the impact.

But the story of today is success. It has come through purpose and genius. Inheriting from her father, a banker, a far-seeing intelligence in financial matters, but reared in a Southern home where all the womanly qualities were accentuated, she is a rare combination of the artist and the business person—one seldom seen, but when found always at the heights of attainment. It was with money earned at music teaching that she made her first investments in land and oil wells. In the former, depending upon her own judgment she has had wonderful success and she owns lands and houses in various sections of the city, buying and selling for herself, one of her latest investments being a large apartment house at 325 California street, containing fifty-eight apartments, with buffet kitchen and fitted with the patented wall beds and representing an outlay of over \$30,000. This is of handsome architectural lines, oak finished in the interior, and is appropriately named the "Queen." With her usual business acumen she has leased this before completion for ten years upon splendid terms, her investment paying her handsomely, while the property will increase in value with the passing years.

But it is in her oil operations Mrs. Summers has attracted the widest attention. When oil was first discovered in the vicinity of her California-street home she secured a location for her first well. This was most profitable and she kept adding to her collection of wells until she had a large number. From the very first she has been thoroughly business-like in all her dealings, and soon commanded the respect of all with whom she was associated. It has not been plain sailing, however, and she has asked no favors in her business because of the fact that she is a woman. Possessed of an undaunted spirit, every backward step has meant an effort that has lifted her still further in her business career. Among oil men she is known as a "good fellow" and there isn't one of them better in touch with crude oil conditions and the market than is she. Although during the past two years she went through a crisis in California crude oil that caused many of the most prominent men dealers to give up, she passed through it successfully and is now handling thousands and thousands of barrels of the product every month. In the year. Her contracts are enormous and at an advanced price, and she is furnishing many of the largest corporations and industries with their entire supply, while during her oil manipulations she has had contracts with every large business in Los Angeles, sticking to her agreement every time. Her operations include the maintenance of seventy horses for delivery purposes in the city, besides the large amounts shipped by rail to outside points.

It is impossible to enumerate the many enterprises in which she is interested, but among these is the large brick factory she is now completing on East First street and her ownership of the E. A. Summers Paint Company. In personal life she is a charming woman, full of spirit and delicate intuitions. She is intensely interested in Los Angeles and feels herself a part of its innermost workings. Its development is the spirit that animates her. Simple and unaffected in her home life she is one to comfort and command.

HON. STEPHEN W. DORSEY.

Water never rises higher than its own level, and a community never rises higher than the level of its citizens. It is in this respect that Los Angeles has presented a population to the world that as a whole cannot be surpassed in intelligence and ability. Among the coterie of distinguished persons who have come to make this city their home is the Hon. Stephen Wallace Dorsey, a man known from one end of the continent to the other, and who is a splendid example of those who are always doing things worth while. He has been a visitor to this city on and off for many seasons, the climate and opportunities appealing to him, and about four years and a half ago he arrived to make this his permanent home, selecting the former Bonebrake place on West Adams street, and gathering about him those who were

attracted by his personal charm and sterling qualities. A past filled with accomplishments entitled him to take the remainder of his life in leisure, but being too closely identified with all the activities he still prefers to be adding to the value of such operations as go to make the world better and more effective.

Born on a farm at Benson, Vt., February 23, 1844, he became successively a farmer's lad, student, soldier, business man, politician and a United States Senator. In every field he gave his best efforts, his purposeful abilities always bringing effective results. He moved to Ohio when a boy at the opening of the Civil War, and in his seventeenth year he joined the First Ohio Light Artillery as a private. He was a lieutenant before he was 18, becoming successively captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, reaching the latter grade before he was 20 years old, and before he was mustered out he was colonel of the regiment.

At the close of the war Col. Dorsey entered the Sandusky Tool Works employ, where his rise was as rapid as it had been in military life. He later became president of the organization. He was one of the first American captains of industry, following his duties at the Sandusky Tool Works with railroad enterprises, being associated with Col. Tom Scott in extensive operations of this sort, which included the planning and building of the Iron Mountain and Little Rock Railroad and the Fort Smith, Texas and Pacific and other roads.

These responsibilities took him into southern territory, and he later identified himself with politics in Arkansas, his sympathies being altogether against the carpet-bag element, and his work raising the opinion as to Republicanism. He served as a member of the Republican National Committee in 1868, 1872, 1874, 1880, being elected to the National Republican Convention in each of these years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas, and, although a Republican, he received all the votes of both branches of the Legislature on a joint ballot, the forty-two Democratic members helping. Senator Dorsey was the youngest member in that august body, but the rare tact and kindness that have always marked his career, added to his fine mental attainments and integrity, enabled him to sustain his position with honor, proving a most valuable addition. His association with prominent men and affairs stood him in good stead and during his Washington life he was a central figure. Serving as chairman of the District of Columbia, he was largely instrumental in making the newer Washington, that beautiful city that is one of the most attractive cities in the world. He also served as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and Railroads, his experience and abilities again being of great value in the work. During the Hayes and Garfield campaigns he was a most valuable lieutenant for the choice of the G.O.P., special recognition of his services coming in the form of a magnificent banquet. A man of constant activity, Senator Dorsey realizes that the lighter side of life has its special province, and in the social and literary world he has always been as much at home as in the more strenuous lines.

His later years have been spent in the exploitation of some of the large openings on the American continent, in Mexico, Colorado and California, and since coming here he has given much time and attention to the Benson Improvement Company, of which he is president, this being an enterprise of an high grade as his other life activities. Five years were spent in Mexico, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with conditions and noted many of the best possibilities. He has retained interests there, realizing that there are wonderful opportunities at hand, and has kept in close touch with the sister country. It is but lately that he has placed a fine mining property in good hands for immediate development, his holdings having been taken over by an English syndicate. This was thoroughly expected before its promotion and, with the confidence felt in Senator Dorsey's knowledge and integrity, it will prove another credit to his many accomplishments. His offices are in the Trust Building, and during business hours he is the thorough man of work; outside he is the genial and courteous friend, a delightful talker and a favorite with all who know him.



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